सत्यमेव जयते

Government of Bombay
Legal Department

BOMBAY
RULES & ORDERS
UNDER
CENTRAL ACTS

VOLUME I

Containing text in full of Rules and Orders made under—
(1) Acts of Parliament of the United Kingdom,
(2) The Constitution of India, and
(3) Central Acts enacted till the end of 1925.

SIXTH EDITION

(Corrected up to the 31st December 1952).

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PREFACE.

These two volumes represent the second series of the sixth edition of the statutory Rules and Orders applying exclusively to the State of Bombay. This second series contains the statutory Rules and Orders under Central and other enactments. Volume I contains Rules and Orders under Central Acts up to 1925 and under other enactments ; Volume II contains Rules and Orders under Central Acts from 1926 to 1952. By other enactments are meant Acts of Parliament of the United Kingdom which have been still kept in force. The Rules and Orders under such other enactments have been printed in the beginning of the first volume, and the Rules and Orders under Central Acts are printed thereafter. This arrangement follows the system adopted in the last edition.

2. This second series is not divided into two parts like the first series of statutory Rules and Orders under the Bombay enactments. Instead of including in the second part only lists of Rules and Orders, in this series are embodied *in extenso* all the Rules and Orders issued under the Central Acts and other enactments, excluding generally such Rules and Orders as are of a temporary nature or of restricted application or of a purely local significance or of little general importance. Rules made by this Government under Central Acts whereunder powers have been subsequently vested in the Central Government, as for example, the Bombay Port Haj Committee Rules, 1933, have been excluded from this series.

3. The two volumes of this second series are also issued in the loose-leaf style already adopted in the Bombay Code and in the first series, namely, the Bombay Rules and Orders under Bombay enactments. The paging of both the volumes is continuous, and sufficient provision is made in the binders for including therein replacement pages and Rules and Orders which may be made under Acts to be enacted hereafter, and which will be issued as additional pages in continuation. Replacement pages will also be issued from time to time embodying changes which may be made in the Rules and Orders included in these two volumes.

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4. The enactments under which these Rules and Orders are arranged follow the same Order as the Volumes of the unrepealed Central Acts. Rules and Orders are grouped in chronological order under the respective section of the enactment to which they are referable. At the head is printed in bold type the reference to the principal notifications under which the Rules or Orders are issued, and then follows a list in chronological order of all amending notifications. The text of the Rules or Orders which follows thereafter embodies all the amendments made by such notifications. This scheme has been followed except in cases where it was not possible to incorporate an amendment in the principal notification ; in such cases the amending notification is itself printed in full at its chronological place under the respective section. Rules and Orders which are not made by the Government of Bombay but which have been included in these volumes are printed as appendices under the relevant enactments.

5. The text is printed as modified up to the end of December 1952, and adaptations have also been carried out to bring it in accord with the Constitution of India. These adaptations were carried out by notifications recently issued and the notifications have been printed as an Appendix to Volume II with a view to avoiding repeated references to them at the several material places in the text.

6. The text as printed represents the view of its final form taken by the Legal Department as at present advised. Communications regarding suggestions in this behalf may be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Legal Department.

P. M. LAD, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Legal Department.

Bombay, 18th December 1953.

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THE COLONIAL SOLICITORS' ACT, 1900
(63 and 64 Vict., c. 14).

G. N., J. D., No. 2939, dated 13th June 1905 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 703). S. 2

The following Order of His Majesty the King in Council applying the Colonial Solicitors' Act, 1900, to the Hign Court of Judicature at Bombay and to the territories administered by the Government of Bombay is published for general information :—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 27th day of March 1905.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

LORD PRESIDENT — Mr. SECRETARY LYTTELTON.

LORD SUFFIELD — HERBERT MAXWELL.

WHEREAS, by the Colonial Solicitors' Act, 1900, it is enacted that where as respects a Superior Court in a British Possession His Majesty the King in Council is satisfied on the report of a Secretary of State :—

(*a*) that the regulations respecting the admission of persons to be solicitors of that Superior Court are such as to secure that those solicitors possess proper qualifications and competency ; and

(*b*) that by the law of the British Possession the Solicitors of the Supreme Court will be admitted to be solicitors of the Superior Court in the Possession on terms as favourable as those on which it is proposed to admit solicitors of that Superior Court in pursuance of the said Act to be solicitors of the Supreme Court ;

His Majesty in Council may order that the said Act shall apply and the same shall accordingly apply to the said Superior Court and British Possession, subject to any exceptions, conditions and modifications specified in the order.

And whereas by the said Act it is further provided that His Majesty in Council by the same or any subsequent Order may as respects the Court and British Possession named in the Order provide for all matters authorised by the said Act to be prescribed, and for all matters appearing to His Majesty to be necessary or proper for giving effect to the Order and to the said Act and that an Order in Council applying the Act to a Court in a British Possession may provide that Solicitors of that Court may be admitted by virtue of the said Act to be solicitors in any part of the United Kingdom, namely, England, Scotland, or Ireland, or in two or one of those parts only ;

And whereas application has been made by the Government of India that the said Act may be applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and to the Territories administered by the Governor in Council of Bombay;

And whereas His Majesty in Council on the report of the Secretary of State for India in Council is satisfied that the regulations respecting the admission of persons to be Solicitors of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay are such as to secure that those Solicitors possess proper qualification and competency and that by the law of the *Presidency of Bombay* the Solicitors of the Supreme Court in England and Ireland and Law Agents in Scotland will be admitted to be Solicitors of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on terms as favourable as those on which it is proposed to admit Solicitors of that Court in pursuance of the said Act to be Solicitors of the Supreme Court;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty in pursuance of the said recited Act and in execution of the powers thereby in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to Order and it is hereby Ordered that the Colonial Solicitors' Act, 1900, shall apply to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and to the Territories administered by the Governor in Council of Bombay, and that Solicitors of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay may be admitted by virtue of the said Act, to be Solicitors in England, and in Ireland, and Law Agents in Scotland, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified—

(1) A Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay (hereinafter called the applicant) who, having been in practice before such Court for not less than 3 years, is desirous of being admitted to be a Solicitor of the Supreme Court in England or Ireland or a Law Agent in Scotland, shall be a male *British subject.*

(2) The applicant shall, four calendar months at least before the first day of the month in which he proposes to be admitted, leave with the Registrar of Solicitors, or in the case of Scotland, with the Registrar of Law Agents, his original certificate of admission in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay together with

(*a*) a certificate from the authority of the *Presidency of Bombay* in whose custody the roll of the Solicitors of the said Court is kept stating that his name is still upon the roll and has never been removed therefrom and that no order has ever been made directing him to be suspended from practising his profession;

(*b*) one or more certificates of fitness and character signed by two resident practising Solicitors of at least five years' standing in the said Court and by at least one of the Judges or officers next in rank of such Court;

(*c*) a statutory declaration in terms of or to the effect of that set out in the Schedule A hereunto annexed.

(3) The leaving of the before-mentioned documents shall be equivalent to notice of intention to apply for admission within the meaning of the Acts regulating the admission of Solicitors in England and Ireland, respectively.

(4) A certificate under the hand of the Registrar of Solicitors that the applicant has complied with the provisions of the Colonial Solicitors' Act, 1900, and of this Order, shall be equivalent to the certificate of his having passed the Final Examination required in England and Ireland, respectively.

(5) The application for admission to be a Solicitor in England shall be made to the Master of the Rolls and for the like admission in Ireland to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

(6) The applicant in England or Ireland shall not be required to pass any examination either before or after making such application.

(7) The admission of the applicant as a Solicitor in England or Ireland shall be stamped with the stamps required to be impressed on the admission of Solicitors in England and Ireland, respectively, and shall be impressed with such further stamp as shall, together with the amount of stamps paid on articles of clerkship and admission in the *Presidency of Bombay* [such amount being certified by a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the form set out in the Schedule B hereunto annexed] be equal in amount to the sum payable on articles of clerkship in England and Ireland, respectively.

(8) The admission of the applicant as a Law Agent in Scotland shall be stamped with such stamp as shall, together with the amount of stamps paid on Articles of Clerkship and admission in the *Presidency of Bombay* [such amount being certified by a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the form set out in the Schedule B hereunto annexed] be equal to the stamps required to be impressed on the Articles of Clerkship and admission of Law Agents in Scotland.

(9) The following fees shall be paid by the applicant :—

In England :—

To the Law Society—

	£	s.	d.
Before entering his name on the Roll of Solicitors	5	0	0

In Ireland—

To the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland—

On his application for admission being lodged.	10	0	0
Before entering his name on the Roll of Solicitors	5	5	0

(10) The following fees shall be paid by the applicant in Scotland :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fee Fund Dues of Extract	0	10	6			
Dues of Extract	0	8	0			
Registrar's Fees	0	2	6			
Fees on subscription of Roll of Law Agents practising before the Court of Session or any Sheriff Court.						
In each case	0	5	0			
				1	6	0
Law Examination Fees, viz. :—						
Fees to Examiner	2	2	0			
Defraying Expenses	1	1	0			
Petition Dues	2	2	0			
Fees Fund Dues on Petitions	0	10	0			
				5	15	0
				7	1	0

(11) The application for admission to be a Law Agent in Scotland shall be made by Petition to the Court of Session, and if the Court shall be satisfied that the applicant has complied with the requirements of this Order they shall ordain him to undergo the examination in law prescribed for the time being for applicants for admission as Law Agents in Scotland under the Law Agents (Scotland) Act, 1873, and Acts amending the same, and on the Court being satisfied that the applicant has duly passed such examination, then and not otherwise the Court shall cause him to be admitted a Law Agent and his name to be enrolled as such which admission shall be in writing and signed by a Judge of the Court, and shall be stamped with the stamps required by clause (8) of this Order.

The rules in force in Scotland for the time being as to the presentation of petitions for admission as Law Agent and the proceedings under the same shall be applicable to all applications under this Order for admission as a Law Agent in Scotland.

A. W. FITZROY.

SCHEDULE A.

In the Matter of the Colonial Solicitors' Act, 1900
and
In the Matter of

I, in the *Presidency of Bombay,* do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—

1. I am a male *British subject.*

2. I was on the day of admitted a Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and I have been in practice before such Court for not less than three years. My name remains on the Roll of the said Court, and I have not at any time been suspended from practice by the Court or by any Judge thereof, nor are any proceedings pending to strike my name off the said Roll or to suspend me from practice. I beg to refer to the Certificate of marked "A" now produced to me in proof of the statements in this paragraph.

3. I have not been bankrupt or insolvent nor have I made a composition or arrangement with any creditors. (If this is not the case, state the facts with dates, and show that a complete discharge has been obtained).

4. The document now produced and shown to me and marked with the letter "B" is my original certificate of admission in the said Court, and the documents now produced and shown to me and marked respectively with the letters "C" and "D" are respectively certificates of character and as to my fitness to be admitted ("a Solicitor of the Supreme Court in England or Ireland" or "a Law Agent in Scotland" as the case may be) signed respectively by one of the Judges of the said Court (if not a Judge state his rank), and by of and of two practising Solicitors of the said Court of at least five years' standing.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

SCHEDULE B.

I (name and style of Judge) do hereby certify that the amount of stamps paid on Articles of Clerkship when (name and style of Applicant) was articled was the sum of £ , and on admission when he was admitted to practice the sum of £ . (To be signed and attested).

***G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 1922, 15th April 1862, republished in Notn., dated 26th April 1862 (B. G., 1862, Vol. I, p. 699).** S. 47 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67).

The following Proclamation to which the sanction of Her Majesty has been signified by the Secretary of State in Council, as required by the provisions of Section XLIX, 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, is hereby made and published for general information :—

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is declared by Section XLVII of the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, that it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council by Proclamation to fix the limits of any Presidency, Division, Province, or Territory of India, for the purposes of the said Act ; and further, by Proclamation, to divide or alter from time to time the limits of any such Presidency, Division, Province or Territory for the said purpose, His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, by virtue of the authority vested in him as above, does hereby declare and proclaim that the District of North Kanara, which at present forms a part of the Presidency of Fort St. George, shall, with the exception of the Tuluka of Cundapur, from the sixteenth day of April 1862, be detached from that Presidency, and shall from the same date be annexed to and form part of the Presidency of Bombay for the purposes of the said Act, the said Taluka of Cundapur remaining as heretofore a part of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

***G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 2939, 12th June 1862, republished in Notn., dated 2nd July 1862 (B. G., 1862, Vol. II, p. 6).** S. 47 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67).

The following Proclamation to which the sanction of Her Majesty has been signified by the Secretary of State in Council, as required by the provision of Section XLIX, 24th and 25th Vict., Cap. 67, is hereby made and published for general information :—

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is declared in the 47th Section of the Act 24th and 25th Vict., Cap. 67, called the "Indian Councils Act, 1861", that it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council, by Proclamation, to fix the limits of any Presidency, Division, Province, or Territory in India, for the purposes of the said Act, and further, by Proclamation, to divide or alter, from time to time, the limits of any such Presidency, Division, Province, or Territory for the said purposes : And whereas a doubt may exist whether certain districts, though subordinate to, and administered by, the Government of Bombay, form a portion of the Presidency of Bombay, as that Presidency is now legally constituted : His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, by virtue of the authority vested in him as above, does hereby declare and proclaim that the limits of the Presidency of Bombay shall, for the purposes of the said Act, extend to and include all the Province, Districts, and places which are now subordinate to, and administered by, the Government of Bombay.

* This notification which was issued under section 47 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vic., c. 67) (corresponding to s. 290 of the Government of India Act, 1935) and which was kept in force by virtue of section 130 of the Government of India Act, 1915, is still in force under s. 321 of the Govt. of India Act, 1935, read with s. 38 (2) of the Interpretation Act, 1889.

S. 47 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67) and S. 4 (28 Vict., c. 17).

***G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 610, 4th April 1876, republished in Notn., dated 12th April 1876 (B. G., 1876, Pt. I, p. 340).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the 24th and 25th of Vict., Cap. 67, Section 47, and by the 28th of Vict., Cap. 17, Section 4, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare and appoint that the undermentioned villages ceded by the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in September 1870, shall be included within and be subject to the Presidency of Bombay :—

Bhogaon,	Raleras,	Akola,	Wadgi.
Mardi,	Kegaon.	Hiparga,	Bhatori,
Taratgaon,	Chincholi,	Gulwanchi,	Atwad,
Takalgaon.			

S. 47 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67) and S. 4 (28 Vict., c. 17).

***G. of I., J. D., Notn. No. 119-J, 14th Sept. 1876, republished in Notn., dated 18th Oct. 1876 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 958).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the 24 and 25 of Vict. Cap. 67, Section 47, and by the 28 of Vict., Cap. 17, Section 4, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare and appoint that all the lands in the undermentioned villages in the Akalkot State in the possession of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for all other purposes connected with the said Company's Railway, which were ceded by the Chief of Akalkot, in August 1865, shall be included within, and be subject, to the Presidency of Bombay :—

1. Jehur,	4. Naganaur,	7. Dudhani, and
2. Gaodgaon,	5. Udgi,	8. Baroti.
3. Karabgaon,	6. Tolnur,	

S. 4 (28 and 29 Vict., c. 17).

***G. of I., Foreign Dept., Notn. No. 1500-I, 14th May 1885, republished in Notn. No. 3130, 20th May 1885 (B. G., 1885, Pt. I, p. 620).**

Whereas the estates formerly comprised in the Peint State lapsed to the British Government in 1878 and are now under the administration of the Collector of Nasik in the Presidency of Bombay, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers vested in him by Statute 28 and 29 Victoria, Chapter 17, Section 4, to declare that the said estate shall be subject to the Government of Bombay.

† S. 60 (5 and 6 Geo. V, c. 61).

G. of I., Foreign and Pol. Dept., Notn. No. 396-I-B, 4th April 1917, republished in Notn. No. 2798, P. D., 11th April 1917 (B. G., 1917, Pt. I, p. 905).

Whereas His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has from time to time ceded certain lands to the Government of India for the construction of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway :

And whereas by Bombay Act No. I of 1862 (*An Act for bringing under the Regulations and Acts certain lands ceded by His Highness the Gackwar for railway purposes*), all such parts of the villages mentioned in the schedule to the said Act as had been delivered over by His Highness the Gackwar to the Government of India for construction of the said railway before the commencement of the said Act were included in the Zila of Surat from the commencement of the said Act :

* This notification which was issued under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67) and the Government of India Act, 1865 (28 Vict., c. 17) (corresponding to section 290 of the Government of India Act, 1935) and which was kept in force by virtue of section 130 of the Government of India Act, 1915, is still in force under section 321 of the Government of India Act, 1935, read with section 38 (2) of the Interpretation Act, 1889.

† Now *cf.* s. 290 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

And whereas the village of Bilimora in the Gandevi Pargana is one of the villages mentioned in the schedule to the said Act, but certain lands in the said village ceded by His Highness the Gaekwar for the purpose aforesaid have been delivered over to the Government of India after the commencement of the said Act :

And whereas it is expedient that the said lands shall be declared to be part of the Province of Bombay :

And whereas it is not now practicable to distinguish between the lands in the said village delivered over to the Government of India before and after the commencement of the said Act respectively :

And whereas the boundaries set out in the schedule are the boundaries of all the said lands :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 60 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. V, c. 61) the Governor General in Council, in amplification of the provisions of Bombay Act No. 1 of 1862, is pleased to declare that the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be included in and form part of the Province of Bombay and to alter the boundaries of the said Province accordingly :—

THE SCHEDULE.

Description and boundaries of the land.

The piece or parcel of land measures in superficial area 23·1540 acres, be the same more or less, situated in the village of Bilimora in the Gandevi taluka of the Navsari prant of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory and extends in a northerly direction from mile 135 and 3,128 feet on the main line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to mile 136 and 4,440 feet, the said land and its varying width being more particularly delineated on the ferroplan No. 37704 of the Chief Engineer of the railway, which plan is deposited in the office of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department, and the said land is bounded as follows :—

On the north by that part of the railway bridge over the Ambica river which lies within boundary of the village of Ambica Bhatha :

On the south by the railway land in the village of Dessara in the Gandevi taluka of the Navsari prant of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory :

On the east by the bed of the Ambica river from the point where the railway bridge over the Ambica river meets the boundary of the village of Ambica Bhatha to the southern abutment of the said bridge, thence by waste land on which are a few scattered huts to about chainage 136 mile and 3,500 feet, thence by a cluster of huts and houses known as the Tolad Falia of the Bilimora village to chainage 3,000 feet, thence by waste land to chainage 2,200 feet thence by cultivated land to chainage 1,400 feet, thence by babul jungle to mile 136, thence by land occupied by the Bilimora-Kalamba Railway :

On the west by the Dessara-Bilimora metalled road from chainage mile 135 and 3,128 feet, to its junction with the approach road to the Bilimora station from the Bilimora village, thence by a triangular plot of private land, on which is an oil mill, to level-crossing No. 108 (chainage mile 135 and 4,041 feet), thence by a metalled road to level-crossing No. 109, thence by a fair-weather cart track to a 20 feet arched culvert of one span, No. 366 (chainage mile 136 and 2,549 feet), thence by waste land to the southern abutment of the railway bridge over the Ambica river (chainage mile 136 and 4,009 feet), thence by the bed of the Ambica river to the point where the said bridge meets the boundary of the villages of Ambica Bhatha.

*S. 109 (1) (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61).

G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 362, 30th May 1918, republished in Notn. No. 1308, 12th June 1918 (B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 1133).

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 109, sub-section (*1*), of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Chapter 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to exercise within the territory specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, being territory which is not included within the limits for which the said High Court was established, all such jurisdiction and powers as the said High Court may from time to time exercise in the district of Surat.

THE SCHEDULE.

Description and boundaries of the land.

The piece or parcel of land measures in superficial area 23·1540 acres, be the same more or less, situated in the village of Bilimora in the Gandevi taluka of the Navsari prant of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory and extends in a northerly direction from mile 135 and 3,128 feet on the main line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to mile 136 and 4,440 feet, the said land and its varying width being more particularly delineated on the ferroplan No. 37704 of the Chief Engineer of the railway, which plan is deposited in the office of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department and the said land is bounded as follows :—

On the north by that part of the railway bridge over the Ambica river which lies within the boundary of the village of Ambica Bhatha :

On the south by the railway land in the village of Dessara in the Gandevi taluka of the Navsari prant of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory :

On the east by the bed of the Ambica river from the point where the railway bridge over the Ambica river meets the boundary of the village of Ambica Bhatha to the southern abutment of the said bridge, thence by waste land on which are a few scattered huts to about chainage 136 mile and 3,500 feet, thence by a cluster of huts and houses known as the Talod Falia of the Bilimora village to chainage 3,000 feet, thence by waste land to chainage 2,200 feet, thence by cultivated land to chainage 1,400 feet thence by babul jungle to mile 136; thence by land occupied by the Bilimora-Kalamba Railway :

On the west by the Dessara-Bilimora metalled road from chainage mile 135 and 3,128 feet to its junction with the approach road to the Bilimora station from the Bilimora village, thence by a triangular plot of private land, on which is an oil mill, to level-crossing No. 108 (chainage mile 135 and 4,041 feet), thence by a metalled road to level-crossing No. 109, thence by a fair-weather cart track to a 20 feet arched culvert of one-span No. 366 (chainage mile 136 and 2,549 feet), thence by waste land to the southern abutment of the railway bridge over the Ambica river (chainage mile 136 and 4,009 feet), thence by the bed of the Ambica river to the point where the said bridge meets the boundary of the village of Ambica Bhatha.

* Now *cf.* s. 223 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL DIVORCE JURISDICTION ACT, 1926
(16 & 17 Geo. 5, c. 40).

G. N., H. D., No. 1397/4, dated 15th Dec. 1938 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2893).

Indian (Non-Domiciled Parties) Divorce Rules, 1927; Rule 14.

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 14 of the Indian (Non-Domiciled Parties) Divorce Rules, 1927, framed under the Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1926, and in supersession of Government Notification, Home Department, No. 7920/3, dated the 14th June 1937, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Public Prosecutor for Bombay, to perform within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay the duties assigned to His Majesty's Proctor by sections 181 and 182 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Consolidation Act, 1925.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935
(26 Geo. 5, Ch. 2).

G. of I., F. D. (Central Revenues), Dangerous Drugs, Notn. No. 13, 14th Aug. 1937, republished in G. N., R. D., No. S. 18/4, 19th Aug. 1937 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1244). S. 124 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased, with the consent of the Provincial Governments concerned, to entrust to the Government of each of the Provinces specified in the first column of the Schedule annexed hereto, all powers and duties under or in relation to section 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), in respect of the import into that Province from, and export from that Province into, the Indian States specified against that Province in the second column of the said Schedule, of dangerous drugs other than prepared opium:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to the import into the United Provinces of raw opium produced in a State in Central India or Rajputana.

SCHEDULE.

Province.	Territory of Province or chief.
Bombay ...	Jawhar, Jamkhandi, Akalkot, Kurundwad (Junior), Kurundwad (Senior), Miraj (Senior), Wadi Estate, Aundh, Palthan, Jath and Daflapur, Savnur, Ramdurg, Bhor, Sangli, Miraj (Junior), Baroda, Cambay, Sachin, Bansda, Bharampur, Surgana, Janjira, Jafrabad, Kolhapur, Sawantwadi, Mudhol, Ambaliara, Bavishi, Dabha, Dadhalia, Danta, Gabat, Gadhwada, Godasar, Idar, Ilol, Kadoli, Khedwada, Khadal, Katosan, Magodi, Malpur, Mansa, Mohanpur, Pethapur, Punandra, Ramas, Ranasan, Rupal, Sadra Bazar, Sathamba, Sudasana, Vadgam, Valasna, Varsoda, Vasna, Vakhtapur, Vatrak, Kantha, Vijayanagar, Balasinor, Baria, Chota Udepur, Jambooghoda (Narukot), Kadana, Lunawada, Rajpipla, Sanjeli, Sant, Bhaderwa, Mandwa, Shanor, Uchad, Vajiria, Naswadi, Agar, Bhilodia, Sihora, Itwad, Chorangla.

G. of I., F. D. (Central Revenues), Dangerous Drugs, Notn. No. 17, 23rd Oct. 1937, republished in G. N., R. D., No. S. 18/4, 29th Oct. 1937 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1484). S. 124 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased, with the consent of the Government of each of the Governor's Provinces, to entrust to the Provincial Government all functions of the Central Government under section 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), in respect of the import into, or export from, the Province of capsules of the poppy which have been lanced and dried or from which the juice has been extracted, from, or to, any Indian State or French or Portuguese Settlement adjoining the Province.

S. 124 (1)

G. of I., F. D. (Central Revenues), Stamps, Notn. No. 8, 13th Nov. 1937, republished in G. N., R. D., No. S. 18/4, 20th Nov. 1937 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1537).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased with the consent of the Governments of Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Assam to entrust to each of those Governments the functions of the Central Government in relation to the appointment of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority for the purposes of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).

S. 124 (1)

G. of I., F. D. (Central Revenues), Stamps, Notn. No. 9, 13th Nov. 1937, republished in G. N., R. D., No. S. 18/4, 22nd Nov. 1937 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1537).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased, with the consent of the Government of each of the Governors' Provinces, to entrust to that Government all functions of the Central Government under, or in relation to, clause (9) of section 2 and sections 10, 16, 18, 33, 37, 49, 70, 74, 75 and 76-A of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), in that Province.

S. 124 (1)

G. of I., F. D. (Central Revenues), Customs, Notn. No. 24, 29th Jan. 1938, republished in G. N., R. D., No. S. 18/4, 8th Feb. 1938 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 137).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act ,1935, and in supersession of the Notification of the Central Government in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 27-Dangerous Drugs, dated the 18th December 1937, the Central Government is pleased to entrust to each Provincial Government, with the consent of such Government, the functions of the Central Government relating to the prescribing of regulations under the Notification of the Central Government in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 23-Customs, dated the 29th January 1938 and to the administration of such regulations.

S. 124 (1)

G. of I., Legis. D., Notn. No. F. 150/37-C & G., 24th Mar. 1938, republished in G. N., L. D., No. 2932, 31st Mar. 1938 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 585).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased, with effect from the 1st April 1938, to entrust to Provincial Governments with their consent the following functions, namely :—

1. Functions in respect of which the Council of State or Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules provide that they shall be performed by the Governor General in Council, or where the Government of a Province consents to the entrustment of the functions to itself by such Government.

2. Functions which by regulations made under the Council of State or Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules were, immediately before the 1st April 1937, assigned to the Local Government of the Province concerned.

G. of I., Def. D., Notn. No. 275, 26th March 1938, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 1535/34, 26th March 1938 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 599). **S. 124 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased, with effect from the 1st day of April 1938, to entrust to Provincial Governments with their consent the functions of the Central Government under the provisions of law specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed subject to such condition, if any, as is specified in respect of functions under any of the said provisions in the corresponding entry in the second column of the said Schedule.

1		2
Provisions of law under which functions entrusted.		Conditions subject to which functions entrusted.
Enactment.	Sections.	
The Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901 (II of 1901).	6	....
The Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903 (VII of 1903).	4, 6 (*1*), 6 (*3*), 9 (*1*) (*b*), 31 (*3*), 38 (*1*), 39 (*2*), 39 (*3*) and 44,	In the discharge of the entrusted functions the Provincial Government shall be subject to the superintendence, direction and control of the Central Government.
The Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920 (XLVIII of 1920).	12 (*1*)	The Provincial Government shall not act in the discharge of the entrusted functions save with the concurrence of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief concerned.
The Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 (XLIX of 1920).	28 (*1*)	Do,
The Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909).	21	In the discharge of the entrusted functions the Provincial Government shall be subject to the superintendence, direction and control of the Central Government.
The United Provinces Excise Act, 1910 (U. P. Act IV of 1910).	25	Do.
The Punjab Military Transport Act, 1916 (Punjab Act I of 1916).	4, 6, 7 (*1*), 7 (*2*), 9, 11, 12, 13, 19, 21 and 30.	Do.
The Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (Punjab Act I of 1914).	28	Do.
The Bihar and Orissa Excise, Act, 1915 (B. &. O. Act II of 1915).	21	Do.
The Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 (E. B. & A. Act I of 1910).	20	Do.
The Central Provinces Excise Act, 1915 (C. P. Act II of 1915).	20	Do.
The Bengal Transport and Travellers Assistance Regulation, 1806 (Bengal Regulation XI of 1806).	4 and 5	Do.
The Military Authority Assistance to Marching Troops) Regulations, 1827 (Bombay Regulation XXII of 1827).	42 and 43	Do.

S. 124 (1)

G. of I., Com. D., Company Law Notn. No. 88 (13)-Tr. C. L./37, 26th March 1938, republished in G. N., F. D., No. S. 20-D (2), 29th Mar. 1938 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 525).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased, with effect from the 1st April 1938, to entrust to Provincial Governments with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under all the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), other than sub-section (*3*) of section 11, sub-section (*5*) of section 107, sub-sections (*1*), (*2*), (*2-A*) and (*2-B*) of section 144, section 151, sub-section (*1*) of section 249, sub-section (*8*) of section 277 and sub-section (*2*) of section 277G.

S. 124 (1)

G. of I., F. D., Notn. No. D/2336-F, 29th Mar. 1938, republished in G. N., G. D., No. 2509/33-H, 24th May 1938 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 991).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased, with effect from the 1st April 1938, to entrust to Provincial Governments, with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under sections 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the Charitable Endownments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), with regard to charitable endowments which extend beyond a single Province, subject to the condition that such functions shall be exercised in respect of a charitable endowment extending beyond a single Province by the Provincial Government which was exercising those functions in respect of that endowment on the 31st March 1938.

S. 124 (1)

G. of I., H. D. (Pol.), Notn. No. 51/12/36, 29th Mar. 1938, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 1697/34, 6th Apr. 1938 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 658).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased, with effect from the 1st April 1938, to entrust to Provincial Governments, with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under sections 3, 3A and 4 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), sections 16, 17, 27, 34 and 36 of the European Vagrancy Act, 1874 (IX of 1874), section 7 of the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (VI of 1908), section 5 of the Indian Passport Act, 1920 (XXXIV of 1920) and rule 2 of the Indian Passport Rules, 1921.

S. 124 (1)

G. of I., Dept. of E., H. & L., Health Notn. No. F. 43-10/37, 30th Mar. 1938, republished in G. N. No. 2009/33, 5th Apr. 1938 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 598).

Amended by G. of I., Department of E., H. & L., Notn. No. F. 43-10/37, dated 7th June 1938.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased, with effect from the 1st April 1938, to entrust, with the consent of the Provincial Government concerned,—

(1) to the Provincial Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bihar the functions of the Central Government under clauses (*b*) and (*c*), and

(2) to the Provincial Governments of Assam and Orissa the functions of the Central Government under clause (*c*),

of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 read with section 4 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933 (XXVII of 1933).

G. of I., Dept. of E., H. & L., Public Health Notn. No. F. 10-138-G, 30th Mar. 1938, republished in G. N., G. D., No. 1110/33, 5th Apr. 1938 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 598). S. 124 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased with effect from the 1st April 1938, to entrust, with their consent, to the Provincial Governments mentioned in the first column of the Schedule the functions of the Central Government under clause (*p*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6, and sections 17, 49 and 50 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), in respect of the ports specified in the second column of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

1 Provincial Governments.	2 Ports.
Government of Madras ...	All ports in the Province of Madras except the ports of Madras, Cochin and Vizagapatam.
Government of Bombay ...	All ports in the Province of Bombay except the port of Bombay.
Government of Orissa ...	All ports in the Province of Orissa.

G. of I., Dept. of Com., Notn. No. 50-C. (2)-38, 31st Mar. 1938, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 560/34, 12th Apr. 1938 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 499). S. 124 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased with effect from the 1st April 1938, to entrust to Provincial Governments with their consent the functions of the Central Government under the provisions of sub-section (*1*) of section 6 and clause (*c*) of section 12 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925).

G. of I., H. D., Public Notn. No. 228/37, 1st Apr. 1938, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 1697/34, 6th Apr. 1938 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 659). S. 124 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased, with effect from the 1st day of April 1938, to entrust to Provincial Governments, with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under the provisions of law specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed subject to such condition, if any, as is specified in respect of functions under any of the said provisions in the corresponding entry in the second column of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Provisions of law under which functions entrusted.		Conditions subject to which functions entrusted.
Enactment.	Sections.	
1. The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881).	The *Explanation* to section 25.	The Central Government shall retain the power to declare a day to be a public holiday throughout British India.
2. *The Indian Naturalization Act, 1926 (VII of 1926).	Sub-section (*3*) of section 4, sub-section (*5*) of section 8 and section 12.	

* This Act has been repealed by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

S. 124 (1) **G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 112/2/36, 1st Apr. 1938 (Gazette of India, Pt. I, p. 457).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased to entrust to the Provincial Governments of Bombay and Sind, with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under sections 6 and 7 of the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 31).

S. 124 (1) **G. of I., E. A. D., Notn. No. 67-X, 1st Apr. 1938, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 1697/34, 6th Apr. 1938 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 659).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased, with effect from the 1st April 1938, to entrust to all Provincial Governments with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under sub-sections (*1*), (*4*), (*6*), (*7*) and (*8*) of section 3, sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 4, section 5, section 8A, section 9, sub-sections (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*) of section 10, section 11, section 15, clause (*c*) of section 19 and section 20 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903).

S. 124 (1) ***G. of I., D. of E., H. & L., Education Notn. No. 55-1 (ii)/38-E, 7th Apr. 1938, republished in G. N., E. D., No. 6256, 11th Apr. 1938 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 638).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased, with effect from the 1st April 1938, to entrust to the Provincial Government of Bombay, with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under sub-section (*2*) of section 12, section 17, sub-section (*3*) of section 32, sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 39, section 40 and sub-section (*5*) of section 42 of the Bombay University Act, 1928 (Bombay Act IV of 1928), subject to the condition that as regards functions under sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 39, section 40 and sub-section (*5*) of section 42, aforementioned, the Provincial Government of Bombay shall not pass orders save with the concurrence of the Government of the province, wherein the college concerned is situated, and provided that in the event of disagreement between the two Governments, the matter shall be referred to the Central Government for orders.

S. 124 (1) **G. of I., Com. D., Company Law, Notn. No. 23 (10)-Tr.(C. L.)/38, 18th June 1938, republished in No. S. 20-D (3), 21st June 1938 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1205).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased to entrust to the Provincial Government of Bombay, with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 3 of the Destruction of Records Act, 1917 (V of 1917), in relation to records concerning matters under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913).

**N.B.*—This notification is no longer operative in view of the India and Burma (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act, 1940.

G. of I., H. D., Police, Notn. No. 21/50/37, 20th June 1938, republished in G. N., H. D., No. 1132-Poll., dated 28th June 1938 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1121). S. 124 (1)

Amended by G. of I., M. of H. A., Notn. No. 9/1/50-Police-I, 14th March 1950, republished in G. N., H. D., No. 4236/5-F, dated 25th March 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased with effect from the 1st day of April 1938, to entrust to Provincial Governments with their consent, for a period of seventeen years, the functions of the Central Government under the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, specified in the first column of the Schedule whether in force of its own operation or as extended or applied with or without modifications to any local area subject to the general conditions hereinafter mentioned, namely :—

(1) that the Provincial Governments shall, in the exercise of these functions, be subject to the like control by the Central Government as was exercisable by the Governor General in Council immediately before the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935 ;

(2) that the Provincial Governments shall observe the existing policy and instructions laid down by the Central Government and shall not initiate new policies or issue instructions inconsistent with those of the Central Government without that Government's consent ; and to such conditions, if any, as is specified in respect of functions under any of the said provisions in the corresponding entry in the second column of the Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Provisions of Act and Rules.	Conditions subject to which functions entrusted.
1	2
Sections 6, 7, 13, 15, 16 (*1*), (*2*) and (*4*), 17 (*c*), 25, 26, 30 and 32.	
Section 11	The power to establish searching posts shall be exercised with the previous sanction of the Central Government.
Section 18	This entrustment is limited to the territories under the administration of the Provincial Government and is without prejudice to the power of the Central Government to cancel or suspend licences throughout the whole or any portion of British India.
Rules 2 (1), 3 (1) (*b*), 28 (2), (3) and (4), 29, 31, 32 and 33 (1).	
Rule 33 (3)	The restriction which may be imposed by any general or special order by a Provincial Government under this rule shall be limited to the province.
Rules 34 (1) (*b*), 35, 36, 37, 39 (1) (*a*) and (2) and 42 (3) (*a*).	
Rule 46 (3)	The entrustment under this rule is of the following power only, namely, by general or special order, to remit or reduce the fee payable in respect of grant or renewal of any license —(*a*) for the import, transport or possession of sulphur in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the Provincial Government to be required in good faith for medicinal, agricultural, manufacturing or industrial purposes other than the manufacture of ammunition ; or

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Provisions of Act and Rules.	Conditions subject to which functions entrusted.
1	2
	(*b*) granted under rule 10 to any person for the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the authority granting the licence to be required in good faith for the protection of persons or property.
Schedule I, entries (3) and (4) ..	The power exercised by a Provincial Government under these entries shall be in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control.
Schedule I, entry (6).	
Schedule I, entry (9) ..	The power exercised by a Provincial Government under this entry shall be in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control.
Schedule II, entries 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. Schedule VII, entry (7). Schedule VIII. Forms IX and X— Conditions 2, 3, 7, 8 and 11 and condition 12 in the case of Bengal and Assam only. Forms XI and XII— Conditions 2, 3 and 7. Form XIII— Conditions 3 and 4. Form XIV— Condition 3. Form XV— Conditions 4 and 7. Form XVI— Conditions 3, 6 and 9. Form XVI-A— Conditions 3 and 9. Form XVII— Condition 5. Form XVIII— Conditions 6 and 7. Form XIX— Conditions 7 and 8.	

S. 124 (1)

G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 267/37, Judicial, 23rd Dec. 1938, republished in G. N., H. D., No. 1602/4, 10th Jan. 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 155).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st April 1938, to entrust to Provincial Governments, with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under sections 138 and 139 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881).

S. 124 (1)

G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 96/38, Judicial, 26th Jan. 1939, republished in G. N., R. D., No. S. 18/4, 13th Feb. 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 131).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased to entrust to the Provincial Governments of Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar and Assam, with their consent, the function of appointing the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority for the purposes of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).

G. of I., F. D., Notn. No. F. 15 (1) Ex-II/38, 8th Feb. 1939, republished in G. N., R. D., No. 8271/33, 30th May 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1590). **S. 124 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st day of April 1938, to entrust to Provincial Governments, with their consent, such functions of the Central Government under the Pensions Act, 1871 (XXIII of 1871), as were discharged by the Provincial Governments immediately before the said date, subject to the like control by the Governor General in Council as was exercisable by him immediately before the said date.

G. of I., H. D., No. 158/38-Judl., 15th Feb. 1939, republished in G. N., H. D., No. 9558/3, H. D., 28th Feb. 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 617). **S. 124 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased, with effect from the 1st April 1938, to entrust to Provincial Governments, with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under sections 26, 27 and 34 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).

G. of I., Dept. of Lab., Notn. No. L. 1785, 21st Feb. 1939, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 61/34, 1st Mar. 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 220). **S. 124 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased to entrust to the Provincial Governments, with their consent, the functions of Government under rules 2 (*b*) and 8 of the Workmen's Compensation (Transfer of Money) Rules, 1935.

G. of I., Dept. of Communic., P. & T., Notn. No. N. 478/38, 23rd Mar. 1939, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2078/34, 11th Apr. 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 947). **S. 124 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Communications Department, No. M. 63-2/35-Coll. II, dated the 31st March 1938, the Governor General in Council is pleased to entrust to the Provincial Governments, with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under section 15 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), subject to the condition that the officer to be appointed under sub-section (*1*) of the said section shall be—

(*i*) in the Presidency towns of Madras and Calcutta—the Chief Presidency Magistrate ;

(*ii*) in the Presidency town of Bombay—the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes ; and

(*iii*) elsewhere, except in the town of Shillong and the excluded and partially excluded areas in the Province of Assam—the District Judge.

G. of I., F. D. (Central Revenue), Dangerous Drugs, Notn. No. 2, 25th Mar. 1939, republished in G. N., R. D., No. S. 18/4, 31st Mar. 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 589). **S. 124 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased to entrust to the Provincial Governments, with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under section 31 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930).

S. 124 (1) **G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 21/40/38, 24th June 1939, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2082/34, 26th June 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1053-Q).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of sction 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased to entrust to Provincial Governments, with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under rule 3 of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939.

S. 124 (1) **G. of I., Ry. Dept. (Ry. Board), Notn. No. 1602-W, 31st July 1939, republished in G. N., P. W. D., No. 3315/36-Ry., 10th Aug. 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 2291).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council has been pleased, with effect from the 1st April 1938, to entrust to the Government of Bombay with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under clauses 7 and 58 of the Almatti-Talikote Tramway Order, 1935.

S. 124 (1) **G. of I., H. D., Pol. (W.), Notn. No. 21/84/39, 31st Aug. 1939 (published in Gazette Extraordinary).**

It is hereby notified for general information that the functions of the Central Government under the Foreigners Order, 1939, have been entrusted under sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, to Provincial Governments, with their consent, subject to the condition that notwithstanding this entrustment the Central Government may itself exercise any of the said functions in any particular case or classes of cases.

S. 124 (1) **G. of I., H. D., Pol. (W.), Notn. No. 21/73/39-II, 3rd Sept. 1939, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3306/34, 12th Sept. 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2701).**

As amended by G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 62/12/40, Pol. (W.), 3rd May 1940.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased to entrust to the Provincial Governments, with their consent, the function of making orders of the nature specified in clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1940, as respects enemy foreigners (as defined in the Enemy Foreigners Order, 1939), subject to the conditions—

(1) that notwithstanding this entrustment the Central Government may itself exercise the said function either generally or in any particular case or class of cases, and

(2) that the Provincial Governments shall not exercise the said function in a manner inconsistent with any orders which have been, or may hereafter be, issued by the Central Government under the said Act.

S. 124 (1) **G. of I., H. D., Judicial, Notn. No. 202/37-I, 8th Nov. 1939, republished in G. N., H. D., No. 1/4, 5th Dec. 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3583).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased, with the consent of the Provincial Governments specified in column 1 of the annexed Schedule, to entrust to them the functions of the Central Government under—

(*a*) sections 4, 5, 17 to 21 and 30 of the Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913), and

(*b*) sections 3, 4, 27, 32, 42 to 47 and 50 of the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913), in relation of the Chief Commissioner's Province or Provinces (if any) specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the said Schedule and in relation to British subjects in the Indian States or parts of Indian States specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 of the said Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

Provincial Government.	Chief Commissioner's Province.	Indian States.
1	2	3
....	....	....
The Provincial Government of Bombay.	British Baluchistan ..	The States within the political charge of the Resident for the States of Western India. Baroda and the States within the political charge of the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States, the States within the political charge of the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States. The States in Central India other than those in the Bundelkhand Agency (including the Alampur Pergana of Indore) and excluding the State of Rewa and the portions of the Indore State occupied by the Malwa Section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, south of the river Narbada and the portions of the Bhopal and Kurwai States occupied by the Midland Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, north of Bhilsa. Gwalior and Khaniadhana, other than the portions of those States occupied by the Bina-Guna-Baran Railway and the Midland Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, north of Bhopal. The States in Rajputana excluding the portions of the Bharatpur State occupied by the Agra-Delhi-Chord Railway and by the Cawnpore-Achnera Section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. The District of Abu. Kalat (including leased areas). Las Bela.

G. of I., H. D., Political, Notn. No. 51/12/36, 10th Jan. 1940, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 1697/34, 16th Jan. 1940 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 431). S. 124 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased, with effect from the 10th January 1940, to entrust to the Provincial Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Sind, with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under rule 5 of the Indian Passport Rules, 1921, subject to the conditions—

(1) that the power so entrusted shall be used only to exempt individual persons from the operation of rule 3 of the said Rules ;

(2) that in granting exemptions, the Provincial Governments shall comply with such general or special orders as may be issued by the Central Government ; and

(3) that the power entrusted shall also be exercisable by the Central Government should it see fit to do so in any case.

S. 124 (1) **G. of I., H. D., Public, Notn. No. 45/40/39, 30th Mar. 1940, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. S. 8-B, 9th Apr. 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 426).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased to entrust to Provincial Governments, with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under section 17 of the Indian Census Act, 1939 (XXIV of 1939), in regard to matters other than the taking of the census on railways, in cantonments, of troops on the march and of Indian crews of sea-going vessels on the high seas.

S. 124 (1) ***G. of I., Dept. of Lab., Notn. No. M. 1268, 13th Aug. 1940, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3717/34, 20th Aug. 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 1255).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased to entrust to the Provincial Governments of Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Punjab, and the North-West Frontier Province, with their consent, the functions of the Central Government, under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), in relation to mines and oil-fields which are, for the time being, factories within the meaning of clause (*j*) of section 2 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), and not subject to the operation of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923).

S. 124 (1) **G. of I., Dept. of E., H. & L., Education, Notn. No. F. 49-2/39-E, 29th Oct. 1940, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3507/34, 8th Nov. 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 1695).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased to entrust to Provincial Governments, with their consent, all the functions of the Central Government under section 3 of the Destruction of Records Act, 1917 (V of 1917), in relation to documents which are in the possession or custody of Provincial Governments or of any public officers subordinate to Provincial Governments and which neither relate to the purposes of Provinces or to elections to the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature nor are partly or exclusively the property of the Crown Representative.

S. 124 (1) **G. of I., Dept. of Lab., No. A. 807 (2), 19th Dec. 1940, republished in G. N., P. W. D., No. S. 71, 7th Jan. 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 35).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government is pleased to entrust, with their consent, to the Governments of the Provinces specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed, the functions of the Central Government under—

(*i*) sub-section (*1*) of section 36 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), subject to the condition that the Electric Inspectors appointed thereunder by the Provincial Governments shall be allowed to exercise the powers and perform the functions of an Electric Inspector only in relation to the subjects specified in the corresponding entry in the second column of the said Schedule ; and

(*ii*) sub-rule (2) of rule 7 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937.

**See* also G. of I., Dept. of Lab., Notn. No. M. 1268, 6th August 1941, republished in Notn. No. 3717/34, P. & S. D., 12th August 1941, *B. G. G.*, 1941, Pt. IV-C, p. 1121, printed *post*.

SCHEDULE.

Provincial Government. 1	Subjects. 2
Bombay	Mines and minor railways.

* * * * *

G. of I., Dept. of Lab., Notn. No. L. 3006, 16th Jan. 1941, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3841/34, 27th Jan. 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 78). S. 124 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st April 1941, to entrust to the Government of each Province, with its consent, the functions of the Central Government under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926), in relation to trade unions whose objects are not confined to, and whose head office is situated in, that Province.

G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 67/6/40-Pol. (E), 16th April 1941, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. W. 78-II, 21st April 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 559). S. 124 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased to entrust to the Government of Bombay, with their consent, the function of making orders of the nature specified in clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1940, as respects foreigners other than enemy foreigners (as defined in the Enemy Foreigners Order, 1939), subject to the conditions—

(1) that notwithstanding this entrustment the Central Government may itself exercise the said function either generally or in any particular case or class of cases, and

(2) that the Provincial Governments shall not exercise the said function in a manner inconsistent with any orders which have been, or may hereafter be, issued by the Central Government under the said Act.

G. of I., Dept. of Lab., Notn. No. M. 1268, 6th Aug. 1941, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3717/34, 12th Aug. 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 1121). S. 124 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and in amplification of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Labour, No. M. 1268, dated the 13th August 1940, the Central Government is pleased to entrust to the Provincial Government of Bombay, with the consent of that Government, the functions of the Central Government under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), in relation to mines which are declared by the Government of Bombay to be factories under section 5 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), and are not subject to the operation of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923).

G. of I., H. D. Political (EW), Notn. No. 9/24/42, 11th July 1942, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. W.-78, dated 21st July 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 1581). S. 124 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased to entrust to the Government of Bombay, with their consent,—

(*a*) the function of making orders under section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1940 (II of 1940), providing for the arrest and detention or confinement of foreigners who are seamen by occupation, and

(*b*) the function of the Central Government under sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the said Foreigners Act in relation to such foreigners, subject to the conditions—

(1) that notwithstanding this entrustment the Central Government may itself exercise the said functions either generally or in any particular case or class of cases ; and

(2) that the Provincial Government shall not exercise the said function in a manner inconsistent with any orders which have been, or may hereafter be, issued by the Central Government under the said Act.

S. 124 (1)

G. of I., War Dept. (Ecclesiastical), Notn. No. 1211, 29th July 1944, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 1696/34, dated 24th August 1944 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 693).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased to entrust to Provincial Governments with their consent the functions of the Central Govenrnment in relation to such ecclesiastical affairs as are specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed subject to the conditions set out in the corresponding entry in the second column of the said schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

Functions of the Central Government.	Conditions subject to which function is entrusted.
(A) *Chaplains on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment—all functions in respect of*	
(1) Posting. (2) Confirmation. (3) Transfer within the Diocese. (4) Travelling allowance. (5) Grant of leave. (6) Fixation of Initial pay. (7) Grant of increments. (8) Retirements, including sanction of pensions. (9) Application of Secretary of State's (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1938.	In the discharge of the entrusted functions, the Provincial Government shall generally act in accordance with orders issued, or which may be issued by the Secretary of State for India or the Governor General in Council and subject to the superintendence, control and direction of the Governor General in Council.
(B) *Subordinate (Church and cemetery) Establishment—all functions in respect of*	
(1) Appointment (not creation of posts). (2) Confirmation. (3) Promotion. (4) Transfer within the Diocese. (5) Discipline. (6) Travelling allowance. (7) Grant of leave. (8) Fixation of pay. (9) Grant of increments. (10) Retirements, including sanction of pensions and gratuities.	In the discharge of the entrusted functions, the Provincial Government shall act subject to rules and orders of the Governor General in Council in respect of rates of pay and allowances, pensions and gratuities, and the provisions of Ecclesiastical Rules.

Functions of the Central Government.	Conditions subject to which function is entrusted.
(C) *Contingent expenditure, appropriation and re-appropriation of funds.*	
Sanction to expenditure from, and appropriations and re-appropriations of funds at the disposal of the Provincial Governments.	In the discharge of the entrusted functions, the Provincial Government shall exercise the powers conferred by rules 44 (*a*), and 49 to 54 of the Book of Financial Powers. (First Edition, Re-print).
(D) *Ecclesiastical Works—Erection, maintenance, etc., of churches and cemeteries.*	
All functions in respect of ecclesiastical works in civil stations in the Provinces of Central Provinces and Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Assam and Orissa.	In the discharge of the entrusted functions, the Provincial Government shall act subject to the provisions of the Ecclesiastical Rules and the superintendence, control and direction of the Governor General in Council.

G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 9/4/45-I-Poll. (EW), 10th Feb. 1945, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. W-78-III, dated 14th Feb. 1945 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 105). **S. 124 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased to entrust to—

(*a*) all District Magistrates in Assam,
(*b*) the Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
(*c*) the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta,
(*d*) the District Magistrates of Chingleput and Trichinopoly, and
(*e*) the District Magistrate, Karachi,

with the consent of the Provincial Governments concerned, the function of granting permission specified in paragraph 12 of the Foreigners Order, 1939, subject to the conditions—

(1) that notwithstanding this entrustment the Central Government may itself exercise the said function either generally or in any particular case or class of cases, and

(2) that the said officers shall not exercise the said function in a manner inconsistent with any orders which have been, or may hereafter be, passed by the Central Government under the Foreigners Act, 1940 (II of 1940).

G. of I., D. of Commonwealth Relations, Notn. No. F. 170-2/43-O.S. (12), 24th April 1945, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 5547/34, dated 4th May 1945 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 389). **S. 124 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commonwealth Relations, No. F. 170-2/43-O.S. (7), dated the 1st December 1944, the Governor General in Council is pleased to entrust to Provincial Governments, with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under rule 10 of the Reciprocity (South Africa) Rules, 1944, and rule 4 of the Reciprocity (Natal and the Transvaal) Rules, 1944, and to Provincial Governments other than that of the United Provinces with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under rules 6 and 16 of the Reciprocity (South Africa) Rules, 1944, subject to the condition that the functions so entrusted to shall continue to be exercisable also by the Central Government.

S. 124 (1) **G. of I., Dept. of Commonwealth Relations, Notn. No. F. 8-11/43-H. & G., 14th June 1945, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 5700/34, dated 2nd July 1945 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 571).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands No. F. 149-33/36-G, dated the 30th March 1938, the Central Government is pleased with effect from the 14th June 1945, to entrust with their consent, to the Provincial Governments mentioned in the first column of the Schedule, the functions of the Central Government under the provisions specified in the second column of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Provincial Governments.	Provisions under which functions entrusted.
Bengal	Sub-section (*2*) of section 1, sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*e*) of section 2 and sub-section (*2*) of section 3 of the Protection of Muhammadan Pilgrims Act, 1896 (Bengal Act I of 1896); and Sub-rule (1) of rule 124 of the Indian Pilgrim Ships Rules, 1933.
Bombay	Sections 4 and 5 of the Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887 (Bombay Act II of 1887); and Sub-rule (1) of rule 124 of the Indian Pilgrim Ships Rules, 1933.
Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the North West Frontier Province and Orissa.	Sub-rule (1) of rule 124 of the Indian Pilgrim Ships Rules, 1933.
Sind	Sub-section (*4*) of section 2 and sections 4 and 5 of the Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887 (Bombay Act II of 1887); and Sub-rule (1) of rule 124 of the Indian Pilgrim Ships Rules, 1933.

S. 124 (1) **G. of I., M. of Home Affairs, Notn. No. 9/9/46-I-Political (EW), 10th Feb. 1948, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. W. 78-IV, dated 21st April 1948 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1752).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947, the Governor General is pleased to entrust to the Provincial Governments, with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under the Foreigners Order, 1948, subject to the condition that notwithstanding this entrustment the Central Government may itself exercise any of the said functions in any particular case or class of cases.

S. 124 (1) **G. of I., M. of W. M. & P., Notn. No. P. 103, 21st May 1948, republished in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3936/34-B, dated 9th Aug. 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 587).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Works, Mines and Power, No. P. 103(2), dated the

14th August 1947, the Governor General is pleased, with the consent of the Provincial Governments concerned, to entrust—

(*a*) to all Provincial Governments the functions of the Central Government under the proviso to rule 82 of the Explosives Rules, 1940, under the proviso to rule 83 of the said Rules, and under rule 93 of the said Rules ; and

(*b*) to every district authority in all Provinces its function under sub-rule (1) of rule 93 of the said Rules to cancel or suspend a licence when such authority considers suspension or cancellation necessary for the public peace.

G. N., F. D., No. 2624/33-A, dated 1st Apr. 1937 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 511). **S. 151 (1)**

Amended by G. N., A. & F. D., No. 2624/33/5400-A, 29th June 1937.
Amended by G. N., A. & F. D., No. 2624/33-A, 27th October 1938.
Amended by G. N., A. & F. D., No. 3624/33-A, 6th May 1939.
Amended by G. N., A. & F. D., No. 2624/33-A, 19th May 1939.
Amended by G. N., A. & F. D., No. 2624/33-A, 15th June 1939.
Amended by G. N., A. & F. D., No. 2624/33-A, 10th July 1939.
Amended by G. N., A. & F. D., No. 2624/33-A, 22nd February 1940.
Amended by G. N., A. & F. D., No. 2624/33-A, 2nd April 1940.
Amended by G. N., A. & F. D., No. 2624/33-A, 11th February 1941.
Amended by G. N., A. & F. D., No. 2624/33-A, 20th January 1942.
Amended by G. N., A. & F. D., No. 2624/33-A, 24th December 1943.
Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 2624/33-W.M., dated 11th February 1946.
Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 2624/33-W.M., dated 18th September 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 151 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (hereinafter called "the said section"), His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is hereby pleased to make the rules published in the appendix hereto (hereinafter called "the said rules") for the purpose of securing that moneys received on account of the Government of Bombay shall be paid into the public account of the Government of Bombay ;

In exercise of the same powers, His Excellency the Governor is further pleased to prescribe that until the person authorised under the said rules prescribes the procedure to be followed in respect of the payment of moneys into the said account and other matters specified in the said section, the procedure to be followed in regard to all such matters shall be that laid down in the Treasury Rules of the Central Government made by the Governor General under the said section except to the extent that the procedure laid down therein may be inconsistent with the said rules or with any special orders or instructions issued by the Government of Bombay in this behalf.

**Vide* G. N., F. D., No. 2624/33-WM, dated 31st March 1950, which reads as under :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (2) of article 283 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of the State of Bombay is pleased to make the following rule, namely :—

"The custody of the consolidated fund of the State of Bombay, the payment of moneys into that fund, the withdrawal of moneys therefrom, the custody of public moneys other than those credited to that fund received by or on behalf of the Government of the State of Bombay, their payments in to the public account of the State of Bombay and the withdrawal of moneys from such account and all other matters connected with or ancillary to the matters aforesaid shall be regulated by the rules made by the Provincial Government of the Province of Bombay or by any person authorised by it in that behalf under section 151 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and in force on the 25th day of January 1950 regulating such matters in relation to moneys received on account of the revenues of the said Province, in so far as such rules are not inconsistent with the provisions of the said Constitution, and the said rules, in their application to the aforesaid matters, shall be read subject to all necessary modifications."

APPENDIX.

Treasury Rules, Bombay.

SECTION I.—SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT.

1. These rules may be called the "Treasury Rules, Bombay" and they shall come into force on 1st April 1937.

SECTION II.—DEFINITIONS.

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meaning hereby assigned to them, that is to say :—

(*a*) "Province", "Government" and "Governor" mean, respectively, the Presidency of Bombay, the Government of Bombay and the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

(*b*) "Public Account" means the Public Account of the Province into which moneys received on account of the revenues of the Province as defined in section 136 of the Government of India Act, 1935, are paid or credited and from which all disbursements of, or on behalf of, the Province are met.

NOTE.—Without prejudice to anything contained in section 136 of the Government of India Act, 1935, "revenues of the Province" would include all moneys received by Government officers on behalf of the Government as such ; not only the proceeds of taxation and the yield of ordinary revenues but also, capital receipts, such as the proceeds of sales of land ; the proceeds of borrowing operations ; unfunded debt ; and unless the contrary intention appears, such receipts of banking or deposit nature as by virtue of any statutory provision or of any general or special executive order of the Government have to be held in the custody of the Government.

(*c*) "Treasury" means any treasury of the Province and includes a sub-treasury.

(*d*) "The Bank" means the Reserve Bank of India, or any branch or agency of the Reserve Bank of India and includes any branch of the Imperial Bank of India acting as the agent of the Reserve Bank of India in accordance with the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (Act II of 1934).

(*e*) "Collector" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a district.

(*f*) "Accountant General" means the head of the office of audit and accounts subordinate to the Auditor-General of India, who keeps the accounts of the Province and exercises audit functions in relation to those accounts on behalf of the Auditor-General of India.

(*g*) "Indian Audit Department" means the officers and establishment, being in India and subordinate to the Auditor-General of India, that are employed upon the keeping and audit of the accounts of the Federation and of the Provinces, or upon one or other of these duties.

Section 51, Government of India Act.

(*h*) "Minister of Finance" means that one of the Governor's ministers to whom the business of finance is allocated by the Governor by whatsoever designation such person may be called.

(*i*) "The Act" means the Government of India Act, 1935.

SECTION III.—LOCATION OF MONEYS STANDING IN THE PUBLIC ACCOUNT.

3. Save as provided in sub-rule (2) of rule 7 moneys standing in the Public Account must either be held in the treasury or in the Bank. Moneys deposited in the Bank shall be considered as one general fund held in the books of the Bank on behalf of the Province.

The deposit of such moneys in the Bank shall be governed by the terms of the agreement made between the Governor of the Province and the Bank under section 21 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (Act II of 1934).

SECTION IV.—General System of Control over Treasury.

District Treasuries.

4. (1) Unless the Government, after consultation with the Accounant General otherwise directs in any special case, there shall be a treasury in every district. If moneys standing in the Public Account are, in any district, not deposited in the Bank, the treasury of that district shall be divided into two departments : a department of accounts, under the charge of an Accountant, and a cash department under the charge of a Treasurer.

(2) The treasury shall be under the general charge of the Collector, who may entrust the immediate executive control to a Treasury Officer subordinate to him but may not divest himself of administrative control. The Collector shall be responsible for the proper observance of the procedure prescribed by or under these rules and for the punctual submission of all returns required from the treasury by the Government, the Accountant General and the Reserve Bank of India.

Subject to the provisions of this rule, the respective responsibilities of the Collector and the Treasury Officer for business of the treasury shall be such as may be defined in accordance with such rules as the " Minister of Finance " may approve, after consultation with the Accountant General.

(3) The duty of verifying and certifying the monthly cash balance, if any, in the treasury in such manner as the Minister of Finance after consultation with the Accountant General may prescribe and of submitting the monthly accounts of such balance in such form and after such verification as the Accountant General may require, shall be undertaken by the Collector or by such other officer as the Government may specify. It must be performed by the Collector in person at least once in every period of six months.

(4) When a new Collector is appointed to a district he shall at once report his appointment to the Accountant General and shall certify to the Accountant General the amount of the cash balance, if any, which he has taken over. The certificate shall be submitted in such form and after such verification as the Minister of Finance may, after consultation with the Accountant General, prescribe.

(5) No portion of the responsibility for the proper management and working of treasuries shall devolve upon the officers of the Indian Audit Department. The inspection of treasuries by officers of the Indian Audit Department shall not relieve the Collector of his responsibilities for management and inspection.

Sub-treasuries.

5. If the requirements of the public business make necessary the establishment of one or more sub-treasuries under a district treasury, the arrangements for the administration thereof and for the proper conduct of business therein shall be such as may be prescribed by the Minister of Finance after consultation with the Accountant General. The daily accounts of receipts and payments of moneys at a sub-treasury must be included in the accounts of the District treasury.

Office of the Accountant General.

6. The office of the Accountant General may, with the consent of, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Auditor General of India, perform all or any prescribed part of the duties of a treasury in respect of claims against the Government that may fall due for disbursement and moneys that may be tendered for credit to the public account, at the headquarters of the Government at Bombay.

SECTION V.—PAYMENT OF REVENUES OF THE PROVINCE INTO THE PUBLIC ACCOUNT.

7. (1) Save as hereinafter provided in this section all moneys received by, or tendered to, Government servants on account of the revenues of the Province, as defined in section 136 of the Act, shall without undue delay be paid in full into the treasury or into the Bank and shall be included in the Public Account. Moneys received as aforesaid shall not be appropriated to meet departmental expenditure, nor otherwise kept apart from the Public Account. No department of the Government may require that any moneys received by it on account of the revenues of the Province be kept out of the Public Account.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1) of this rule direct appropriation of departmental receipts for departmental expenditure is authorised in the following cases, that is to say :—

(*a*) in the case of moneys received on account of the service of summonses, diet-money of witnesses and similar purposes, in Civil, Revenue and Criminal cases ;

(*b*) in the case of fees received by Government servants appointed Notaries Public, under Act XXVI of 1881, and utilised to defray legal expenses, incurrred by them in the discharge of their duties as such Notaries Public ;

(*c*) in the case of cash receipts utilised in accordance with departmental regulations by the Public Works Department to defray expenditure on current works, or utilised by that Department under the authorisation of the Accountant General to defray pay and travelling allowance charges ;

(*d*) in the case of cash found on the persons of prisoners at the time of their admission to jail, and used for the repayment by Jail Superintendents under departmental regulations of similar sums due to other prisoners on their release ;

(*e*) in the case of cash received by the Forest Department and utilised in meeting immediate local expenditure ;

(*f*) in the case of moneys received by the Village Munsiffs under rules 17 and 28 of the rules issued under section 37 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, and utilised for payment to the plaintiff or to the decree-holder or to the judgment-debtor ;

(*g*) In the case of cash realised at the liquor shops mentioned below and used towards the payment of transportation charges of liquor only :—

(1) Vardalia,	(5) Mandvi,
(2) Mokli,	(6) Kathi,
(3) Gouria,	(7) Mogra,
(4) Son,	(8) Manibeli.

NOTE.—The Divisional Forest Officer should be held responsible to adjust these transactions against cheques drawn from the treasury and remittances made by him into the treasury in the monthly account furnished by him to the Chief Account Officer, Excise, Bombay.

Provided that the authority hereby given to appropriate departmental receipts for departmental expenditure shall not be construed as authority to keep the departmental receipts and expenses defrayed therefrom outside the account of the payments into and the withdrawals from the Public Account.

(3) Notwithstanding any provision contained in sub-rule (1) of this rule, all moneys received by or tendered to Government servants in the district of Baroda on account of the revenues of the State of Bombay :

(*i*) by way of Sales Tax or Excise dues, or

(*ii*) by way of fees or other dues payable under any order issued by the State Government or any officer subordinate to it under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, or the Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1946,

may also be paid at the Huzur Treasury, Baroda, by means of cheques drawn on the Bank of Baroda at Baroda till 31st December 1953, subject to the condition that such procedure as may be prescribed by the State Government in consultation with the Accountant General, Bombay, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, shall be complied with.

8. Moneys received by a Government servant whether in an official or another capacity which do not relate to or form part of the revenues of the State shall not be included in the *Public Account*, and a Government servant is not required to pay into the *Public Account* any such moneys ; but receipts of a banking or deposit nature which by virtue of any statutory provision or of any general or special executive order of the Government have to be held in the custody of Government shall be included in the *Public Account* even though such receipts may not form part of the revenues of the State. If any question arises whether moneys are or are not moneys relating to or forming part of the revenues of the State, the question shall be referred to Government whose decision shall be final.

9. (1) A Government servant may not, except with the special permission of the Government, deposit in a bank moneys withdrawn from the Public Account under the provisions of Section VII of these rules.

(2) With the permission of the Governor his Private or Military Secretary may open an account in a bank for the deposit of funds under the personal control of the Governor.

10. The procedure to be adopted by Government servants in receiving moneys on account of the revenues of the Province, granting receipts for such moneys and paying them into the Public Account and by the treasury and the Bank in receiving such moneys and granting receipts for them shall be such as may be prescribed by the Minister of Finance after consultation with the Accountant General. The procedure so prescribed shall, among other matters, contain provisions so as to secure that—

(*i*) any person paying money into the treasury shall present with it a memorandum (chalan) in such form, as may be prescribed, which will show clearly the nature of the payment and the person or Government servant on whose account it is made and will thus contain all the information necessary for the preparation of the receipt to be given in exchange and for the proper accounts classification of the credit and its allocation between Governments and Departments concerned ;

(*ii*) at places where the money is to be deposited in the Bank, the memorandum or chalan referred to in clause (*i*) above shall, except where otherwise provided, be presented to the Treasury Officer who shall enface it with an order to the Bank to receive the money and to grant a receipt ;

(*iii*) if a cheque on a bank is accepted in payment of Government dues under any rules, a receipt for the actual cheque only shall be given, but the formal receipt for payment shall not be delivered until the cheque has been accepted by the Bank on which it is drawn ; and

(*iv*) at places where the money is to be deposited in the Bank, the advices of receipts which according to any provision made under this rule have to be sent to public officers or departments and consolidated receipts or certificates of receipts required by any such provision to be given to any public officer or department shall be given by the treasury and not by the Bank.

SECTION VI.—CUSTODY OF MONEYS RELATING TO, OR STANDING IN, THE PUBLIC ACCOUNT.

11. (1) The procedure for the safe custody of moneys in the hands of Government servants, or held in a treasury, shall be as prescribed by the Minister of Finance, after consultation with the Accountant General.

(2) The Bank is responsible for the safe custody of Governmant moneys deposited in the Bank.

SECTION VII.—WITHDRAWAL OF MONEYS FROM THE PUBLIC ACCOUNT.

12. *Definition.*—In this Section "withdrawal" with its cognate expressions refers to the withdrawal of funds from the Public Account, for disbursements of or on behalf of the Province other than disbursements in the United Kingdom.

13. *General rule.*—Unless the Minister of Finance, after consultation with the Accountant General, otherwise directs in any case moneys may not be withdrawn from the Public Account without the written permission of the Treasury Officer or of an officer of the Indian Audit Department authorised in this behalf by the Accountant General.

14. *Power of an Accountant General.*—The Accountnt General may permit withdrawal for any purpose.

15. (*a*) Subject as hereinafter provided in this Section a Treasury Officer may permit withdrawal for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—

(*i*) To pay sums due from the Government to the drawing officer.

(*ii*) To provide the drawing officer with funds to meet claims likely to be presented against the Government in the immediate future by

(1) other Government servants, or

(2) private parties.

(*iii*) To enable the drawing officer to supply funds to another Government servant from which to meet similar claims.

(*iv*) To pay direct from the Treasury or from the Bank sums due by Government to a private party.

(*v*) In the case of an officer or authority empowered to make investments of moneys standing in the Public Account for the purpose of such investment.

(*b*) Unless expressly authorised by the Accountant General, a Treasury Officer shall not permit withdrawal for any purpose not specified in clause (*a*) of this rule.

16. Except as provided in rules 26 and 27 a Treasury Officer shall not permit withdrawal for any purpose unless the claim for withdrawal is presented by such person and in such form, and has been satisfactorily submitted by the Treasury Officer to such checks. as the Minister of Finance, after consultation with the

Accountant General, may prescribe. The procedure so prescribed shall, among other matters, contain provisions so as to secure—

(*i*) that any person having a claim against Government shall present his voucher at the Treasury duly receipted, and stamped where necessary, and that unless otherwise specially provided no such claim shall be paid unless the claim is first submitted to, and the payment directed by, the Treasury Officer ;

(*ii*) that where sub-treasuries are specially permitted by the Government to cash certain classes of bills without reference to the Treasury Officer, the payment of such bills shall not, except under special arrangements and on particular occasions, be allowed at the Dirstrict Treasury also ;

(*iii*) that all bills and vouchers on which payment is made by the Treasury Officer or which are enfaced by him for payment at the Bank or a sub-treasury shall show to what head of account the payment is to be debited.

(*iv*) that all bills, chalans, vouchers, cheques, etc., shall be prominently marked by the officers concerned authorised to pay or draw money, on the top (right-hand corner) as 'Central' or 'Provincial' according as they relate to the transactions of the Central Government or of the Province. In cases where a particular transaction relates to a Government other than the Central Government or the Government of Bombay, the name of the Government concerned shall be marked prominently on the bills etc. thus—

'Provincial Government of Madras' ; and

(*v*) that where a charge is debitable partly to 'Central' and partly to 'Provincial' separate bills shall be prepared for the portions debitable to each and the correct classification noted on each bill as required by clause (*iv*).

17. *Special Instructions to Treasury Officers.*—A Treasury Officer has no general authority to make payments on demands presented at the treasury, his authority being strictly limited to the making of payments authorised by or under these rules. If a demand of any kind is presented at a treasury for a payment which is not authorised by or under these rules, or is not covered by a special order received from the Accountant General, the Treasury Officer shall decline payment for want of authority. A Treasury Officer has no authority to act under an order of Government sanctioning a payment, unless the order is an express order to *him* to make the payment ; and even such special orders should, in the absence of urgency, be sent through the Accountant General.

18. A Treasury Officer shall not honour a claim which he considers to be disputable. He shall require the claimant to refer it to the Accountant General.

19. Except as provided by rules 20 and 21 a payment shall, unless Government by general or special order otherwise directs, be made in the district in which the claim arises.

20. The leave salary of a gazetted Government servant who draws his leave salary in India, may be paid in any district of the Province. The leave salary of a non-gazetted servant may be paid in that district only in which his pay could be drawn if he were on duty.

Note.—By a reciprocal arrangement entered into with the Central and other Provincial Governments and the Government of Burma, the leave salary of a Gazetted servant of any other Government may be paid in a treasury in this Province subject to the provisions of Treasury Rule 22.

21. Pensions payable in India may be paid in any district of the Province.

Note.—By a reciprocal arrangement entered into with the Central and other Provincial Governments and the Government of Burma, Pensions of servants of any other Government may be paid in a treasury in this Province subject to the provisions of Treasury Rule 22.

22. No withdrawal shall be permitted in order to meet the pay, leave salary or allowances of a gazetted Government servant, or a reward or honorarium payable to a gazetted Government servant, or any pension until the Accountant General has intimated to the Treasury Officer the rate at which payment shall be made; provided that the Government may, for special reasons and with the concurrence of the Accountant General, waive the provisions of this rule.

23. No withdrawal shall be permitted on a claim for the first of any series of payments in a district of pay or allowances to a Government servant other than a person newly appointed to Government service, unless the claim is supported by a last-pay certificate in such form as may be prescribed by the Auditor General of India. A Treasury Officer may not permit any withdrawal in respect of pay or allowances of a Government servant to whom he has granted a last pay certificate unless the certificate is first surrendered.

24. The Treasury Officer shall be responsible to the Accountant General for acceptance of the validity of a claim against which he has permitted withdrawal, and for evidence that the payee has actually received the sum withdrawn.

25. The Treasury Officer shall obtain sufficient information as to the nature of every payment he is making and shall not accept a voucher which does not formally present that information unless there are valid reasons, which he shall record in writing for omitting to require it.

26. A Treasury Officer may correct an arithmetical inaccuracy or an obvious mistake in any bill presented to him for payment, but shall intimate to the drawing officer any correction which he makes.

27. *Payments under special authorisation of the Collector.*—A Collector may, in circumstances of urgency, by an order in writing authorise and require a Treasury Officer to make a payment, not being a payment of pension, without complying with the provisions of these rules. In any such case the Collector shall at once forward a copy of his order and a statement of the circumstances requiring it, and the Treasury Officer shall at once report the payment, to the Accountant General.

Note.—The provisions of this rule apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Commissioner of Excise and the Chief Account Officer of Excise.

28. *Instructions to drawing Officers.*—A Government servant who is authorised to draw moneys by means of cheques shall notify to the Bank or the Treasury upon which he draws the number of each cheque book brought into use and the number of cheques it contains.

29. When a Government servant who is authorised to draw or countersign cheques or bills payable at the treasury or the Bank makes over charge of his office to another, he shall send a specimen of the relieving Government servant's signature to the Treasury Officer or the Bank, as the case may be.

SECTION VIII.—TRANSFER OF MONEYS STANDING IN THE PUBLIC ACCOUNT.

30. The transfer of Government moneys from one treasury to another, and between the currency chest balance and treasury balance of a treasury and between a treasury and the Bank shall be governed by such instructions as may be issued in this behalf by the Minister of Finance after consultaion with the Reserve Bank

of India. The transfer of moneys from or to a Small Coin Depôt to or from a Treasury under the control of the Government of the Province shall be governed by instructions issued by the Governor General in this behalf.

SECTION IX.—RESPONSIBILITY FOR MONEYS WITHDRAWN.

31. *Treasury Officer.*—If a Treasury Officer receives intimation from the Accountant General that moneys have been incorrectly withdrawn and that a certain sum should be recovered from a drawing officer, he shall effect the recovery without delay and without regard to any correspondence undertaken or contemplated with reference to the retrenchment order ; and the drawing officer shall without delay repay the sum in such manner as the Accountant General may direct.

32. *Drawing Officers.*—(*a*) Subject as hereinafter provided in this rule, the procedure to be observed by a Government servant in regard to moneys withdrawn from the Public Account for expenditure shall be such as may be prescribed by the Minister of Finance after consultation with the Accountant General.

(*b*) A Government servant supplied with funds for expenditure shall be responsible for such funds until an account of them has been rendered to the satisfaction of the Accountant General. He shall also be responsible for seeing that payments are made to persons entitled to receive them.

(*c*) If any doubt arises as to the identity of the Government servant by whom account of such funds shall be rendered, it shall be decided by the Government.

SECTION X.—INTER-GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

33. (1) Save as provided hereafter in this *Section* no transactions of the Province with another Government shall be adjusted against the balance of the Province except in accordance with such directions as may be given by the Auditor General of India with the approval of the Governor General to regulate the procedure for the accounting of transactions between different Governments.

(2) Moneys presented within the jurisdiction of another Government for credit to the Public Account or a payment made by another Government as a withdrawal affecting the balance of the Public Account shall not be credited or debited to the Public Account except under express authority of the Accountant General or any other Accounting Officer authorised in this behalf by the Auditor General of India.

(3) All adjustments against the balance of the Province by debit or credit to another Government shall be made through the Central Accounts Office of the Reserve Bank of India.

34. Where such a course is authorised in consequence of a delegation of functions made under sub-section (*1*) of section 124 of the Act, the Treasury Officer may receive or authorise the Bank to receive moneys tendered on behalf of the Central Government or the Federation, and may make or authorise the Bank to make disbursements on behalf of the Central Government or the Federation in accordance with such procedure as may be specified in the rules made by or under the authority of the Governor-General. Such receipts and disbursements on behalf of the Central Government or the Federation shall be adjusted, as far as practicable, directly against the balance of the Central Government or the Federation held by the Bank, but where such transactions are temporarily taken into account against the balance of the Public Account, the Accountant General will on receipt of intimation from the treasury make the requisite adjustments in respect of the aforesaid transactions

through the Central Accounts Office of the Reserve Bank of India, against the balances in the Public Account of the Central Government or the Federation held by the Bank.

35. The Treasury Officer may, subject to any general or specific direction of the Government in this behalf, receive or authorise the Bank to receive moneys tendered on behalf of another Province and may, if so required by the Accountant General, make or authorise payment of any claim against another Province. The necessary credits or debits in respect of such receipts and payments against the balances of the Province concerned shall be made by the Accountant General through the Central Accounts Office of the Reserve Bank of India, but until such adjustments are made, the credits and debits shall be entered in the Public Account.

Moneys paid or received in the Office of the Accountant General on behalf of another Province, and book entries made in the Office of the Accountant General affecting the accounts of another Province shall likewise be adjusted by the Accountant General through the Central Accounts Office of the Reserve Bank of India against the balances of the Province concerned.

36. The provisions of the preceding rule may be extended with or without modification to payments made or received in the Province on behalf of the Federal Railway Authority or of His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States.

SECTION XI.—Receipts and Disbursements of the Provinces in the United Kingdom.

37. Until other provision is made by the Government in this behalf, moneys received in the United Kingdom on account of the revenues of the Province may be paid into, and funds required for disbursements of or on behalf of the Province in that country may be withdrawn from, the balances in the Public Account of the Central Government or the Federation in that country, in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed by or under the authority of the Governor General for the transactions of the Central Government or the Federation in the United Kingdom.

These transactions shall be adjusted in India, at the earliest opportunity, against the balances of the Public Account according to such directions as may be given in this behalf by the Auditor General of India with the approval of the Governor General.

SECTION XII.—Supplemental.

38. The Accountant General in the exercise of any of his functions under these rules shall be subject to the general control of the Auditor General of India.

39. Nothing in these rules, and nothing prescribed under these rules, shall have effect so as to impede or prejudice the exercise by the Auditor General of India of the powers vested in him by or under the Act, to make rules, or to give directions regulating the submission to the Indian Audit Department of the accounts kept in treasuries or in departmental offices and to be accompanied by such vouchers for their support as the Auditor General may require for purposes of audit.

40. The Minister of Finance may not exercise any power conferred upon him by these rules so as to impose upon the Bank in connection with the business of the Government any responsibility not imposed upon the Bank by the terms of its agreements with the Governor.

G. N., F. D., No. 7579/33-WM., dated 18th September 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 531A).

In pursuance of rule 7 (3) of the Treasury Rules, Bombay, published under Government Notification in the Finance Department, No. 2624/33-A, dated 1st April 1937, as amended from time to time, the Government of Bombay is pleased, in consultation with the Accountant General, Bombay, to prescribe the following procedure for the purpose of the said rule :—

1. Persons who have to pay the dues of Government of Bombay in respect of (*i*) Sales Tax, (*ii*) Excise dues, and (*iii*) fees *or* other moneys payable under any order issued by Government *or* any officer subordinate to it under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, or the Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1946, at the Huzur Treasury at Baroda, may, if they prefer, pay such dues at the Huzur Treasury at Baroda by means of cheques drawn by them on the Bank of Baroda at Baroda. In such cases the procedure indicated below should be followed.

2. A person desirous of making payment by cheques as above will prepare chalans in accordance with the prescribed procedure laid down in the Central Treasury Rules (*e.g.*, Rules 92 to 96) and any rules of the Department concerned and present them at the Huzur Treasury for preliminary checks as laid down in Rule 431 (1) of the Central Treasury Rules, Volume I, along with the cheque duly crossed by the drawer.

3. Until a cheque has been cleared, Government cannot admit that payment has been received and consequently final receipt shall not be granted when a cheque is tendered. A receipt for the actual cheque only may be given in the first instance, but if a person making payment in this manner so desires, a formal payment receipt will be given to him after the cheque has been cleared.

4. The preliminary acknowledgment of the receipt of the cheque will be given in the form below :—

"Received cheque No.....for Rupees.....drawn on the Bank of Baroda $\frac{\text{on account of.....}}{\text{as per chalan No.....}}$ "

5. In the event of a cheque being dishonoured by the Bank on presentation, the fact shall be reported at once to the tenderer with a demand for payment in cash, but Government cannot accept any liability for loss or damage which may possibly occur as a result of delay in intimating that the cheque has been dishonoured.

6. When Government dues which are payable by certain fixed dates are paid by cheque, the person desiring to make such payment in this manner without risk must take suitable precautions to ensure that his cheque reaches the treasury at the latest on the working day preceding the date on which the payment is to be made. Cheques received on the last day of payment of Government dues may be refused at the discretion of the officer to whom they are tendered and those received later will not be accepted.

7. On receipt of such cheques in payment of Government dues, the Treasury Officer should send them to the Bank of Baroda for realization. All such cheques received during the course of the day should be collected together and sent to the Bank, the next day at 11 a.m.

8. The Bank of Baroda at Baroda should, before the close of business of the day, issue a demand draft in favour of the Treasury Officer, Baroda, on the Bombay branch of the Bank of Baroda for the total amount of such cheques encashed by them.

9. The Bank of Baroda should send to the Treasury Officer, Baroda, along with the demand draft mentioned in Rule 8 above a list of cheques, if any, not cleared by them giving full particulars thereof, viz., name of payee, number, date and amount of cheque with reasons for the non-clearance to enable the Treasury Officer to take action as provided for in Rule 5 above.

10. The Treasury Officer, Baroda, shall pass final receipts only in respect of cheques cleared by the Bank of Baroda and for which he has received a demand draft.

11. The Treasury Officer, Baroda, will, on receipt of the list of cheques cleared by the Bank of Baroda and the demand draft for the total amount, incorporate the transactions in the Treasury books on *that* day itself by credit to the major, minor, etc., heads concerned and debit to suspense head "Bank of Baroda Suspense" under "P-Deposit and Advances—Part IV—Suspense Accounts—Suspense Account". He will also forward the demand draft duly endorsed to the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, for collection and credit to the Government account under the head mentioned above, under intimation to the Accountant General, Bombay.

12. The Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, will on receipt of the demand draft arrange to collect and credit the proceeds to Government under the head shown in paragraph 11 above and include the item in its daily account rendered to the Accountant General, Bombay, and also advise the Treasury Officer, Baroda, of having done so.

13. The Accountant General, Bombay, will watch the clearance of the demand draft through the Reserve Bank.

S. 175 (3) **G. N., F. D., No. 8042/E, dated 6th Apr. 1937 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 612).**

In pursuance of sub-section (*3*) of section 175 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor of the Province of Bombay is hereby pleased to authorise the Governor or a Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, for the time being, to execute on behalf of the Governor of the said Province treasury bills and other Government securities issued by the Government of the said Province in respect of any loan contracted under the provisions of the said Act.

S. 241 (1) **G. N., F. D., No. 1527/33-B., dated 1st Apr. 1937 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 597).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is hereby pleased to direct that, except as expressly provided by the said Act, and subject to any direction to the contrary that may hereafter be made in exercise of the said powers, any officer subordinate to the Governor, who was authorised by any law in force

immediately before the 1st day of April 1937, to make appointments to the Civil Services of, or civil posts under, the Crown in connection with affairs, which are now the affairs of the Province of Bombay, is authorised to make the said appointments in the like manner as, and subject to the like control by the Governor of Bombay as was exercisable by the Central or Provincial Government, before the said date.

G. N., R. D., No. 4874/33 (a), dated 22nd May 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 764). S. 241 (1) (b)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to direct that appointments to each of the posts described in column 1 of the Schedule hereto may, subject to the control of the authority described in column 2, be made by the authority specified in column 3 respectively against such post in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE.

1	2	3
Subordinate Officers appointed under section 6 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (Bom. V of 1878).	Provincial Government ..	The Commissioner of Excise, Bombay.
Jamadars, Havaldars, Naiks and Constables within the division of a Superintendent of Excise and the Patta posts in his office.	Provincial Government and the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay.	The Superintendent of Excise.
Jamadars, Havaldars, Naiks, Constables and patta posts at the Nasik Distillery.	Do. ..	The Superintendent, Nasik Distillery.
Patta posts in the office of the Chief Account Officer of Excise, Bombay.	Do. ..	The Chief Account Officer of Excise, Bombay.

G. N., R. D., No. 4874/33 (b), dated 22nd May 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 764). S. 241 (1) (b)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the appointments to the post of Sub-Registrars under section 6 and of Inspectors of Registration offices under sub-section (*1*) of section 8 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), shall, subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Provincial Government may from time to time impose, be made by the Inspector General of Registration.

G. N., R. D., No. 4874/33 (d), dated 22nd May 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 766). S. 241 (1) (b)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to direct that the appointments to the posts described below shall be made by

the authorities respectively shown against them within their repective jurisdictions :—

Posts.	Appointing authority.
Mamlatdars	The Commissioners.
Head Accountants	The Commissioners.
District Inspectors, Land Records ..	The Director of Land Records.
Mahalkaris	The Collectors.
Subordinate members of the establishment.	The Commissioners. The Director of Land Records. The Collectors. The Superintendents of Land Records.
Inferior servents	The Commissioners. The Collectors. The Director of Land Records. The Superintendents of Land Records or any other officer subordinate to them as they may direct.
Revenue and Police Patels (stipendiary and hereditary).	The Collectors or the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a sub-division, if the Collector so directs.
Village Accountants (stipendiary and hereditary).	The Collectors or the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a sub-division, if the Collector so directs.

S. 241 (1) (b) **G. N., R. D., No. 4874/33, dated 29th July 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 925).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor of Bombay is hereby pleased to direct that appointments to each of the posts described in column 1 of the schedule hereto appended may, subject to the control of the authority described in column 2, be made by the authority specified in column 3, respectively, against such post in the said schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

1	2	3
Subordinate Officers of the Tobacco Department appointed under section 5 of the Bombay (District) Tobacco Act, 1933.	Provincial Government ..	The Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, or the Collector of the district concerned with the approval of the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay.
Jamadars, Havildars, Naiks and Constables of the Tobacco Department.	Commissioner of Excise, Bombay.	The Superintendent of Excise.

G. N., R. D., No. 1778/33, dated 6th Sept. 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 954). **S. 241 (1) (b)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor of Bombay is pleased to direct that the appointments to the posts of Photo-Registrars under clause (*3*) of section 70-B of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), in its application to the Province of Bombay shall, subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Provincial Government may from time to time impose, be made by the Inspector General of Registration.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 2145/36, dated 5th February 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 169). **S. 241 (1) (b)**

Modified by G. N., P. W. D., No. 2145/36-XV, dated 26th August 1950, which is printed below.

In supersession of the orders issued in Government Notification, Public Works Department, No. 2145/36, dated the 7th May 1942, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that, pending further orders, the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, the Superintending Engineers of Circles and the Electrical Engineer to Government shall, within their respective jurisdiction, appoint such members of the Bombay Subordinate Engineering Service, Junior Engineers and permanent Supervisors as are placed in charge of sub-divisions for periods not exceeding or not likely to exceed six months as Assistant Engineers or officiating Deputy Engineers in the Bombay Service of Engineers, Class II.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 2145/36-XII, dated 4th July 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 576).

Modified by G. N., P. W. D., No. 2145/36-XV, dated 26th August 1950, which is printed below.

The Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the Public Health Engineer to Government shall, within his jurisdiction, appoint such members of the Bombay Subordinate Engineering Service as are placed in charge of Sub-Divisions for periods not exceeding or not likely to exceed six months, as officiating Deputy Engineers.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 2145/36-XV, dated 26th August 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 497).

In modification of Government Notifications No. 2145/36, dated the 5th February 1949, and No. 2145/36-XII, dated the 4th July 1949, the Government of Bombay is pleased, pending further orders, to authorise the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, the Superintending Engineers of Circles, the Electrical Engineer to Government and the Public Health Engineer to Government, within their respective jurisdiction, to make appointments of officiating Assistant Engineers and Deputy Engineers in the General Provincial Service or in the Bombay Service of Engineers, Class II, as the case may be, from amongst the members of the Subordinate Service of Engineers' cadre (Junior Engineers, Supervisors, Overseers) for a period not exceeding three months in each case.

S. 241 (2) **G. N., F. D., No. 1527/33-B, dated 1st Apr. 1937 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 597).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is hereby pleased to direct that, except as expressly provided by the said Act, and subject to any direction to the contrary that may hereafter be made in exercise of the said powers, any officer subordinate to the Governor of Bombay, who was authorised by any law in force immediately before the first day of April 1937 to make rules prescribing conditions of service of persons serving His Majesty in a civil capacity in connection with affairs which are now the affairs of the Province of Bombay, is authorised to make the said rules in the like manner as, and subject to the like control by the Governor of Bombay as was exercisable by the Central or Provincial Government, before the said date.

S. 241 (2) (b) **G. N., P. W. D., No. 7863/27, dated 27th Sept. 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1827).**

As amended by G. N., P. W. D., No. 7863/27, dated 10th February 1940.

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rule, namely :—

"Nothwithstanding the provisions of Fundamental Rule 22, the starting pay and increment of persons promoted from temporary to permanent service in the Public Works Department shall be regulated in accordance with the orders which have been, from time to time, passed in this behalf by appointing or other competent authorities.

This rule shall have effect from 1st January 1922."

S. 241 (2) (b) **G. N., R. D., No. 4874/33 (c), dated 22nd May 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1765).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to frame the following rules regulating the discipline, conduct and appeals of persons serving in the Revenue and Land Records Departments, namely :—

1. For the purposes of these rules :—

(*a*) "Government servant" means any person holding any office in the Revenue or the Land Records Department as a member of a Provincial or subordinate service and includes a person who was employed in any of these Departments but whose services are lent to a local body ;

(*b*) The terms "Provincial Service" and "Subordinate Service" shall be deemed to bear the meanings respectively attached to them in the Bombay Civil Services Classification and Recruitment Rules.

2. No Government servant shall, except with the express permission of the Provincial Government, or of the Commissioner, Collector, Director of Land Records or Superintendent, Land Records, to whom he is subordinate—

(*i*) purchase or bid either in person or by agent, or in his own name, or in the name of another, or jointly or in shares with others, for any property which may under the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, or of any other law for the time being in force be sold by order of any Revenue or Judicial authority in the district in which such officer is at the time employed ;

(*ii*) hold directly or indirectly any farm or be in any way concerned on his private account in the collection or payment of revenue of any kind in the district in which he is at the time employed.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, if any Collector or a Superintendent of Land Records, whether of his own motion or on appeal from a subordinate officer's order, passes an order fining, reducing, suspending or dismissing any Government servant subordinate to him whose monthly salary does not exceed thirty-five rupees, or if any authority superior to the Collector or the Superintendent of Land Records passes any such order against a Government servant whose monthly salary does not exceed ninety-nine rupees, no appeal shall lie against such order, provided always that—

(*i*) at least one appeal shall lie against every order made by any authority other than the Provincial Government dismissing a Government servant whose monthly salary exceeds thirty-five rupees ; and

(*ii*) no appeal shall lie against any order made by any authority inflicting a fine not exceeding one rupee.

G. N., R. D., No. 4874/33 (e), dated 22nd May 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, pp. 766–767). S. 241 (2) (b)

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4874/33, dated 16th October 1941.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1861/39, dated 10th February 1943.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4874/33, dated 24th July 1943.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4874/33, dated 3rd June 1944.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. All revenue officers mentioned below shall before entering upon their office furnish security to the amounts respectively shown against them or to such smaller amounts as the Collector may, in any particular case, deem reasonable and sufficient, either by deposit of Government paper duly endorsed accompanied by a power to sell or in the form contained in Schedule A to these rules.

	Rs.
(1) Head Accountants	5,000
(2) Mamlatdars	5,000
(3) First karkuns to Mamlatdars	3,000
(4) Special head karkuns for payment of military pensions ..	1,000

	Rs.
(5) Treasury nagdi karkuns (to Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris) ..	500
(6) Mahalkari with treasury	3,000
(7) First karkun to Mahalkari with treasury	1,000
(8) Mahalkari without treasury	500
(9) Treasurer at Poona	80,000
(10) Treasurers at Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri	20,000
(11) All other Treasurers	40,000
(12) First karkuns to Treasurers at Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri	1,000
(13) All other first karkuns to Treasurers	2,000
(14) Second karkun to Poona Treasurer	2,000
(15) Karkuns other than those mentioned above employed in Huzur Mamlatdars' or Mahalkaris' offices on Shroff's work	1,000
(16) Karkuns for payment of military pensions	500
(17) Stipendiary patels or village accountants appointed under section 16 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 ..	500
(17A) Japtidars appointed by the Collector to manage attached khoti villages	200
(18) Karkuns or clerks who write the registers of copying, comparing, search and inspection fees and of bhatta and permanent advances and take charge of moneys deposited for those purposes in Revenue Courts	200
(19) Head Quarter Assistants in Survey Offices	200
(20) City Maintenance Surveyors	200

Provided that the Commissioner may in the case of officers mentioned in items (3) and (15) raise the amount of security to such amount not exceeding five thousand rupees as he may think fit and in a special case exempt any of the officers mentioned in item (17) from furnishing any security.

2. The Collector or the Superintendent of Land Records may, at any time, after security has been given by a revenue officer subordinate to him, if it appears to him that the security taken is unsatisfactory or if the officer is transferred to an office for which larger security is required, or for other sufficient reason, demand fresh or additional security, and in case of the officer failing to give such security within one month after its being required of him may suspend or dismiss him :

Provided always that no greater security shall be demanded than is required of him under rule 1.

3. When a revenue officer executes a bond under rule 1, the number of his securities shall be one or more at his option where the amount of security to be furnished by him does not exceed one thousand rupees and in any other case shall be not less than two.

3A. The bond executed by a revenue officer under rule 1 shall remain in force for a period of two years after the date of the termination of his service, or in the event of his death before the termination of his service, for a period of two years from the date of his death, or in the event of his appointment or transfer to any office in respect of which no security is required to be furnished for a period of two years from the date of such appointment or transfer, as the case may be :

Provided that the Commissioner may in any case extend the said period of two years by such further period as he thinks fit,

4. A Government servant serving in one Department of the Government may stand surety for a Government servant serving in another department of the Government:

Provided that in the case of Hindus such Government servants are not members of the same joint family.

5. Heads of offices in which any officer required to furnish security is serving shall be responsible for seeing that the officer furnishes the necessary security and that it is satisfactory and sufficient both at the time when it is first furnished and all along thereafter till it is no longer required.

6. Care shall be taken that the same person is not accepted as a surety on behalf of a disproportionately large number of revenue officers whether such officers belong to the same office or department or not.

7. No karkun shall ordinarily have in his custody any amount exceeding the amount for which he has furnished security. Any surplus amount shall be deposited by him in the treasury.

8. (1) The Collector shall keep a register of all the securities furnished by each revenue officer in his district other than talatis and japtidars for scrutiny by the Commissioner during his tour and shall submit annually to the Commissioner on 1st October a certificate that all such securities are satisfactory and sufficient.

(2) The Prant Officer shall keep a similar register of securities furnished by the talatis and japtidars in his Prant and shall submit annually to the Commissioner on 1st October through the Collector a certificate that all such securities are satisfactory and sufficient.

9. The Collector and Prant Officer shall record in the register immediately on receipt all notices of withdrawals by sureties.

10. The register shall be in the form in Schedule B to these rules and shall contain such further particulars as the Commissioner may from time to time direct.

11. Claims on behalf of deceased revenue officers in respect of securities deposited by them under rule 1 may be paid without the production of legal authority (1) to the extent of Rs. 500 under orders of the Collector or any other officer responsible for the payment, and (2) for the excess over Rs. 500 under orders of Government, if the Collector or the other officer or Government, as the case may be, on inquiry is satisfied of the right and title of the claimant and considers that undue delay and hardship would be caused by insisting on the production of the legal authority:

Provided that no such payment shall be made unless the claimant executes a bond in the form contained in Schedule C:

Provided further that in case of doubt, no payment shall be made unless the claimant produces legal authority in support of his claim.

Note.—For the purposes of this rule heads of offices shall carefully scrutinize the security and satisfy themselves as to its sufficiency at the time when it is first furnished and thereafter once in every year, and, if they deem it insufficient, shall require the officer from whom the security is taken to furnish additional or fresh security.

SCHEDULE A.

Whereas I, inhabitant of have been appointed to the office of and have been called upon to furnish security for the due discharge of the trusts of the said office, or of any other office to which I may be hereafter appointed, and for the due account of all moneys, papers and other property which shall come into my possession or control by reason of any such office, I hereby bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and legal representatives to pay to the Government of Bombay the amount of any loss or defalcation in my accounts, and to deliver up any papers or other property within such time, and to such person as shall be demanded by the person at the head of the office to which I belong, such demand to be in writing and to be left at my office or place of residence, and, in case of my making default therein, I bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and legal representatives to forfeit to the Government of Bombay the sum of rupees:

Provided always that nothing herein contained nor the security hereby given shall be deemed to limit my liability in respect of the matters aforesaid to the forfeiture of the said sum of rupees only, and that should that sum be insufficient to recoup the Government of Bombay in full for any loss or damage sustained by it in respect of the matters aforesaid, I agree to pay to it on demand such further sum as shall be deemed by the person at the head of the said office as necessary in addition to the said sum to cover such loss or damage as aforesaid :

Provided further that this bond shall remain in force for a period of two years after the date of the termination of my service or in the event of my death before the termination of my service, for a period of two years from the date of my death, or in the event of my appointment or transfer to any office in respect of which no security is required to be furnished, for a period of two years from the date of such appointment or transfer, as the case may be :

Provided also that the Commissioner may in any case extend the said period of two years by such further period as he thinks fit.

Dated

(Signature)

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

We hereby declare ourselves sureties for the abovesaid that he shall do and perform all that he has above undertaken to do and perform, and in case of his making default therein we hereby bind ourselves and our heirs, executors, administrators and legal representatives to forfeit to the Government of Bombay the sum of rupees; in which the abovesaid has bound himself, or such smaller sum as shall be deemed sufficient by the to cover any loss or damage which the Government of Bombay may sustain by reason of such default.

Dated

(Signatures)

SCHEDULE B.

Register showing the results of inquiries made as to the sufficiency of the security furnished by Revenue Officers in the district of

Consecutive number.	Name and designation of officer required to give security.	Amount of security given.	Nature of security given.	Names of securities, if any, and dates of their bonds.
1	2	3	4	5

Names of new securities, if any, substituted for former ones who have died or withdrawn, or whose fitness is considered doubtful and dates of their security bonds.	Amount of security, if any, for which each surity is liable on account of other Officers, whether in the same or in any other Department.	Opinion of the head of office as to sufficiency of present security and date on which such opinion was recorded.	Date of receipt of surety's notice of withdrawal.	Commissioner's inspection notes.
6	7	8	9	10

SCHEDULE C.

(Rule 11.)

Indemnity Bond.

Whereas the late Mr.
(hereinafter referred to as "the deceased") had prior to his death on the
day of 19 held the office
* under the Government of Bombay (hereinafter referred to as "Government").

And whereas the deceased in consideration of his appointment had by way of security deposited with and duly endorsed over accompanied by a power to sell, to the †
Promissory Notes of the Government of India or
‡ for
rupees (Rs.), particulars of which are set forth in the Appendix hereunder written.

And whereas the deceased, till his death had well and truly paid and applied all sums of money and other property received by him by virtue of his office and rendered true accounts thereof and discharged the duties of his office honestly and to the best of his ability and did not quit or neglect the service of Government and did otherwise fully conform to the conditions of his service and was entitled to the return of the said security.

And whereas the §
of late Mr.
(hereinafter referred to as "the claimant") has applied to Government that the said security should be delivered back to the claimant but has not obtained letters of administration of or a succession certificate to the property and effects of the deceased;

And whereas Government has agreed to deliver the said security to the claimant without the production of letters of administration or succession certificate, on his agreeing to indemnify Government in respect of such delivery,

I hereby bind myself in the event of a claim being made by any other person against Government with respect to the aforesaid sum of rupees
(Rs.) to refund to Government the sum of Rs. and otherwise indemnify and save Government harmless from all liability in respect of the aforesaid sum and all costs incurred in consequence of any claim thereto and in case of my making default therein I bind myself and each and every one of my heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives to forfeit to the Governor of Bombay the sum of rupees
(Rs.).

---

* Here describe the office held by the deceased.

† Here insert the name of the officer to whom the security was delivered.

‡ Here describe the nature of Government paper other than Promissory notes, if any.

§ Here state relationship of the deceased.

APPENDIX.

(Here enter particulars of Government paper.)

Dated this day of 195

In the presence of

1.

2.

Signature of claimant.

We (1) and (2) residing at in the taluka of district, do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the abovenamed , that he shall do and perform all that he has undertaken to do and perform and in case of his making default therein, I/we hereby bind $\frac{\text{myself}}{\text{ourselves jointly and severally}}$ to forfeit to the Governor of Bombay the sum of rupees

Place

Dated this day of 195

In the presence of

1. 1.

2. 2.

Signatures of the Sureties.

G. N., H. D., No. 325/4, dated 29th July 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 312).

S. 241

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 325/4, dated 30th January 1948.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and in supersession of Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 325/4, dated the 30th March 1939, the Governor of Bombay is pleased to direct,—

(*a*) under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of the said section, that—

(*i*) the appointments to all posts in the ministerial branch of the Subordinate Judicial Service in the Civil Courts in each district may be made by the District Judge, and

(*ii*) the appointments to all posts in the inferior branch of the said service in the District Court or any Subordinate Civil Court, may be made by the Judge of such Court ; and

(*iii*) the appointments of additional temporary bailiffs whose salary is payable by the parties requiring their services may be made by the presiding Judge of the Court.

(*b*) under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) of the said section that the Bombay Civil Services Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules shall apply to all members of the ministerial branch and the inferior branch of the Subordinate Judicial Service.

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

G. N., L. D., No. 7648, dated 6th June 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 333). A. 208 (3)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (3) of article 208 of the Constitution of India, and in supersession of the Government Notification in the Legal Department, No. 1452, dated the 10th February 1950, the Governor of Bombay, after consultation with the Honourable the Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Honourable the Chairman of the Bombay Legislative Council, is hereby pleased to make the following rule, namely :—

Communications between the two Houses of the Legislature of the State of Bombay shall be made by messages and message from one House to the other shall be sent by the Secretary of the one to the Secretary of the other.

G. N., F. D., No. 2624/33-WM, dated 31st March 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 128). A. 283 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (2) of article 283 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of the State of Bombay is pleased to make the following rule, namely :—

"The custody of the consolidated fund of the State of Bombay, the payment of moneys into that fund, the withdrawal of moneys therefrom, the custody of public moneys other than those credited to that fund received by or on behalf of the Government of the State of Bombay, their payments into the public account of the State of Bombay and the withdrawal of moneys from such account and all other matters connected with or ancillary to the matters aforesaid shall be regulated by the rules made by the Provincial Government of the Province of Bombay or by any person authorised by it in that behalf under section 151 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and in force on the 25th day of January 1950 regulating such matters in relation to moneys received on account of the revenues of the said Province, in so far as such rules are not inconsistent with the provisions of the said Constitution, and the said rules, in their application to the aforesaid matters, shall be read subject to all necessary modifications."

G. R., H. D., No. 1758/6, dated 26th January 1950. A. 299 (1)

Amended by G. R., H. D., No. 1758/6, dated 24th July 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 1 of article 299 of the Constitution of India and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of Bombay is pleased to direct that the undermentioned classes of contracts and assurances of property made in the exercise of the executive authority of the State of Bombay shall be executed as follows :—

1. All deeds and instruments relating to matters other than those hereinafter specified.	By a Secretary to Government.
2. Contracts for the supply of articles of dead stock or petty supplies.	By the Government Officer for whose use such articles or petty supplies are required, or by any Government Officer to whom such officer is subordinate.
3. Contracts for the sale of useless unclaimed or confiscated articles.	By the Government Officer in whose office such useless articles are or by any Government Officer to whom such Officer is subordinate.

4.	Contracts for lease or sale of Government land or buildings.	By the chief local officer of the Department in whose charge such land or buildings are or in the case of the Agricultural Department by the Head of Section concerned in that Department provided the terms of the contract for lease or sale have been previously approved by the Director of Agriculture.
5.	Contracts for hire or purchase of land or buildings for Government, other than residential buildings, required for rent paying Government servants.	By the chief local officer of the Department for which such land or buildings are to be hired or purchased or in the case of the Police Department by the District Superintendent of Police concerned and in the case of the Agricultural Department by the Head of Section concerned in that Department provided the terms of the contract for hire or purchase have been previously approved by the Director of Agriculture.
5A.	Contracts for hire or purchase of private buildings with or without lands adjoining thereto, for use as residences for rent paying Government servants.	By the Executive Engineer of the Division concerned.
6.	Contracts and other instruments for the purchase, supply and conveyance or carriage of building materials, stores, machinery, etc., and contracts for petty construction and repairs and for public works of every description which are not executed by the Public Works Department.	By the chief local officer of the Department by which such works are to be executed or by an Assistant or Deputy Collector if the work is executed by the Revenue Department and in the case of the Agricultural Department by the Head of the Section concerned in that Department provided the terms of the contract and other instruments of purchase, supply etc., have been previously approved by the Director of Agriculture.
7.	Contracts and other instruments relating to house buildings advances.	By the authorities granting the advances and in the case of the Agricultural Department by the Head of the Section concerned in that Department provided the terms of the contract or other instruments are approved by the Director of Agriculture.
8.	Contracts and other instruments relating to advances under the State-aided building scheme for the purchase of plots in the Suburban Schemes of the Development Department or for building houses thereon.	By the Collector, Bombay Suburban District.

8A. Agreements in respect of telephone installations.	By the Heads of Offices concerned.
8B. Agreements in connection with the Emergency Petrol Scheme.	By the Emergency Transport Officer.
8C. Contracts in respect of the hire of motor vehicles.	By the Provincial Transport Controller.

TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS OFFICES.

9. Security Bonds or mortgage deeds given as security in connection with the employment of Officers as Treasurers and Shroffs in District or Sub-District Treasuries and agreements entered into with such officers.	By Collectors of Districts.
10. Security Bonds or mortgage deeds given as security in connection with the employment of Treasurers, Cashiers or Clerks in Account Offices, charged with the disbursement of money or the custody and handling of securities.	By the Head of the Office.
11. Instruments relating to the reassignment of insurance policies which are assigned to the Secretary of State for India in accordance with the rules relating to the General Provident Fund.	By the Account Officer of the Fund defined in the rules of the Fund.
12. Deeds of re-conveyance of security given by shroffs in District and Sub-District Treasuries.	By Collectors of Districts.

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT.

12A. All contracts and instruments relating to the purchase, sale, supply, conveyance, carriage, handling, inspection and clearance of goods, materials, stores, foodgrains, machinery, etc., hiring of godowns, insurance policies, indemnity bonds and security bonds for the due performance of contracts.	By Secretary to Government, Civil Supplies Department, Supply Commissioner, Joint Secretary to Government, Directors of Civil Supplies, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary, Deputy Directors of Civil Supplies, Assistant Directors of Civil Supplies, Food Controller, Assistant Food Controller, Foodgrains, Inspection Officers, Controller of Government Grain Shops, Assistant Controllers of Government Grain Shops, Controller of Rationing, Provincial Textile Controller, and Collectors of Districts or other gazetted officers authorised by them.

12B. All contracts and instruments relating to the purchase, sale, supply, conveyance, carriage, handling, inspection and clearance of Milk for the Government Milk Distribution Scheme.	By Milk Commissioner, Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

13. All instruments relating to the purchase, supply and conveyance or carriage of materials, stores, machinery, etc.	By Secretary to Government, Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineers, Electrical Engineer to Government, Divisional Officers, Assistant Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers (I), Assistant Engineers (II), Deputy Engineers and Sub-Divisional Officers.
14. All instruments relating to the execution of works of all kinds, connected with buildings, bridges, roads, canals, tanks, reservoirs, docks and harbours and embankments and also instruments relating to the construction of water-works, sewage works, the erection of machinery and the working of coal mines.	By Secretary to Government, Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineers, Electrical Engineer to Government, Divisional Officers, Assistant Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers (I), Assistant Engineers (II), Deputy Engineers and Sub-Divisional Officers.
15. Bonds of auctioneers and security bonds for the due performance and completion of works.	By Secretary to Government, Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineers, Electrical Engineer to Government, Divisional Officers, Assistant Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers (I), Assistant Engineers (II), Deputy Engineers and Sub-Divisional Officers.
16. Security bonds for the due performance of their duties by Government servants whom the officers specified have power to appoint.	By Secretary to Government, Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineers, Electrical Engineer to Government, Divisional Officers, Assistant Executive Engineer, Assistant Engineers (I), Assistant Engineers (II), Deputy Engineers, Sub-Divisional Officers, Consulting Public Health Engineer to Government.

17.	Leases for grazing cattle on canal banks or road-sides; for fishing in canals; for the cultivation of land under the Irrigation Department; leases of water for irrigation and other purposes; and leases of water-power; and instruments relating to the sale of grass, trees on road-side and in the Compound of Government building, trees, fruit and other miscellaneous produce on road-sides or in plantations.	By Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineers, Divisional Officers and such Assistant Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers (I), Assistant Engineers (II), Deputy Engineers and selected subordinates holding Sub-Divisional charges as may be authorised by Executive Engineers.
17A.	Licences to regularise projections such as balconies, windows and other like projections on or over Government land.	In the City of Bombay by the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, and elsewhere by the Executive Engineer of the District.
18.	Leases of houses, land or other immoveable property, provided that the rent reserved shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 a month.	By Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineers, Electrical Engineer to Government and Divisional Officers.
19.	All instruments connected with reconveyance of property given as security.	By Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineers, Electrical Engineer to Government and Divisional Officers.
20.	Agreements for the recovery of fines on account of drift wood or other timber passing into a canal.	By Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineers, Electrical Engineer to Government and Divisional Officers.
21.	Instruments connected with the collection of farming of tools at bridges or ferries or other means of communication provided by Government.	By Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineers, Divisional Officers and Collectors of Districts.
22.	Agreements relating to the loan of tools and plant to contractors and others.	By Executive Engineers.
23.	Agreements for catering contracts in hostels and tiffin rooms and for the protection of conveyances belonging to the staff working in public buildings.	By Superintending Engineers.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

24. Sanads—	
(*a*) continuing or confirming exemption from payment of land revenue, or (*b*) continuing or confirming any pension or grant of money or land revenue, or (*c*) confirming watan service commutation settlements, or guaranteeing cash payment in lieu of abkari or other rights,	By Collectors of Districts.
(*d*) granted under section 133 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, or any other law for the time being in force relating to the survey of towns and cities,	By the Special Officer appointed by Government for the purpose.
(*e*) for the planting of trees in open places in villages.	By Assistant or Deputy Collectors.
25. Deeds and contracts and instruments relating to land or buildings, or to any benefit arising out of land or to water, or to any benefit arising out of water or to land revenue.	In the City of Bombay, by the Collector of Bombay; elsewhere by the Collectors of Districts or by the Assistant or Deputy Collectors placed in charge of the revenue administration of one or more talukas under section 10 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, or any other subordinate revenue officers to whom the powers of a Collector under the Bombay Land Revenue Code are delegated by the Collector; or in any business connected with the duties of Talukdari Settlement Officer or of the Salsette Development Officer by those officers respectively.
25A. Agreement in form B prescribed under the Bombay Land Requisition (Determination of Compensation) Rules, 1949.	In Greater Bombay by the Assistant Controller of Accommodation, Bombay.
26. Contracts for the farm of tolls, taxes, duties, cesses or revenues of any description.	By Collectors of Districts or by the Heads of the Departments by which such tolls, duties, cesses or revenues are levied.

27. Contracts for the erection or repairs of boundary marks.	By Revenue Officers not lower in rank than Circle Inspectors.
28. Leases of the property of a Co-operative Housing Society to which Government is a party.	By the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
28A. Agreements in respect of scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to artisans for purchase of tools and appliances. 28B. Agreements in respect of grants to educated unemployed persons to start industries of their own or to set up in business or trade connected therewith.	By Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries.
29. Agreements with local bodies (Chapter IV of the Bombay Land Acquisition Manual).	By Collectors of Districts.
30. Agreements with companies under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act.	By the Secretary to Government when the agreement relates to big schemes, otherwise by Collectors of Districts.
31. Contracts entered into by Agricultural scholars who get scholarships.	By the Director of Agriculture or by the Head of Section concerned in the Agricultural Department provided the terms of the contract have been previously approved by the Director of Agriculture.
32. Contracts for the supply of articles procured in local markets for the Bombay Veterinary College.	By the Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency.
33. Agreements and deeds entered into with District Local Boards or Municipalities in respect of building grants made by Government to Veterinary Dispensaries.	By the Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency.
33A. Agreements of service with the Rural Assistants.	By Collectors of Districts.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

33B. Agreements to be executed by persons or bodies applying for loan of boring machines.	By the Agricultural Engineer to Government.

33C. Agreement to be executed by the purchasers of the produce of the Government Fruit Experiment Station, Kirkee, and the Modibag Agricultural College, Poona.	By the Horticulturist to Government, Poona.
33D. Agreement of service to be executed by the students under training at the various Agricultural Training Centres (e.g., Agricultural Training Centres, Horticultural Training Classes, etc.).	By the Director of Agriculture or by the Head of the Section concerned in the Agricultural Department provided the terms of the contract have been previously approved by the Director of Agriculture.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

34. Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the administration and working of forests and with the business of the Forest Department generally.	By the Chief Conservator, Conservators and Deputy and Assistant Conservators of Forests to such extent and within such limits as Government may prescribe by notification in the *Official Gazette*.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

35. Contracts for the supply of articles of any description for the use of Jails or regarding the sale of articles manufactured in Jails.	By the Inspector General of Prisons or by Superintendents of Jails.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

36. Contracts for the supply of articles procured in the local markets for the Police.	By the Commissioner of Police in the City of Bombay, and elsewhere by the Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police or by District Superintendents of Police.
37. Contracts for the supply of funerals in the case of deceased pauper Christians.	By the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

38. Agreements and deeds, etc., with normal scholars and apprentices in Engineering Industrial Colleges or other Professional Colleges, etc.	By Educational Inspectors or by the Principals of such Colleges.
39. Agreements and deeds entered into with Managers of Educational Institutions in respect of Government grants-in-aid or in respect of the lease of Government School buildings.	By the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

39A. Agreements with Municipalities in respect of conservancy service in hostels attached to Training institutions.	By Educational Inspectors.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

40. Contracts for the supply of articles procured in the local markets for hospitals, lunatic asylums, etc.	By the local Medical Officers in charge of such hospitals, asylums, etc., and in the case of Bombay City by the Superintendent, J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay.
41. Contracts entered into with women medical students studying at the medical schools and colleges in the Bombay Presidency and with their parents, guardians or friends and contracts entered into with scholars studying at the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College, Delhi, and with their parents, guardians or friends.	By the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.
41A. Agreements entered into with subsidised medical practitioners.	By the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

42. Licences for the manufacture and supply of liquor.	By the Commissioner of Excise.
43. Licences for the sale of excisable articles and opium.	By the Collectors as defined in the Bombay Abkari Act and the Bombay Opium Rules.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

44. (*a*) Contracts for the supply to the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, of :— (1) stationery articles, (2) papers required for printing, (3) drawing articles, (4) bicycles and their accessories, (5) kamblies, (6) umbrellas, (7) typewriters and their accessories, (8) electric bulbs, (9) scales and weights, (10) packing cases, (11) binding leather. (*b*) Contracts given by the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, in regard to carting and stitching of peons' uniforms.	By the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay.

44A. Contracts for the supply of articles, *other* than articles of dead stock or petty supplies to the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.	By the Assistant Director of Public Health-in-Charge, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.
44B. Agreements in respect of the grant of subsidies and loans to artisans for the purchase of appliances and tools.	By the Director of Industries.
44C. Agreements in respect of the grant of loans to the purchasers of the producer gas plants.	By the Director of Industries.
44D. Agreements in respect of grants to educated unemployed persons to start industries of their own or to set up in business or trade connected therewith.	By the Director of Industries.
44E. Agreements in respect of sale of "ghanis" to "telis" on subsidy and loan basis.	By the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operative and Village Industries.
44F. Contracts for the supply of articles required by Government Departments and indented through the Central Stores Purchase Organisation.	By the Director of Industries and Central Stores Purchasing Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

45. (1) Contracts for the purchase, supply and conveyance or carriage of stores. (2) Security bonds for the due performance and completion of the aforesaid contracts. (3) All instruments concerning the reconveyance of property given as security for the due performance and completion of the aforesaid contracts.	By all Officers of the Supply Department who are authorised for the time being to execute contracts on behalf of the Central Government within the limits of their authority as are or may from time to time be imposed by the Central Government.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

46. Contracts for the supply of calves on hire for the lymph at the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.	By the Assistant Director of Public Health in Charge, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.

STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

47.	Deeds, contracts and other instruments relating to the Scheme for the Nationalisation of Road Transport.	By the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, Bombay.

2. The orders contained in Government Resolution in the Home Department, No. 5940/3-II, dated the 1st April 1937, as amended from time to time should be deemed to be cancelled.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 1763/34, dated 11th October 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 447).

A. 320 (3) Bombay Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, 1951.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 1763/34, dated 10th July 1952.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 1763/34, dated 27th November 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to clause (3) of article 320 of the Constitution of India, and in supersession of the regulations published in Government Notification, Political and Services Department, No. 1763/34, dated the 1st April 1943, the Governor of Bombay is hereby pleased to make the following regulations, namely :—

1. These regulations may be called the Bombay Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, 1951.

2. In these regulations unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "Constitution" means the Constitution of India.
(*b*) "Commission" means the Bombay Public Service Commission.
(*c*) "Government" means the Government of Bombay.
(*d*) "Governor" means the Governor of Bombay.
(*e*) "Schedule" means the Schedule appended to these regulations.

3. It shall not be necessary to consult the Commission in any of the matters specified in paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of clause (3) of article 320 of the Constitution in respect of—

(*a*) the posts and services specified in the Schedule, and

(*b*) temporary appointments to all other posts and services for a period not exceeding or not likely to exceed—

(*i*) four months, in the case of posts in the Subordinate Secretariat Service (Ministerial Branch) including the subordinate staff in the Directorate of Publicity, Junior Translators, Supervisors, Scrutinizers (English Branch), Assistant to the Oriental Translator to Government and the other clerical staff in the office of the Oriental Translator to Government and the staff of the Record Office, if no candidate from the Select List prepared by the Commission is available for appointment ; or

(*ii*) one year in any other case.

4. It shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted in making promotion in the Subordinate Secretariat Service (Ministerial Branch) including the subordinate staff in the Directorate of Publicity, the clerical staff in the office of the Oriental Translator to Government and the staff of the Record Office, in making transfers within the said service and on the suitability of candidates for such promotions or transfers.

4-A. It shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted in any of the matters specified in paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of clause (3) of article 320 of the Constitution of India in respect of posts sanctioned in connection with the implementation of the Community Projects of Government in so far as the recruitment for such posts is made from among persons who are not in service of the Government of Bombay.

5. It shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted in any of the matters specified in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of clause (3) of Article 320 of the Constitution in respect of the posts of Inspectors of Excise, Group II, except with regard to appointments to such of the said posts as are not filled by the Director of Prohibition and Excise by promotion within the Department.

6. It shall not be necessary to consult the Commission in any matter relating to Commissioned Officers of the Armed Forces of India holding Civil posts in connection with the affairs of the State of Bombay.

7. It shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted in making promotions in the Subordinate Civil Judicial Service.

8. It shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted regarding the suitability of a candidate to be appointed in any country other than India to a post or service, unless applications for the same post or service have also been invited in the State of Bombay.

9. It shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted in respect of any orders passed under the Bombay Civil Service (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1949.

10. It shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted on a disciplinary matter by any authority other than Government.

11. It shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted—

(*i*) before Government passes an original Order—

(*a*) of censure,

(*b*) withholding an increment or promotion, including stoppage at an efficiency bar, or

(*c*) placing an officer under suspension,

or

(*ii*) if it is proposed to impose any other penalty, until the case is ready for final decision.

12. It shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted by Government on an appeal from, or a memorial against, an order of suspension pending enquiry into charges against the person suspended.

13. It shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted before an order is passed rejecting a memorial or petition in a disciplinary case, where the memorialist or petitioner has or had a right of appeal against the order which is the subject of the memorial or petition.

14. It shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted in any case—

(*a*) relating to the termination of the services of an officer on probation if the termination is on grounds arising out of the specific conditions laid down by the appointing authority e.g., want of a vacancy, failure to acquire prescribed special qualifications or to pass prescribed test;

(*b*) relating to the discharge or reversion of an officer otherwise than as penalty ;

(*c*) relating to the termination of the employment of an officer in accordance with the terms of his contract of employment save when employment is terminated for misconduct ;

(*d*) relating to the imposition of any penalty laid down in any rule or order for failure to pass any test or examination within a specified time ; or

(*e*) in which the Commission has, at any previous stage, given advice as to the order to be passed and no fresh question has thereafter arisen for determination.

15. It shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted in any disciplinary matter relating to the posts of supervisors, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors in the Motor Vehicles Department, the Subordinate Secretariat Service (Ministerial Branch) including the subordinate staff in the Directorate of Publicity, Junior Translators, Supervisors, Scrutinizers (English Branch), Assistants to the Oriental Translator to Government and the other clerical staff in the office of the Oriental Translator to Government and the staff of the Record Office and the posts and services specified in the Schedule.

16. Nothing in the foregoing Regulations shall be construed as preventing Government from initiating proceedings in disciplinary matters without consulting the Commission.

THE SCHEDULE.

1. All services and posts, which are filled by the appointment of—

(*a*) "Cadre officers" as defined in the Indian Civil Administrative Cadre Rules, 1950, and the Indian Police Cadre Rules, 1950, and

(*b*) officers of the former Secretary of State's Services who have continued in service under Government after the 15th August 1947.

2. All posts on the personal and secretarial establishment of His Excellency the Governor.

3. Promotion posts in the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service.

4. The Sheriff of Bombay.

5. Honorary posts of Medical Officers.

6. The Advocate General.

7. (*i*) The Solicitors to Government.
(*ii*) The Public Prosecutor for Bombay.
(*iii*) The Assistant Public Prosecutor for Bombay.

8. (*i*) The Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay.
(*ii*) The Assistant Government Pleaders, High Court, Bombay.

9. The Government Pleader in the City Civil Court, Bombay.

10. The Government Advocate in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

11. (*i*) The District Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors.
(*ii*) The Assistant Government Pleaders and Assistant Public Prosecutors.
(*iii*) The Honorary Assistants to District Government Pleaders.
(*iv*) The Sub-Government Pleaders.

12. The Official Assignee, the Deputy Official Assignee, the First Assistant to the Official Assignee and the Second Assistant to the Official Assignee, Bombay.

13. All posts on the staff attached to the High Court, Bombay, appointments to which are made by the Chief Justice of the said High Court under clause (1) of article 229 of the Constitution.

14. Part-time Professors in the Government Law College, Bombay.

15. The President of the Industrial Court, Bombay, where his appointment is made from persons who are or have been the Judges of High Courts in India.

16. The President and members of the Bombay Co-operative Tribunal.

16A. The Chairman and non-official member of the Bombay Revenue Tribunal.

17. The Member or Chairman of a Tribunal constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

18. (*i*) The Director of Publicity.

(*ii*) The Deputy Director of Publicity.

(*iii*) The Assistant Directors of Publicity.

(*iv*) The News Editor.

(*v*) The Assistant News Editor.

(*vi*) The Information Officer.

(*vii*) The Assistant Information Officer.

(*viii*) The Field Publicity Officer.

19. The Secretary to the Honourable the Chief Minister.

20. The Junior Lecturers in the Medical Colleges, including the C. E. M. Dental College, Bombay.

21. All other services and posts to which appointments are made by authorities subordinate to Government except—

(*a*) the Subordinate Secretariat Service (Ministerial Branch) including—

(*i*) the Upper Division in that service (so far as recruitment to it is not made by promotion from within the Department);

(*ii*) the Lower Division in that service;

(*iii*) the subordinate staff in the Directorate of Publicity;

(*iv*) Junior Translators and the clerical staff in the office of the Oriental Translator to Government;

(*v*) Supervisors and Scrutinizers in the English Branch of the office of the Oriental Translator to Government;

(*vi*) Assistants to the Oriental Translator to Government (so far as recruitment is not made by promotion of Senior Translators);

(*vii*) the staff of the Record office;

(*viii*) (*a*) Stenographers to Secretaries to Government (so far as recruitment to these posts is not made by promotion from within the Department);

(*b*) the posts of District Inspectors of Land Records and Assistant Consolidation Officers;

(*c*) the posts of Inspectors of Excise, Group II, so far as these posts are not filled by the Director of Prohibition and Excise by promotion within the Department;

(*d*) the posts of Jailors in Group I as are not filled by the Inspector General of Prisons by promotion from Jailors in Group II;

(*e*) the posts of Assistant Managers in Government Presses;

(*f*) the posts of Supervisors, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors in the Motor Vehicles Department so far as these posts are not filled by the State Transport Officer by promotion;

(*g*) the posts of Superintendents of Minor Certified Schools.

G. N., E. D., No. MBC. 2550, dated 30th August 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 965).

Fifth Schedule Bombay Tribes Advisory Council Rules, 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 4 of Part B of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the Governor of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Tribes Advisory Council Rules, 1952.

2. *Definitions.*— In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Assembly" means the Bombay Legislative Assembly;

(*b*) "Council" means the Tribes Advisory Council established in the State of Bombay under paragraph 4 of Part B of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India;

(*c*) "Governor" means the Governor of Bombay;

(*d*) Words and expressions used in these rules but not defined shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Constitution of India.

3. *Constitution of Council.*— (1) The Council shall consist of the following twenty members, namely :—

(*i*) The Minister in charge of the Backward Class Depatment, *ex-officio* Chairman;

(*ii*) The Deputy Minister to the said Minister, *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman;

(*iii*) The Director of Backward Class Welfare, Bombay State, *ex-officio* member and Secretary of the Council;

(*iv*) Fifteen members to be elected by the Assembly from amongst the elected representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Assembly;

(*v*) Two other members to be nominated by the Governor in accordance with the provisions of rule 4.

(2) The names of the members including the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary shall be published in the *Official Gazette.*

4. *Nomination by Governor.*—The members to be nominated under clause (*v*) of rule 3 shall be such as, in the opinion of the Governor, have special knowledge and experience of the needs of the Scheduled Tribes or the Scheduled Areas.

5. *Term of Office.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of rules 6 and 7, a person elected by the Assembly under clause (*iv*) of rule 3 shall continue to hold the office of a member of the Council only so long as he is a member of the Assembly.

(2) A person nominated by the Governor under clause (*v*) of rule 3 shall hold office of a member of the Council for a period of three years from the date of his nomination.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, a member of the Council may continue to hold office until a new member is elected or nominated, as the case may be, in his vacancy.

6. *Resignation of member.*—Any member other than the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary may at any time resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman. Such resignation shall take effect from the date on which it is received by the Chairman.

7. *Vacation of office due to absence.*—If any member other than the Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Secretary absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Council without its permission, the Council may declare his office to be vacant.

8. *Filling up of vacancies.*—If a vacancy occurs in the office of a member of the Council, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided for in rule 3 or 4, as the case may be.

9. *Meetings of Council.*—(1) The Council shall ordinarily meet once in every six months at such place and on such date as the Chairman may appoint.

(2) The Chairman may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than five members of the Council, convene a special meeting of the Council. The special meeting to be convened upon a requisition of the members shall be convened within fifteen days of the receipt of the requisition.

(3) Not less than ten clear days' notice of an ordinary meeting and not less than five clear days' notice of a special meeting shall be given to every member of the Council. Such notice shall specify the place, date and time of the meeting and the business to be transacted thereat and, in the case of a special meeting convened upon requisition, the reasons mentioned in the requisition for calling such meeting.

10. *Quorum.*—Four members excluding the Chairman shall form a quorum at a meeting of the Council.

11. *Functions of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.*—It shall be the duty of the Chairman to preside at every meeting of the Council. In the absence of the Chairman, it shall be the duty of the Vice-Chairman to preside at the meeting.

12. *Scrutiny by Secretary of items of business.*—The Secretary shall examine each item of business fixed for a meeting and offer his remarks, if any, thereon. His remarks on each item shall be circulated to all members of the Council before that item is taken up for consideration at the meeting.

13. *Conduct of business.*—(1) The business to be transacted at a meeting shall consist of matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State which have been referred to the Council by the Governor for advice.

(2) No business shall be transacted and no proposition shall be moved or discussed at any meeting, unless it has been specified in the notice for convening the meeting:

Provided that the Chairman may in his discretion permit any business to be transacted or any proposition to be discussed at a meeting which in his opinion is of an urgent nature and which could not for reasonable cause be entered in the notice of the meeting.

(3) The items of business at a meeting shall be taken up in such order as the Chairman may direct:

Provided that if a member proposes to give priority to any particular item of business, the Chairman shall put the motion for priority to vote and shall decide the order according to the majority of votes cast for or against the motion.

(4) The advice of the Council on any matter placed before it shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting at a meeting:

Provided that in the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman, as the case may be, presiding at the meeting, shall have and exercise a casting vote in addition to his own vote.

(5) The decisions and opinions of the Council on matters referred to them by the Governor shall be in the form of recommendations, but any member may, within 24 hours, submit a minute of dissent in regard to any recommendations adopted by the Council and such minute shall be added to and form part of the proceedings of the meeting.

(6) The meetings of the Council shall not be open to members of the public.

14. *Power of Chairman to invite other persons to participate in debates of Council.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (6) of rule 13, the Chairman may invite any person other than the member of the Council to participate in the debates of the Council but such person shall not have the power of voting.

15. *Proceedings not affected by vacancy.*—No proceedings of the Council shall be called in question merely by reason of any vacancy in its membership.

16. *Travelling allowance to non-official members.*—(1) The members of the Council, elected or nominated under clause (*iv*) or (*v*) of rule 3 shall be entitled to travelling allowance in accordance with the provisions of rule 1 in section 1 of Appendix XLII-A to the Bombay Civil Services Rules Manual, Volume II.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), a member shall not draw travelling allowance admissible under the said sub-rule if for the same journey he has drawn travelling allowance from the Government Treasury in another capacity.

17. *Miscellaneous.*—All resolutions passed by the Council together with the minutes of dissent, if any, and all other communications from the Council shall be addressed to the Governor and a copy of the same shall simultaneously be sent to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Education Department for information.

THE POLICE ACT, 1861 (V OF 1861).

G. N., J. D., No. 650, dated 5th February 1908 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 144). **S. 1**

In exercise of the power conferred by section 1 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint every Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Police districts subject to the control of the State Government to perform such of the duties of a District Superintendent of Police under the said Act as the District Superintendent of Police, to whom he is subordinate may from time to time authorize him to perform on his behalf.

G. O., H. D., No. 7817/3-II(b), dated 26th April 1938. **S. 2**

In pursuance of section 2 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the pay and all other conditions of service of members of the subordinate ranks of the police force-enrolled under the said Act shall be regulated by the Bombay Civil Services Rules for the time being in force.

G. N., H. D., No. 1924/4-IX(3), dated 24th July 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2092). **S. 4**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be Deputy Inspector General of Police and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Prohibition, to be Assistant Inspector General of Police, within the railway areas in Bombay City and in the Bombay Suburban District.

G. N., H. D., No. 1644/4, dated 3rd August 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 931). **S. 46 (1)**

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 7155/2(a), dated 29th July 1943.

Whereas by Notification No. 19-I. B., dated the 1st April 1937, the Crown Representative was pleased to apply to all the lands occupied by the railway lines and portions of the railway lines specified in the Schedule annexed thereto, including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings or for other railway purposes, the provisions of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), as in force in British India on the said date, subject to the modifications mentioned in the said notification ;

And whereas one of the modifications, subject to which the said Act is to apply to the general police district comprising the said lands is that the functions of the Provincial Government under the said Act and any other enactment relating to the police for the time being in force in that police district or any part thereof shall, subject to any orders which the Crown Representative may make in this behalf, be discharged by the Provincial Government of Bombay ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the said powers conferred by the said notification read with sub-section (*1*) of section 46 of the said Act the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the provisions of the said Act shall extend to all the lands occupied by the railways specified in the first column of the Schedule

annexed hereto as are situate within the jurisdiction of the Indian States specified in the second column of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

1 Railway.	2 State.
(1) *Barsi Light Railway System*—	
Kurduwadi-Barsi Town Section ...	Hyderabad.
Kurduwadi-Pandharpur Section ...	Miraj (Senior). Jath.
Pandharpur-Miraj Extension ...	Kolhapur. Sangli. Miraj (Senior). Miraj (Junior).
(2) *B. B. & C. I. Railway System*—	
Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway—	
Ahmedabad-Khed Brahma ...	Baroda from mile No. 7-1393 to 8-1090 Bavisi Thana from mile No. 31-1283 to 32-2378.
Ahmedabad-Dhandhuka-Botad Line ...	Limdi. Ankevalia Bhavnagar.
Anand-Godhra Branch Line— ...	Baroda. Pandu Mewas.
* * * *	* * *
Petlad Cambay Railway—	
Anand-Cambay	Baroda. Cambay.
Tapti Valley Railway—	
Surat-Bhadbhunja	Sachin. Baroda.
B. B. & C. I. Railway Main Line—	
Bombay to Palej	Jawahar. Baroda. Sachin.
Vasad to Kharaghoda	Baroda. Patdi. Bajana.
Bakrol to Dohad	Baria.

1 Railway.	2 State.
(2) *B. B. & C. I. Railway System*—contd.	
Godhra-Lunavada Railway	Lunavada.
Champaner-Shivrajpur Light Railway ...	Baroda. Baria.
Shivrajpur-Pani Extension	Chhota Udepur.
(3) *Billimora-Waghai Railway*	Bansda. Baroda.
Mehsana Railway— Mehsana-Viramgam	Baroda. Katosan. Ijapura.
(4) *Great Indian Peninsula Railway System*—	
South East main line—	
Hotgi-Hyderabad Frontier	Kurundwad (Junior) Akalkot.
Dhond-Manmad Branch	Hyderabad.
5) *Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway*—	
(Meter gauge main line)—	
Gadag-Hospet	Hyderabad.
Bijapur Branch— Gadag-Hotgi	Ramdurg. Sangli. Akalkot.
Harhiar Branch— Hubli-Hubli, end of the Tungabhadra bridge at Harihar.	Jamkhandi. Miraj (Junior). Savanur.
Poona Branch	Kurundwad (Junior). Kurundwad (Senior).
Londa-Besur	Kolhapur. Miraj (Senior). Miraj (Junior). Sangli.
Besur-Poona	Sangli. Jamkhandi. Aundh. Phaltan.

S. 46 (1) **G. N., H. D., No. 6669/5, dated 6th December 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1257).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 46 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Government of Bombay is pleased to extend the whole of the said Act to the villages belonging to the following Mehwassi Chiefs, namely :—

(1) the Parvi of Kanthi, (2) the Parvi of Nal, (3) the Parvi of Singpur, (4) the Walwi of Gaohali, (5) the Wassawa of Chikhli, and (6) the Parvi of Navalpur.

S. 46 (2) (a) **G. N., J. D., No. 5648, dated 6th September 1902 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1591).**

Rules framed under section 46 (*2*) (*a*) of Police Act, V of 1861, for the guidance of the Police on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways, in the matter of arrest and prosecution under sections 101 and 131 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890) :—

ARREST.

The exercise, by the Railway Police, of the power of arrest without warrant given them in section 131 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), for offences under section 101 of the same Act, is discretionary. It should be exercised only in extreme cases, as for instance, when —

(*a*) there has been loss of life or serious injury to person ; or

(*b*) a person is caught in the commission of a grave offence ; and

(*c*) the accused is likely to abscond or to continue to endanger the safety of the public.

When arrest is made without warrant, immediate intimation of such arrest must be given to the head of the Railway Employee's Department.

2. Under ordinary circumstances, no immediate arrest is necessary. A warrant should be applied for in the usual manner, the police maintaining a watch over the movements of the accused, where this precaution is deemed necessary.

3. When arrest is effected by warrant, the warrant should, in the absence of any direction to the contrary in the warrant under section 77 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be executed by a police officer of rank superior to that of a Head Constable, First Grade. The officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant will execute it judiciously and, if the arrest is likely to cause risk or inconvenience to the public, make arrangements to prevent the escape of the accused and apply to the head of his Department to have him relieved, arrest being deferred till he is so relieved.

PROSECUTION.

4. No prosecution for an offence under section 101 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), shall be instituted by a police officer without the sanction of the Superintendent of Railway Police, which shall be communicated immediately it is accorded to the Agent or the Manager of the Railway.

THE STAGE CARRIAGES ACT, 1861 (XVI OF 1861).

G. N., J. D., No. 2062, dated 20th March 1914 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 556). Ss. 20-A and 23

Amended by G. N., J. D., No. 8166, dated 18th December 1918.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8918/3, dated 7th October 1941.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 20-A and 23 of the Stage-Carriages Act, XVI of 1861, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following rules for the regulation of stage-carriages plying for hire between Jambusar and Masar road railway station and between Jambusar and Amod in the Broach District :—

RULES.

1. Licences under section 2 of the Act shall be issued by the Sub-divisional Magistrate in charge of Jambusar taluka. For each licence the proprietor of the stage-carriage shall pay a fee of Rs. 2. Licences, which shall remain in force for one year from the date of their issue if not otherwise cancelled, may be renewed on payment of the above fee.

2. Such licences shall be granted in the form hereto annexed (Form A).

3. A register shall be kept in which shall be entered a description of every stage-carriage, licensed under these rules, which has been inspected and approved for use as a stage-carriage.

4. * Before a licence is issued or renewed for any carriage under these rules, the carriage shall be produced before the Sub-divisional Magistrate or any other officer appointed by him in this behalf, to whom shall be furnished all the information required for filling up the register and the licence.

5. Every holder of a licence issued under these rules shall produce or cause to be produced the carriage with its horses or bullocks, as the case may be, for which the licence is given, for inspection by the Sub-divisional Magistrate or by any officer appointed by him in this behalf, at any time at which he may be called on to do so during the currency of the licence, unless at the time engaged in plying for hire.

6. The proprietor of every stage-carriage licensed under these rules—

(*a*) shall, whenever he may change his residence or office, give notice in writing to the Sub-divisional Magistrate of such change within one week thereof; and

(*b*) shall not transfer or lend to any person any licence granted under these rules without obtaining an endorsement in writing from the Sub-divisional Magistrate on the reverse of such licence, sanctioning such transfer or loan.

7. No horse shall be driven more than once in a day of 24 hours from Jambusar to Amod and Jambusar to Utchad limits and back or *vice versa*, and no horse or bullock shall be used for a return journey unless it shall have had at least one hour of rest at Jambusar, Utchad, or at Amod.

8. The District Superintendent of Police, Broach, the Inspector of Police, Jambusar Division, and the senior taluka Magistrate of Jambusar taluka shall have power to suspend the licence for any carriage licensed under these rules in respect of which any of the above rules or any condition in the licence has been infringed; and shall forthwith report his action to the Sub-divisional Magistrate for orders. The suspension of a licence shall have the same effect, until the orders of the Sub-divisional Magistrate are obtained, as the cancellation of a licence.

* *Vide* Note on the next page.

9. A licence may be cancelled by the Sub-divisional Magistrate on second conviction of the holder of a licence for any offence against the rules, or for infringement of the conditions of the licence.

Every conviction shall be entered in the licence and noted in the register.

10. The Sub-divisional Magistrate may in his discretion decline to issue a licence under these rules to any one who has, or whose servants or agents have, been convicted more than once for offences against the rules or provisions of the Act.

11. Every proprietor of stage-carriage licensed under these rules, or agent of such proprietor or driver, who shall disobey the provisions of the rules 6 and 7 or knowingly permit them to be disobeyed, and every proprietor, who shall disobey the provisions of rule 5, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 (one hundred).

FORM A.

Stage-carriage licence No.

Head Office of Proprietor :—

By virtue of the powers vested in me by the rules made by the State Government under section 20-A of the Stage-Carriages Act, XVI of 1861, as amended by Act I of 1898, I hereby grant to you
resident of this licence to keep and let for hire the carriage numbered as above for $\frac{\text{six months}}{\text{one year}}$ the licence to expire on 31st December if that date occurs within the above-mentioned period, on the conditions hereunder set forth.

I. It shall be drawn by $\frac{\text{one horse}}{\text{two horses}}$ or two bullocks.

II. It shall not carry more than four passengers in a horse and small bullock carriage and six passengers in a large bullock cart.

III. It shall not carry more than the following number of passengers* and the weight of luggage below mentioned :—

(*a*) A one-horse carriage or a small bullock carriage may carry half a maund of luggage and three passengers, and an extra maund of luggage for every passenger less than that number.

(*b*) A two horse carriage may carry one maund of luggage and four passengers, and an extra maund of luggage for every passenger less than that number.

(*c*) A large two-bullock carriage may carry two maunds of luggage and six passengers, and two maunds of luggage extra for every passenger less than that number.

(*d*) A child under 14 shall count as half a passenger, and infants in arms shall not be counted at all.

(*e*) The driver shall be exclusive of the number of the passengers above quoted.

Note.—Infringements of the conditions of the licence are punishable on conviction under section 8 of the Act with fine not exceeding Rs. 100 in the case of first conviction and Rs. 500 in the case of any subsequent conviction. This licence is liable to be cancelled if the stage-carriage or any harness or any yoke used with such carriage is unserviceable or unsafe or otherwise unfit for public accommodation or use.

Given under my hand and seal this day of 19 .

Sub-divisional Magistrate,
in charge Jambusar taluka.

* This notn. is in force in so far as it relates to Jambusar and Masar Road Railway Station. In so far as it relates to Jambusar and Amod it is no longer in force as the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920, has been extended to this area (*vide* Commissioner, N. D.'s Notn. No. P.O.L./488, 1st August, 1924).

S. 23 **G. N., J. D., No. 3737, dated 12th June 1917 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1523).**

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 23 of Act XVI of 1861 (an Act for licensing and regulating Stage-carriages), the Governor in Council hereby exempts the following class of carriages from all the provisions of the said Act, viz. :—

Carriages used for the conveyance of Government's mails.

THE CARRIERS ACT, 1865 (III OF 1865).

G. of I., Dept. of Com., Notn. No. 5299, dated 14th Oct. 1922. S. 11

In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Carriers Act, 1865 (Act III of 1865), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the following additions shall be made to the list of articles contained in the schedule to the said Act, namely :—

Art pottery and all articles made of marble.

Furs.

Government securities.

Opium.

Coral.

Musk, *Itr*, Sandal-wood oil and other essential oil used in the preparation of *itr* or other perfumes.

Musical and scientific instruments.

Feathers.

Narcotic preparation of hemp.

Crude India rubber.

Jade, Jade-stone and amber.

Gooroochand or gooroochandan.

Cinematograph films and apparatus.

Zahir Mōhra Khatai.

G. N., P. W. D., No. S. 149/18964, dated 25th Mar. 1938 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 580). S. 11

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Carriers Act, 1865 (III of 1865), the Government of Bombay is pleased to add the following article to the list of articles contained in the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

"Radio (Wireless) Apparatus."

THE PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS ACT, 1867

(XXV OF 1867).

G. N., G. D., No. 1891, dated 15th March 1916 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 456). **S. 20**

In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of Act XXV of 1867, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to lay down the following scale for the levy of fees for the inspection of, and the grant of certified copies from, the register of copywright works kept by the Oriental Translator to Government :—

Annas eight for the inspection of any single entry.
Rupees two for a certified copy of such entry.

G. N., H. D. (Pol.), No. 2494-Poll., dated 19th November 1923 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2863).

S. 20 Bombay Press and Registration of Books Rules, 1923.

Amended by G. N., H. D. (Pol.), No. 899-Poll., dated 31st May 1929.
Amended by G. N., H. D. (Pol.), No. 1803-A-Poll., dated 6th June 1930.
Amended by G. N., H. D. (Pol.), No. 2020-Poll., dated 7th Dec. 1934.
Amended by G. N., H. D. (Pol.), No. 317-Poll., dated 17th Mar. 1936.
Amended by G. N., H. D. (Pol.), No. 1132-Poll., dated 19th August 1936.
Amended by G. N., H. D. (Pol.), No. 1890-Poll., dated 23rd Oct. 1937.
Amended by G. N., H. D. (Pol.), No. 2241, dated 21st Dec. 1937.
Amended by G. N., H. D. (Pol.), No. 3281, dated 30th Nov. 1940.
Amended by G. N., H. D. (Pol.), No. 1522/5, dated 16th Jan. 1947 and subsequent notifications.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 4590/6-Poll., dated 14th June 1951.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 4590/6-II-Poll., dated 21st July 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (XXV of 1867), and in supersession of the notifications specified in the margin,* the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for carrying out the objects of the said Act, namely :—

* Government Notifications in the General Department, Nos. 994 and 994-A, dated the 16th March 1891, and No. 2528, dated the 23rd April 1907 ;

Government Notification in the Home Department (Political), No. S.D. 1229, dated the 24th April 1922 ;

Government Notification in the Home Department (Political), No. 1042, dated the 6th June 1922.

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Press and Registration of Books Rules, 1923.

2. *Definition.*—In these rules, "the Act" means the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

3. *Declaration by keeper of a press.*—A keeper of a press making a declaration under section 4 shall, if the place where such press is situate is a portion only of a building or enclosure or any other premises, state in such declaration a true and precise description of such portion as will, in the opinion of the Magistrate before whom such declaration is made, be sufficient to identify the said portion.

3A. *Declaration by printer or publisher of a newspaper.*—(1) The printer and the publisher of every newspaper published in the State of Bombay shall appear in person before the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the District Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such newspaper shall be printed or published, or such printer or publisher resides, for making a declaration under sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Act, unless he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Magistrate concerned that he is unable so to appear by reason of any bodily infirmity or other sufficient cause. He shall, in such case, be permitted to appear by an agent authorised by him by a power of attorney duly executed in this behalf to carry out all the requirements of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Act.

(2) The printer or publisher making such declaration shall, if the premises where the printing or publication of such newspaper is conducted are only a portion of the building or enclosure or any other premises, state in such declaration a true and precise account of such portion as will, in the opinion of the Magistrate before whom such declaration is made, be sufficient to identify the said portion.

3B. *Joint Declarations.*—If two or more persons individually declare themselves to be the keeper of one and the same press or the printer and/or publisher of one and the same newspaper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, shall require each such declarant to describe himself as the joint keeper of the press or the joint printer and/or publisher of the newspaper, as the case may be.

4. *Delivery of copies of newspapers.*—The printer of every newspaper published in the State of Bombay shall, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-A of the Act, delivere two copies of each issue of such newspaper to the Examiner of Books and Publications to Government, Bombay, and one copy thereof to the Curator of Libraries, Bombay, at their offices in Bombay.

5. *Delivery of books.*—(1) Every printer of a book shall in accordance with the provisions of clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 9 of the Act, deliver copies of every book printed or lithographed in the State of Bombay as follows :—

(*a*) in the case of a book issuing from a press situate in Greater Bombay, to the Collector of Bombay at the Collector's Office, Bombay ; and

(*b*) in the case of a book issuing from a press situate elsewhere, to the District Magistrate of the district in which the press is situated, at the District Magistrate's office.

(2) Every printer shall also deliver copies of such book to the following public libraries as follows :—

(*a*) two copies to the Central Library, Town Hall, Bombay.

(*b*) one copy to the Regional Library concerned that is, in the case of books in Marathi to the Maharashtra Regional Library, Poona, in the case of books in Kannada to the Karnatak Regional Library, Dharwar, in the case of books in Gujarati to the Gujarati Regional Library, Ahmedabad, and in the case of any other books to the Central Library, Town Hall, Bombay.

6. *Form of receipt for books delivered.*—The receipt referred to in section 10 of the Act shall be in the following form :—

"I, A. B., do hereby acknowledge to have received from C. D., printer/lithographer a copy of required under clause (*a*)/(*b*) of section 9 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, XXV of 1867.

Date Signature."

7. *Quarterly return of books issued from a press.*—Every keeper of a printing press shall, within ten days after the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July and the first day of October of each year, forward to the District Magistrate, or, if the press is situate within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, to the Collector of Bombay, a return in the subjoined form of all books printed at his press in the quarter preceding the said dates, or if no books have been printed at his press, a statement to that effect—

Quarterly return of books and pamphlets issued from the *Press.*

Full title of book (contents of title page).	Printer and place of publication.	Date of issue from the press or of the publication.

8. *Books delivered to District Magistrate and the Collector of Bombay to be sent to the Examiner of Books and Publications to Government.*—Every District Magistrate and the Collector of Bombay shall, on receiving from a printer delivery of a book under sub-rule (1) of rule 5, forward the same to the Examiner of Books and Publications to Government, Bombay.

9. *Catalogue of books.*—The catalogue of books printed in the State referred to in section 18 of the Act shall be kept by the Examiner of Books and Publications to Government. The Examiner of Books and Publications shall publish the memorandum of the books registered in such catalogue during each quarter in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and forward a copy thereof to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Home Department for being sent to the Government of India.

10. *Additional copies of books.*—Copies of books received by the Examiner of Books and Publications under clause (*b*) of section 9 of the Act should be transmitted by him to the Central Government.

11. *Books to be sent for deposit in the Central and Regional Libraries.*—All books received by the Examiner of Books and Publications to Government under clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Act shall, after being used for the preparation of the catalogue referred to in Rule 9, be forwarded to the Central or Regional Libraries, as the case may be, that is, all books in Marathi, Kannada and Gujarati shall be forwarded to the Maharashtra Regional Library at Poona, the Karnatak Regional Library at Dharwar and the Gujarat Regional Library at Ahmedabad, respectively, and all other books to the Central Library at Bombay:

Provided that books which are required to be brought to the notice of Government shall be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Home Department.

11-A. *Disposal of books received by the Central Library.*—The Central Library shall dispose of the copies of books received by it under sub-rule (2) of rule 5 as follows :—

(*a*) one copy to be retained by it for its record.

(*b*) one copy to be kept separately for exchange with books printed or lithographed in other State.

12. When by a notification issued by Government under section 21 of the Act, any book forfeited to Government under section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, or under clause (*c*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 40 of the Defence of India Rules made under section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939, is excluded from the operation of Part V of the Act, any entries in respect of such book in the catalogue of books kept under section 18 of the Act, if already made, shall be deleted.

S. 21 **G. N., H. D., No. 1983-Poll., dated 8th November 1937 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1522).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (XXV of 1867), and in supersession of notifications noted in the margin, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that the following books and papers shall be exempted from the provisions of the said Act :—

The Government of India—
Home Department, Notification No. 5793, dated the 30th December 1870.
Home Department, Notification No. 5604, dated the 21st December 1871.
Home Department, Notification No. 3276, dated the 16th August 1872.
Education Department, Notification No. 416, dated the 16th December 1915.
Education Department, Notification No. 155, dated the 2nd December 1920.
Education, Health and Lands Department, Notification No. 2213, dated the 9th December 1930.
Education, Health and Lands Department, Notifiction No. 157, dated the 25th January 1932.

1. Reprints and translations without comment or annotation of all Indian Laws published in India.

2. Price Lists and tradesmen's circulars.

3. Catalogues of books and other articles, auctioner's notices, and trade advertisements.

4. Play bills, comprising advertisements of theatrical and musical entertainments.

5. Decisions of Courts of Law without notes or commentaries.

6. Petitions and appeals addressed to constituted authority under the provisions of Law.

7. Testimonials of private individuals or public officers.

8. Annual reports of schools, banks, societies and firms.

9. Almanacs and calendars.

10. Labels affixed to articles of commerce.

11. Visiting cards.

12. Railway tickets.

13. Books and papers printed or published under the orders of Government or for official purposes :

Provided that notwithstanding anything contained, no books and papers issued by or in support of any person who is a candidate at any election either to any legislative body constituted under the Constitution of India, or to any local authority shall be so exempted.

S. 21 **G. N., H. D., No. 3280-Poll., dated 30th November 1940 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3672).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (XXV of 1867), the Government of Bombay is pleased to exclude from the operation of Part V of the said Act, books declared to be forfeited to Government under section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), or section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931 (XXIII of 1931), or clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 40 of the Defence of India Rules made under section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939).

THE INDIAN DIVORCE ACT, 1869 (IV OF 1869).

G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. F. 928/27-Judicial, dated 28th July 1928.

S. 17-A

In pursuance of section 17-A* of the Indian Divorce Act (IV of 1869), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint, each of the officers specified in the first column of the annexed Schedule to exercise, within the jurisdiction of the High Court specified in the corresponding entry of the second column thereof, the like right of showing cause why a decree for dissolution of marriage should not be made absolute or should not be confirmed, as the case may be, as is exercisable in England by the King's Proctor.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Officer.	Name of High Court.
(1) Crown Prosecutor, Madras ...	Madras High Court
(2) Solicitor to the Government of Bombay ...	Bombay High Court.
(3) Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal ...	Calcutta High Court.
(4) Government Advocate, United Provinces ...	Allahabad High Court.
(5) Legal Remembrancer, Punjab	Lahore High Court.
(6) Government Advocate, Burma	Rangoon High Court.
(7) Legal Remembrancer, Bihar and Orissa ...	Patna High Court.

G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. F. 928/27-1-Judicial, dated 28th July 1928.

S. 17-A Indian Divorce (Domiciled Parties) Intervention Proceedings Rules, 1928.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17-A* of the Indian Divorce Act (IV of 1869), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. These rules may be called the Indian Divorce (Domiciled Parties) Intervention Proceedings Rules, 1928.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

"Act" means the Indian Divorce Act (IV of 1869);

"Officer" means an officer appointed under section 17-A of the Act to exercise the like right of showing cause that a decree for the dissolution of marriage should not be made absolute or should not be confirmed, as the case may be, as is exercisable in England by the King's Proctor;

"Pleader" means any person entitled to appear and plead for another in Court, and includes an advocate, a vakil, and an attorney of a High Court; and

"Proceeding" means a suit or proceeding under the Act.

*The powers under section 17A now vest in the State Government.

3. (1) If any person during the progress of a proceeding or before the decree nisi is made absolute gives information to the officer on any matter material to the due decision of the case, the officer may take such steps as he considers necessary or expedient.

(2) If, in consequence of any such information or otherwise, the officer suspects that any parties to the petition are or have been in collusion for the purpose of obtaining a decree contrary to the justice of the case, he may, after obtaining the leave of the court, intervene and produce evidence to prove the alleged collusion.

4. (1) When the officer desires to show cause against making absolute a decree nisi, he shall enter an appearance in the proceeding in which such decree nisi has been pronounced and shall, within a time to be fixed by the Court, file his plea setting forth the grounds upon which he desires to show cause as aforesaid, and a certified copy of his plea shall be served upon the petitioner or person in whose favour such decree has been pronounced or his pleader. On entering an appearance the officer shall be made a party to the proceedings and shall be entitled to appear in person or by pleader.

(2) Where such plea alleges the petitioner's adultery with any named person, a certified copy of the plea shall be served upon each such person omitting such part thereof as contains an allegation in which the person so served is not named.

(3) All subsequent pleadings and proceedings in respect of such plea shall be filed and carried on in the same manner as in respect of an original petition under the Act, except as hereinafter provided.

(4) If the charges contained in the plea of the officer are not denied or if no answer to the plea of the officer is filed within the time allowed or if an answer is filed and withdrawn or not proceeded with, the officer may apply forthwith for the rescission of the decree nisi and dismissal of the petition.

5. Where the Officer intervenes and shows cause against a decree nisi in any proceedings for divorce the court may make such order as to the payment by other parties to the proceedings of the costs incurred by him in so doing or as to the payment by him of any costs incurred by any of the said parties by reason of his so doing, as may seem just.

THE COURT FEES ACT, 1870 (VII OF 1870).[1]

G. N., R. D., No. 7359/45, dated 22nd March 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 347).

S. 19-H (8) Bombay Probate Valuation Rules, 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*8*) of section 19-H of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), in its application to the Province of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Bombay Probate Valuation Rules, 1949.

2. In these rules,—

(*a*) "Act" means the Court-fees Act, 1870, in its application to the State of Bombay;

(*b*) "petitioner" means a person who has applied to the Court for the grant of the probate of a will or letters of administration;

(*c*) "property" means moveable and immovable property of the deceased;

(*d*) "section" means a section of the Act;

(*e*) "schedule" means the schedule of assets attached to the application for the grant of probate or letters of administration as required by section 19-I of the Act.

3. On receipt of a notice of an application for probate or letters of administration from the High Court under sub-section (*2*) of section 19-H the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may intimate to the Collector within the local limits of whose revenue jurisdiction the property of the deceased is situate that he has received such notice.

4. (1) On receipt of a notice from the Court under sub-section (*1*) of section 19-H or on receipt of an intimation from the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority under rule 3, the Collector shall at once proceed with the verification of the valuation of the property as specified in the Schedule.

(2) In the City of Bombay, the Collector of Bombay may require the Superintendent of Bombay City Survey and Land Record to assist him in verifying the correctness of the valuation of immovable properties specified in the Schedule.

5. If the Collector has not received a copy of the Schedule, along with the notice or intimation, he shall obtain such copy from the Court or the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, as the case may be.

6. If the estate of the deceased includes properties situated in several districts, the Collector shall send a copy of the Schedule to the Collector within the limits of whose revenue jurisdiction any part of the estate is situated and obtain from him a report of the valuation of that part.

7. The Collector may require the petitioner to furnish a detailed statement of valuation of the business assets of the deceased or of the share of the deceased in the business or partnership firm.

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[1] For appointment of the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, to be the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority for the purposes of the Court Fees Act, 1870, within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, *vide* Notn. No. 4298/33 (*c*), R. D., dated the 24th April 1939, issued under section 3 (*9a*) of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

8. The Collector may require the petitioner to produce any writing or document in regard to the share of the deceased in the business or firm and also to furnish a separate valuation of the assets, stock-in-trade, goodwill, outstanding due to the deceased and any other item relating to the business or firm.

9. The Collector may require the petitioner to produce for inspection, account books, cash books, profit and loss statements, statements showing payment of taxes on income and to furnish true copies of extracts therefrom, if required for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the valuation.

10. The Collector may require the petitioner to produce a list of ornaments, jewellery and any other valuable articles mentioned in the Schedule together with a detailed statement of their valuation.

11. The Collector may require the petitioner to produce evidence by an expert valuer or any person deemed fit by the Collector, to satisfy him about the valuation made by the petitioner.

12. If any valuable articles are lodged in a safe deposit vault or deposited in any other place for safe custody, the Collector may require the petitioner to furnish a list thereof with their detailed valuation.

13. The Collector may require the petitioner to produce detailed information in respect of rent, profits, dividends, debts and other dues to be recovered.

14. The Collector may ascertain the basis on which the value of the property is assessed and for this purpose he may require the production of account books, profit and loss accounts, registers or any other documents which in his opinion are necessary in arriving at the correct valuation of the estate of the deceased.

15. If the petitioner fails to produce any evidence or documents or furnish any statement or information as required by the Collector under any of the foregoing rules, the Collector shall proceed with the valuation of the property on the data available to him without delay.

16. Whenever it is ascertainable the valuation of the property shall be based by the Collector on the market value thereof prevailing on the date on which an application for probate or letters of administration is made.

17. If after examining the valuation of the property in accordance with the foregoing rules the Collector finds that the value of the property has been underestimated, he may require the attendance of the petitioner (either in person or by agent) and take such evidence and inquire into the matter in such manner as he may think fit.

18. The services of the Assistant or Deputy Collector or the Mamlatdar or any subordinate revenue officer may be utilised by the Collector in obtaining such information as may be necessary to determine whether an inquiry under rule 17 should be held by him.

19. The Collector shall complete the inquiry about the valuation of the property under these rules within a period of four months from the date of the receipt of the notice from the Court or the intimation from the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, as the case may be. If the proceedings are delayed on any account he shall report periodically to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority or the Court, as the case may be, till the valuation work is complete.

20. If after an inquiry under these rules the Collector has asked the petitioner to amend the valuation, the Collector shall at once communicate his action to the Court with a request to intimate to him whether the amendment has been made or not.

21. If the valuation is amended as required by the Collector but the additional fee is not paid to the Court or tendered to the Collector, the Collector shall report the case to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority for an order under section 19G.

22. A register in form "A" appended to these rules shall be kept in every Collector's office.

FORM A.

(*See* rule 22.)

Register of notices of applications for probate and letters of administration.

(1) Serial No.

(2) Date of receipt of notice from the Court.

(3) Date of receipt of intimation from the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority under rule 3.

(4) Name of the deceased.

(5) Name and residence of the petitioner for probate or letters of administration.

(6) Valuation shown by the petitioner.

(7) Valuation by the Collector.

(8) Valuation made by the Court under section 19H (*5*).

(9) Amount of Court-fee originally paid.

(10) Court-fee finally assessed.

(11) Amount of additional Court-fee required.

(12) Date of realization of additional fee.

(13) Remarks.

G. of I. Notn. No. 1522, dated 20th March 1885 (Gaz. of India, Pt. I, p. 213). **S. 26**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council directs that the additional Court-fee payable under section 19E of the said Act on Probates and Letters of Administration shall be denoted either—

(*a*) by impressed and adhesive stamps in the manner prescribed in Notification No. 361 of 18th April 1883 now [5414-E, dated 25th March 1924]; or

(*b*) wholly by adhesive stamps of the kind described in clause 1 of Notification No. 361 of 18th April 1883 now [5414-E, dated 25th March 1924].

S. 26 **G. N., R. D., No. 5414-E, dated 25th March 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 621).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1920 and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, and in supersession of the notification by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 361, dated the 18th April 1883, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following directions in regard to the stamps used to denote the fees chargeable under the said Act, namely :—

1. When in any case the fee chargeable under the said Act is less than Rs. 25, such fee shall, subject to the directions contained in paragraph 4 below, be denoted by adhesive stamp only. Such adhesive stamp shall, either be the adhesive stamp bearing the words " Court Fees " at present in use or adhesive stamps of any different shape, size or pattern, bearing the words " Court Fees " which may hereafter be issued for use in supersession of, or in addition to, adhesive stamps now in use.

2. When in case the fee chargeable under the said Act amounts to or exceeds Rs. 25, such fee shall be denoted by impressed stamps bearing the words " Court Fees " adhesive stamps being only employed to make up fraction of less than Rs. 25.

3. If in any case the amount of the fee chargeable under the said Act involves a fraction of an anna such fraction shall be remitted.

4. This notification shall take effect on and after the 1st April 1924, Court-fee stamped papers of the value of Rs. 10, 15 and 20 may, however, be used to denote the fees chargeable under the said Act until such use is prohibited by a notification issued in this behalf under the said section.

S. 27 **G. N., J. D., dated 31st March 1870 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 309).**

Amended by G. N., J. D., No. 255, dated 15th January 1907.

The following rules for regulating the supply, number and keeping of accounts of stamps used in the High Court of Bombay made under section 27 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, with the concurrence of the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature are hereby published for general information :—

RULES.

1. On and after the 1st day of April 1870 next, the fees of court shall be paid by means of stamps.

2. The stamps to be used for paying the fees shall, subject to the provisions of the eighth, ninth and tenth of these rules, be affixed at the expense of the parties liable to pay such fees on or to the paper on which the proceedings in respect whereof such fees are payable are written or printed of which may be otherwise used in reference to such proceedings.

3. Where any of the such fees are payable in respect of any matter or thing to be done by any officer or in any office of the court, and it shall not have been customary to use any written or printed document or paper in reference to such matter or thing whereon the stamp could be affixed, the party or his attorney requiring such matters or thing to be done or permitted to be done shall make application for the same by a short note in writing or print entitled in the suit or matter to which it relates and a stamp denoting the amount of the fees so payable shall be affixed to such note.

4. Several stamps may be used to make up the amount of the stamp required, but they shall be of such values that no greater number of stamps shall be used than is actually necessary.

5. Stamps may be obtained from the ex-officio* vendors and an office for the sale of stamps shall be provided at the Court House, where the sittings of the courts of Original Jurisdiction are held.

6. When any summons, order or other document has been issued or filed by mistake and the stamp thereon has been cancelled without having been legitimately used, the Prothonotary or other proper officer of the department to which the fee is payable shall certify that such stamps are fit subjects for allowance and on the certificate being countersigned by the Superintendent of Stamps, the amount of the value of the stamps shall be refunded at a Government Treasury.

7. The several officers of the court shall keep an account of all stamps cancelled in their respective offices, specifying the value thereof.†

8. A book or books shall be kept in the office of the Prothonotary in which shall be entered the numbers of the several suits against which adhesive stamps of the value of the Court-fees payable at the hearing of each suit shall be placed at the expense of the party liable to pay such fees, and it shall be the duty of the Prothonotary or of such one of his clerks as he shall direct to do it, to cancel such stamps in the manner hereinbefore provided immediately after they are placed in such books.

9. If a plaintiff sues in person, he shall, at the time of the filing of the plaint, deposit with the Prothonotary the sum of six rupees for the stamps for court-fees but this shall not exempt him from liability to payment of any deficiency of fees that may become payable at the hearing.

10. Where any fee is payable in respect of any matter or thing which is by the practice of the court to be done by any officer thereof without the requisition of any person, the officer by whom such matter or thing is done shall make a minute thereof entitled in the suit or matter to which it relates in a book to be kept in his office and a stamp denoting the amount of the fee so payable shall be affixed to such minute at the expense of the party liable to pay such fee and it shall be the duty of the officer to cause the same to be cancelled in the manner hereinbefore provided, immediately it is so affixed.

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* G. R., No. 4643, dated 14th August 1873.

† The words "and shall on the first day of each month or as near thereto as possible, render such account to the Superintendent of Stamps" were deleted by Government Notn. No. 255, Judicial, dated 15th January 1907, *B. G.*, 1907, Pt. I, p. 75.

S. 27

G. N., J. D., dated 27th June 1870 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 728).

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has made the following rules under section 27 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, for the Bombay Court of Small Causes :—

1. On and after the 1st day of April 1870, the fees of the Court shall be paid by means of stamps.

2. All stamps to be used under these rules shall be adhesive.*

3. Applications for summonses, subpœnas, writs of execution, and all processes and other documents issued by the court or used therein in respect of which fees are, or shall be properly levied and leviable shall be made on paper having affixed thereto a stamp or stamps of the value of the sum which would have been levied or may be leviable as a fee in respect of such document according to law.*

4. Several stamps may be used to make up the amount of the stamp required, but they shall, as far as practicable, be of such values that no greater number of stamps shall be used than is actually necessary.*

5. Stamps may be obtained from the ex-officio† vendor and an office for the sale of stamps shall be provided at or near the Court House.

6. The Clerk of the Court or such one of his clerks as he shall appoint to receive applications for summonses and other processes shall cancel the stamps affixed thereto in the manner provided by section 30 of Act VII of 1870 and thereupon file such applications ; he shall also grant a receipt for every application so filed and no money shall be paid out of Court, or certificate for refund granted, unless on production of such receipt, or by order of a Judge.

7. The Clerk of the Court shall keep an account of all stamps filed in the Court and of all refunds made under the preceding rules and shall on the first day of each month, or as near thereto as possible, render such account to the Superintendent of Stamps.

8. In cases compromised before hearing or in which costs have been remitted either in whole or in part by order of the Judges, one of the Judges shall grant a certificate for the payment of the half or remitted costs and on the production of such certificate the Clerk of the Court shall pay the amount thereof to the party entitled to receive the same, and shall append the certificate as a voucher to his account of the payments.

9. A permanent advance equal to one week's estimated refunds shall be allowed to the Clerk of the Court for the purpose of making the payments in cash—the Clerk recouping himself with the amount expended out of the advance as often as may be necessary.

10. The monthly account of the payments of refunds should be rendered to the Accountant General.

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* For rules for regulating the nature and number of stamps to be used for denoting Court Fees, *see* Notn., No. 5414-E, dated 25th March 1924.

† G. R., R. D., No. 4643, dated 14th August 1873.

G. N., R. D., dated 18th December 1873 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1010). **S. 27**

Amended by G. N., R. D., dated 2nd July 1874.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 142/28, dated 27th August 1935.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33 (a), dated 24th April 1939.

The following rules made by the Government of Bombay under section 27 of Act VII of 1870 for the purpose of regulating—

(1) the supply of stamps to be used under the Act ;

(2) the number of stamps to be used for denoting any fee chargeable under the Act ;

(3) the renewal of damaged or spoiled stamps ;

(4) the keeping of accounts of all stamps used under the Act ;

are published for general information. They are to take effect in one month from the date of their publication and are not to affect those under section 27 of Act VII of 1870 published respectively at pages 309 and 310 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* Extraordinary of the 1st April 1870 and page 728 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 30th June 1870 relating to stamps used in the High Court and the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

* * * * * * * *

7. Accounts of issues and sales of Court-fees Stamps shall be kept at every Central Depot in such form as may be required by the State Government.

8. Each Sub-Depot shall render to the Central Depot to which it is subordinate a monthly return in Form C showing the opening balance, the amount of stamps received, the total amount of stamps sold and the amount of stamps in hand. Each of these items except the last should be tested at the Central Depot ; and the amount of stamps in hand should be certified by the head of the office.

9. The proceeds of sale at Sub-Depot shall be credited to the nearest Treasury as realized, and incorporated each month in the receipts of the Central Depot, as if they had been there realized.

10. In order that there may be no discrepancies between the returns rendered by Collectors to the Superintendent of Stamps and the actual receipts accruing, from the sale of Court-fees Stamps in any month, the account and returns of these stamps kept in the Sub-Depot shall be closed on the dates fixed for the closing of Revenue Monthly Accounts in the Talukas and the proceedings of the remaining days in the month shall be shown in the accounts and returns of the succeeding month as is done in the case of Revenue Accounts.

11. Each Central Depot shall incorporate with its own returns of sales and balance, the sales and balances at the Sub-Depots subordinate to it in the same way as if the stamps sold and balances retained at the Central Depot itself.

12. The Superintendent of Stamps shall keep an account of all receipts and issues of Court-fees Stamps in the form now in use or in any other form which may be prescribed by the State Government.

13. A monthly return of stamps issued to and returned from Central Depots shall be furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps to the Accountant General.

FORM C.

Account of Sale and Stock of Adhesive Court Fees Stamps at the Sub-Depot of for the Month of 19 .

	1 Anna Labels.	2 Anna Labels.	3 Anna Labels.	4 Anna Labels.	6 Anna Labels.	8 Anna Labels.	12 Anna Labels.	1 Rupee Labels.
Stock in hand at the close of last month.								
Received from the Huzur Treasury of..... during the month.								
Total ..								
Sold during the month.								
Balance ..								

1¼ Rupee Labels.	1½ Rupee Labels.	2 Rupee Labels.	3 Rupee Labels.	4 Rupee Labels.	5 Rupee Labels.	6 Rupee Labels.	10 Rupee Labels.	15 Rupee Labels.	20 Rupee Labels.	Value.			
											Rs.	a.	p.

(Name of Station)

(Date)

(Designation.)

G. N., R. D., No. 5414-E., dated 25th March 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 620). S. 27 (b)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (*b*) of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 3780, dated the 16th May 1883, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for regulating the number of stamps to be used for denoting any fee chargeable under the said Act, namely :—

1. When in the case of fees amounting to less than Rs.25, the amount can be denoted by a single adhesive stamp, such fee shall be denoted by a single adhesive stamp of the required value. But if the amount cannot be adhesive by a single adhesive stamp or if a single adhesive stamp of the required value is not available the next lower value available shall be used, and the deficiency shall be made up by the use of one or more additional adhesive stamps of the next lower value, which may be required to make up the exact amount of the fee.

2. When in the case of fees amounting to or exceeding Rs. 25, the amount can be denoted by a single impressed stamp, the fee shall be denoted by a single impressed stamp of the required value. But if the amount cannot be denoted by a single impressed stamp, or if a single impressed stamp of the required value is not available an impressed stamp of the next lower value available shall be used, and the deficiency shall be made up by the use of one or more additional impressed stamps of the next lower value available which may be required to make up the exact amount of the fee in combination with the adhesive stamps to make up fractions of less than Rs. 25.

3. Any adhesive stamp which may be used under Rule 2, shall be affixed to the impressed stamp of the highest value employed in denoting the fee.

4. Notwithstanding anything herein contained impressed court fee stamped papers of the value of Rs. 10, 15, and 20 may be used to denote the fee chargeable under the said until such use is prohibited by a notification issued in this behalf under the said section.

G. N., R. D., No. 142/28, dated 27th August 1935 (B. G., Pt. IV, p. 735). S. 27 (c)

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33 (a), dated 24th April 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of section 27 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and in supersession of rule 6 of the rules published under Government Notification in the Revenue Department, dated the 8th December 1873, at page 1010 of Part I of the *Bomboy Government Gazette* of 1873, and of all other previous rules made in this behalf the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules regulating the renewal of damaged or spoiled court-fee stamps, namely :—

1. A court-fee stamp shall be deemed to be damaged or spoiled if—

(*a*) by an accident happening to the same it is rendered spoiled and unfit for use ;

(*b*) because of some error in the drawing or copying of any writing upon it, or to which it is affixed, the writing is rendered of no avail ;

(*c*) by reason of death or from any other cause, a transaction which is intended to be effected by a writing duly stamped with the proper fee is not completed and the writing becomes of no avail ;

(*d*) the transaction intended by such writing to be effected has been effected by some other instrument on which the proper fee has been paid ;

(*e*) from any error or informality in the drawing up or in the signing of any writing on which the proper court fee stamp has been duly affixed and cancelled by any officer of any Judicial or Magisterial Court, or any public officer duly appointed to perform the same, the writing is returned or rejected by the Court or public office to which it was sent or addressed, and the stamp has thereby become unfit for use.

Explanation.—When an impressed stamp and an adhesive stamp are used in combination in accordance with any rules for the time being in force and either of them is damaged or spoiled in any manner specified in this rule, the other stamp may also, at the option of the applicant, be deemed to have been damaged or spoiled.

2. An application for the renewal of damaged or spoiled court-fee stamps shall be made—

(*a*) in the town and island of Bombay, to the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps , Bombay;

(*b*) in all other headquarter towns, to the Collector, or to the Huzur Deputy Collector, or the Huzur Mamlatdar as the case may be; and

(*c*) elsewhere to the Mamlatdar, or Mahalkari, as the case may be, where the value of the stamp does not exceed Rs. 50 and in any other case to the Assistant Collector or Deputy Collector, as the case may be, in charge of the sub-division or the Collector.

3. Any person desiring to have any stamp, which has been damaged or spoiled, renewed may make an application for the purpose to the officer specified in rule 2. Such application shall be made within six months from the date on which such stamp was damaged or spoiled. On receipt of such application, the officer shall, if satisfied that the stamp has been damaged or spoiled, cancel such stamp and supply to the applicant at his option in lieu thereof one or more stamps equal in aggregate value to the damaged or spoiled stamps.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 3, in the town and island of Bombay, the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, and elsewhere the Collector may, for any special reasons, entertain any application for the renewal of any damaged or spoiled stamp within one year from the date on which such stamp was damaged or spoiled.

5. The officer, to whom an application is made under rule 3 or 4, may require the applicant to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to file an affidavit setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen, and may also, if such officer thinks fit, call for the evidence of witness in support of the statement set forth in any such deposition or affidavit.

6. When on application for the renewal of any damaged or spoiled stamp an order is passed sanctioning the renewal or calling for further evidence in support of the application, then if the stamp given in lieu thereof is not taken or if such further evidence is not furnished, by the applicant within one year from the date of such order, the application shall be struck off.

7. All damaged or spoiled stamps cancelled under rule 3, or in respect of which further evidence is not furnished as required under rule 6, shall be forwarded for destruction, to the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay.

8. These rules shall not apply to stamps used in the High Court.

G. N., R. D., No. 142/28, dated 10th May 1934 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1033).

S. 34 (and S. 74 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899). Bombay Stamps Supply and Sale Rules, 1934.

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 142/28, dated 15th Dec. 1934.
Amended by No. 142/28, dated 21st Dec. 1934.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 142/28, dated June 1935.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 142/28, dated 19th Aug. 1937.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33(a), dated 29th June 1939.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 142/28, dated 14th Dec. 1939.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33, dated 25th Nov. 1940.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 142/28, dated 26th June 1945.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45, dated 11th Nov. 1947.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45, dated 24th August 1948.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45, dated 7th March 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 34 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and section 74 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), and in supersession of Government Notifications in the Revenue Department, dated the 18th August 1874, and No. 758, dated the 27th January 1910, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for regulating the supply and sale of stamps, for determining the persons by whom such sale is to be conducted and for prescribing the duties and remuneration of such persons, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Bombay Stamps Supply and Sale Rules, 1934.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Schedule" means a schedule appended to these rules ;

(2) "Vendor" means a stamp vendor appointed under these rules.

PART I.

Rules for the Sale of Stamps used in Payment of Duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

3. For the purposes of these rules stamps are divided into :—

(1) Impressed stamps, including—

(*a*) Labels affixed and impressed by the proper officer ;

(*b*) Stamps embossed or engraved on stamped paper.

(2) Adhesive stamps.

Stamps of class (1) (*a*) can be obtained only at the office of the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, and such labels shall be affixed and impressed as laid down in rules 9 to 12 of the Bombay Stamp Rules, 1939. Stamps of class (1) (*b*) and class (2) shall be sold to the public by ex-officio or licensed vendors in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

4. Adhesive stamps shall be sold as follows :—

(*a*) Half anna, one anna, two annas, and four annas revenue stamps, Insurance, Foreign Bill and Share Transfer stamps by ex-officio and licensed vendors.

(*b*) Notarial, Agreement and Broker's Note stamps by ex-officio vendors only.

5. (1) The State Government may appoint certain officers to be ex-officio vendors.

(2) Ex-officio vendors shall, subject to rules 3 and 4, sell such stamps as may be directed.

(3) The treasurer of each local treasury and sub-treasury shall be an ex-officio vendor.

(4) Officers in charge of post offices, at which letters are received for despatch, shall be ex-officio stamp vendors for the sale of half anna, one anna, two annas and four annas revenue stamps.

6. (1) In the City of Bombay there shall be eight ex-officio vendors who shall be members of the establishment of the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay.

(2) Three such ex-officio vendors shall sell only stamps embossed or engraved on stamped paper and hundi papers with labels affixed, and impressed by the proper officer.

(3) The remaining five of such ex-officio vendors shall sell adhesive stamps.

7. (1) The Collector or any other officer empowered by the State Government in this behalf may appoint certain persons to be licensed vendors.

(2) Licensed vendors shall, subject to rules 3 and 4, sell such stamps of such values as may be specified in their licences.

(3) Licensed vendors holding licences for sale of stamps outside the City of Bombay shall sell stamps between 10–45 a.m. and 4–45 p.m. on week days and between 10–45 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturdays :

Provided that the Collector may vary the above hours of sale in any particular case.

Provided further that licensed vendors may not sell stamps on public holidays.

8. Whenever it is deemed necessary for the convenience of the public that a licence should be granted for the sale of stamps embossed or engraved on stamped paper* exceeding in value Rs. 150 the sanction of the State Government shall be obtained.

9. Every licence granted under rule 7 shall be in the form in Schedule A.

10. Every licence shall be revocable at any time by the State Government or by the authority granting it.

11. (1) The rates of discount specified in Schedule B shall be allowed to licensed vendors.

(2) Licensed vendors shall not be allowed any discount on the purchase of stamps embossed or engraved on stamped paper exceeding in value Rs. 150 each or on the purchase of postage stamps.

(3) No discount on the sale of stamps shall be granted to the public.

* G. R., R. D., No. 142/28, dated 21st December 1934.

12. Every licensed vendor shall keep in a conspicuous position, outside his place of vend, a signboard bearing in English and in the vernacular language of the district, his name and the words "Licensed Vendor of Stamps". He shall also have in his place of vend copies of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and of the rules thereunder, in English and the said vernacular, with copies of all notifications of the Central and the State Governments modifying the stamp duties so placed that they can readily be seen and read by purchasers.

13. (1) Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall, with his own hand, write, on the face of every stamp embossed or engraved on stamped paper which he sells, just below the stamp impression, a serial number, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser (i.e., of the person for whom the stamp is bought), the value of the stamp in full in words and his own ordinary signature; at the same time, he shall make corresponding entries in a register to be kept by him in the form in Schedule C.

(2) No ex-officio or licensed vendor shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the stamp sold or a false entry in his register.

14. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 13, when an ex-officio vendor, or a licensed vendor, authorised under sub-rule (2), sells more than 50 stamps embossed or engraved on stamped paper of any one description and value on one and the same day to one and the same purchaser, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser and the value of each such stamp may, instead of being written by such vendor be printed or stamped on each such stamp.

(2) In the City of Bombay the Superintendent of Stamps, and elsewhere the Collector is empowered to authorise ex-officio vendors and licensed vendors to sell stamps under this rule.

15. (1) Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall, whenever any person purchases a stamp embossed or engraved on stamped paper, require the purchaser to affix if he is a literate person, his signature and if he is an illiterate person his thumb impression under such vendor's endorsement of sale on the stamp and also opposite the entry relating to the sale in the register kept under rule 13. (*Vide* Instructions in Schedule D.)

(2) No new licence to sell stamps embossed or engraved on stamped paper shall be granted and no expired licence shall, after a time to be specified in this behalf, be renewed, except on satisfactory proof that the applicant or licensee is able to take a clear thumb impression.

16. (1) Whenever application is made to an ex-officio or licensed vendor for stamps embossed or engraved on stamped paper of a specified value and not exceeding the highest value which such stamp vendor is authorised to sell, he shall, if he is able, furnish a single stamp of the required value.

(2) If such vendor is unable to furnish a single stamp embossed or engraved on stamped paper of the required value, he shall supply the purchaser with the smallest number of such stamps which he can furnish so as to make up the required value.

17. (1) All stamps exceeding Rs. 100 in value required for a single instrument shall be purchased direct from the Treasury or Sub-Treasury, as the case may be.

(2) No licensed vendor shall sell to the public two or more stamps of lower value for use in place of one of a value higher than Rs. 150 required for the purpose of stamp duty on a single instrument.

(3) Every licensed vendor shall hang up a notice in his place of vend showing that stamps exceeding Rs. 150 in value or an aggregate of stamps exceeding Rs. 150, in value required for the purpose of stamp duty on a single instrument shall be purchased from a Treasury or Sub-Treasury, as the case may be, and licensed vendors are forbidden to sell two or more stamps of lower value for use in place of one of a value higher than Rs. 150 required for the purpose of stamp duty on a single instrument.

18. Every licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale on demand by any person tendering the value thereof in any currency which would be accepted on behalf of Government by the Collector. A licensed vendor shall not demand or accept for any stamp any consideration exceeding the value of such stamp.

19. No ex-officio or licensed vendor shall sell any stamps the use of which has been ordered by competent authority to be discontinued.

20. The accounts to be kept and rendered by licensed vendors shall be in accordance with the forms prescribed by the State Government.

21. (1) All licensed vendors shall execute a security bond in the form in Schedule E.

(2) The amount of the security shall be fixed in each case by the Collector or other authority granting the licence, but as stamps will ordinarily be supplied to the licensees only on payment of ready money, it shall not be excessive.

22. No licensed vendor shall at any time offer any objection or resistance to the inspection of his register kept under rule 13 or the examination of his stock of stamps by any officer duly authorised by the Collector or by the State Government to make such inspection or examination.

23. (1) A licensed vendor—

(*a*) may deliver up any stamps in his possession either on application for leave to do so or on resigning his licence, and

(*b*) shall deliver up all stamps embossed or engraved on stamped paper remaining in his possession on demand made at any time by the Collector or other officer duly authorised by the State Government in this behalf.

(2) Payment of the value of stamps paid for by a licensed vendor and delivered up, shall be made subject to deductions as follows, namely :—

(*a*) A deduction of one anna in the rupee or a fraction of a rupee of the full value of all stamps delivered up in the following circumstances, viz.:—

(*i*) On resignation by the vendor of his licence ;

(*ii*) On revocation of the licence for any fault on the part of the licensed vendor ;

*(*iii*) On application by the licensed vendor for leave to return any stamps in his possession.

(*b*) A deduction only of the discount, if any, allowed on purchase by the vendor on stamps delivered up in the following circumstances, viz.:—

(*i*) On the expiration of the licence ;

(*ii*) On the recall of the stamps by the State Government ;

(*iii*) On the revocation of the licence for any cause other than a fault on the part of the licensee ;

*(*iv*) On the death of the licensed vendor :

* G. R., R. D., No. 142/28, dated 31st October 1936.

Provided that application for refund of the value of stamps delivered up under this rule shall ordinarily be made within six months of the date of the resignation or death of the licensed vendor or the revocation of the licence but in special cases, the sanctioning authority may accept an application made within two years of such date.

Note.—Limit of the period within which the refund o f the value of unused stamps returned by licensed stamps vendors should be made.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that if the sanction for the value of unused stamps re turned by a licensed stamp vendor who resigns his license or whose license is concelled by a competent authority, or by the legal heir of or representative of a deceased stamps vendor, is not acted upon within 12 months, it should be considered to have lapsed, unless it is renewed by the Collector on sufficient cause shown.

(G. R., No. 7064, dated 13th July 1908.)

24. A licensed vendor shall be permitted to exchange any stamps which are, in the opinion of the Collector or other officer duly authorised by the State Government in this behalf, fit for use but for which there is no immediate demand, for other stamps of a like aggregate value.

25. Every licensed vendor shall keep an adequate supply of four, two, one and half anna revenue stamps for sale to the public.

PART II.

Rules for the Sale of Stamps used in Payment of Duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, at the Bombay Bullion Exchange Buildings.

26. The following stamps shall be sold by an ex-officio vendor at the Bullion Exchange Building :—

(1) Non-Judicial stamped papers.

(2) Hundi stamped papers.

27. Stamps shall be sold from 10–45 a.m. to 4–45 p.m. on week days and from 10-45 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays.

28. The stock of stamps in charge of the ex-officio vendor stationed at the Bullion Exchange, Bombay, as also the sale proceeds for the day shall be placed every evening after the day's work is over in the safe provided for the purpose in the vault of the Exchange. The key of the safe shall remain with the vendor.

29. In the morning of the following working day the vendor shall remit the cash collected on the previous working day to the Stamp Office, enclosed in a tin box provided for the purpose.

30. Enclosed with the cash there shall be—

(1) a chalan showing the amount remitted ;

(2) a prepared receipt for the amount for the signature of the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps ; and

(3) a report stating that the balance remaining on hand after the previous day's transactions were over, was counted and found to be correct.

31. The stock of stamps in the hands of the vendor at the Bullion Exchange shall be examined once every week by a clerk from the Stamp Office who shall report to the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps the result of the verification.

32. On the day of the weekly verification the vendor shall furnish the clerk a return showing the sales during the previous week and the balance of stamps in hand. This return shall be taken to the Stamp Office by the clerk and submitted to the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps with his own report.

33. The Assistant Superintendent of Stamps shall at least once every month visit the shop in the Bullion Exchange and verify the balance of stamps in the hands of the vendor.

PART III.

RULES FOR THE SALE OF STAMPS USED IN PAYMENT OF DUTY UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899, AT THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

34. The following kinds of stamps shall be sold by ex-officio vendors at the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

(1) Adhesive Share Transfer ;

(2) Brokers' Note ;

(3) Agreement ;

(4) Foreign Bill ; and

(5) Insurance.

35. Stamps shall be sold from 10-45 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. on week days and from 10-45 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

36. The stock of stamps in charge of the vendors shall, when not required for sale, be placed in the Store-room of the Stamp Office.

37. After the day's transactions are over the balance in hand shall be counted. A report as to its correctness or otherwise shall be submitted to the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps in the evening.

38. The boxes containing the stock of stamps in the vendor's hands shall every evening be kept in the Store-room of the Stamp Office and taken out in the morning of the next working day. Before the boxes containing the balance of stamps in the hands of the vendors are placed in the store-room, the stamps shall be counted in the presence of the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps who shall initial the vendors' books in token of the correctness of the entries therein. The sale proceeds of the day's transaction shall be handed over to the Cashier of the Stamp Office the same evening with a chalan indicating the amount remitted.

39. The vendors shall submit to the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps during the first week of every month returns showing—

(1) the balance in hand on the last working day of the previous month,

(2) the stamps received on indents during the month,

(3) stamps sold during the month,

(4) the balance on the last working day of the month to which the return relates.

PART IV.

Stamps used in Payment of Fees under the Court Fees Act, 1870.

Rules for the Sale of the Court-fee Stamps.

40. Court-fee stamps shall be sold at all Treasuries in the State of Bombay and by such persons as may be licensed to sell stamps by the Collector or other officer empowered by the State Government to grant licences. The Treasurer of each Treasury and any salaried persons as may be appointed by the State Government shall be ex-officio vendors of Court-fees stamps.

40A. Licensed vendors holding licences for sale of stamps outside the City of Bombay shall sell stamps between 10–45 a.m. and 4–45 p.m. on week days and between 10–45 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturdays :

Provided that the Collector may vary the above hours of sale in any particular case.

Provided further that licensed holders may not sell stamp on public holidays.

41. Ex-officio vendors shall not be required except in the City* of Bombay to sell Court-fee stamps of a lower value than 125 rupees each. Court-fee stamps of lower value shall be sold by the licensed vendors. Court-fee stamps of all denominations shall be sold at the General Stamp Office, Bombay, by one ex-officio vendor.

42. Court-fees stamps of lower value, from one anna to one rupee, shall be sold by the licensed vendors in Bombay.

No licensed vendor shall sell any impressed Court-fee stamps of the value of 125 rupees or upwards except under a licence granted to him in this behalf with the previous sanction of the State Government.

43. Every licence shall be revocable at any time by the State Government or by the authority granting it. Every licence shall specify the name of the licensee, the description of stamps which may be sold under the licence and the place of vend ; and it shall be signed by the authority granting it. The licence shall be in the form in Schedule F.

*44. Court-fee stamps shall be sold by ex-officio vendors to the public for cash or on presentation by the vendee of the receipted chalan from Reserve Bank of India or the Imperial Bank of India in those places where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank.

45. Licensed vendors of Court-fee stamps shall receive the following rates of discount :—

Kind of stamps.	Discount in the cities of Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad.	Discount at other places.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
On stamps of the value of Re. 1 or less ...	0 11 0	0 15 0
On stamps of the value of more than Re. 1 but less than Rs. 125 each	0 8 4	0 11 3

* Notn. No. 142/28, R. D., dated 15th December 1934.

46. Licensed vendors will be required to pay cash for Court-fee stamps purchased by them. No discount shall be given on account of the purchase by a vendor of any stamp of Rs. 125 or upwards in value.

Note.—The rule sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 6463, dated 5th September 1883, for regulating the sale of Impressed Court-fee stamps by licensed vendors does not require that a person who has to pay a court fee of Rs. 125 or upwards shall obtain all the Impressed stamps or labels necessary to represent the fee from an ex-officio vendor or from a stamp vendor holding a special license. And the rule is not transgressed if a person, in a transaction requiring a Court-fee stamp say of the value of Rs. 67-8-0 after having purchased an Impressed paper of the value of Rs. 60-0-0 (the highest suitable value at the time obtainable) from the local ex-officio vendor uses in order to make up the fee of Rs. 67-8-0 labels which he purchased either then expressly or at any previous time from a licensed stamp vendor. Nor can it be said that the licensed stamp vendor transgressed the rule if he sold labels to the person for Rs. 7-8-0 knowning that he intended to use them for the above purpose, because he was bound to enquire what purpose the labels were to be put to. The rule merely prohibits the sale, by a licensed stamp vendor, of any Impressed Court fee stamps of the value of Rs. 125 or upwards except under a special license.

(G. R., No. 2821, dated 14th April 1886.)

47. Every licensed vendor shall have at all times posted in a conspicuous position outside his place of vend, a signboard bearing the name of the vendor with the words "Licensed Vendor of Court-fee stamps" in English and in the vernacular of the District. He shall also have in the place of vend the Acts of the legislature and the schedules referring to the stamps sold by him, together with these rules in English and the said vernacular, so placed that they can readily be seen and read by purchasers.

48. (1) In case of Court-fee adhesive stamps every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall write with his own hand in the blank space provided for in the body of the stamp, the name of the purchaser, the date of sale and his signature.

Note.—The ex-officio vendors at the Courts of Small Causes, Bombay, are exempt from the obligation of endorsing the names of purchasers on Court fee adhesive stamps.

(2) In the case of Court-fee impressed stamp, every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall write on the back of every such stamp which he sells, the date of sale, the name of the purchaser, and the value of stamp in full words and his own ordinary signature.

(3) He shall at the same time make corresponding entries in respect of Court-fee adhesive and impressed stamp in a register to be kept by him in the form prescribed in rule 54. No such vendor shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the stamps sold or a false entry in his register.

49. Every licensed vendor of Court-fee stamps shall, without delay, deliver any stamps which he has in his possession for sale on demand by any person tendering the price thereof.

50. No ex-officio or licensed vendor shall sell any stamps the use of which has been ordered by a competent authority to be discontinued. On returning such stamps to the Depot within six months from the date of such order of discontinuance he shall be entitled to receive back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed.

51. Every vendor shall keep and render such accounts as may be prescribed by the State Government and shall allow the Collector or any officer duly authorized by such Collector or by the State Government at any time to inspect such account and the register which he is required to keep under rule 48 and to examine the stock of stamps in his possession.

52. (1) Every vendor—

(*a*) shall on demand made at any time by the Collector or other officer duly authorised by the State Government, and

(*b*) may

(*i*) on application for leave to do so, or

(*ii*) on resigning his licence,

deliver up all stamps remaining in his possession.

(2) Payment of the value of stamps which have been paid for by a vendor and delivered up, shall be made subject to deductions as follows :—

(*a*) A deduction of one anna in the rupee or a fraction of a rupee of the full value of all stamps delivered up in the following circumstances, viz. :—

(*i*) on resignation by the vendor of his licence ;

(*ii*) on revocation of the licence for any fault on the part of the licensed vendor ;

(*iii*) on application by the licensed vendor for leave to return any stamps in his possession.

(*b*) a deduction only of the discount, if any, allowed on purchase by the vendor on stamps delivered up in the following circumstances :—

(*i*) on the expiration of the licence ;

(*ii*) on the revocation of the licence for any cause other than a fault on the part of the licensee ;

(*iii*) on the death of the licensed stamp vendor :

Provided that application for refund of the value of stamps delivered up under this rule shall ordinarily, be made within six months of the date of the resignation or death of the licensed vendor or the revocation of the licence but in special cases, the Collector or the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, may accept an application made within one year of such date.

Note.—Vide note under rule 23.

53. A licensed vendor shall be permitted to exchange any stamps which are in the opinion of the Collector or other officer duly authorised by the State Government in this behalf fit for use but for which there is no immediate demand, for other stamps of a like aggregate value.

†* * * * *

Note to rules 52 and 53.—No Court-fee adhesive stamp shall be received back into store, unless in cases where the value of each label is not less than Rs. 5, there are at least two such labels which have never been detached from each other, and in case where the value of each label is less than Rs. 5, unless there are at least four such labels which have never been detached from each other. Permission may be given to dispose of the detached labels on which no refund is admissible. This shall not be applicable to Court-fee stamps of Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 denomination.

54. The register required to be kept under rule 48 shall be in the form in Schedule G.

55. An ex-officio vendor of Court-fee stamps may be required to give security for the proper performance of his duties if it appears necessary to the head of the office in which the vend of stamps is to be conducted. The terms of the bond can be specially framed to meet the requirements of the case.

56. Court-fees stamps of one anna, two annas, and eight annas may be issued for sale to Revenue Officers when on tour. The stamps so issued should be considered as a portion of the stock of the Treasury (local or branch depot) from which they are taken and should be represented there by the receipt of the Revenue Officer until they are returned or accounted for.

† Notn. No. 142/28, R. D., dated 15th December 1934.

A separate receipt in the form in Schedule H should be filled in and signed for each denomination of stamps so issued to a Revenue Officer. The receipt on being received in the Treasury should be placed among the stock of stamps from which the supply acknowledged is withdrawn.

PART V.

RULES FOR THE SALE OF COURT-FEE STAMPS AT THE HIGH COURT AND THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, BOMBAY.

57. Indents are to be submitted by the salaried vendors twice a week, *i.e.*, on every Wednesday and Saturday before 11-30 o'clock. The vendors shall arrange to keep a sufficient stock of stamps to meet the requirements of suitors, and indent only for such stamps as are usually used.

58. The stamps together with the daily cash collections, shall be kept in the safes for which a suitable place will be provided by the Court. The key of the safe shall be retained by the vendor himself.

59. The sale book shall be written up daily. It should be kept neat and free from erasures. Corrections, if any, may be made in red ink, and initialled by the vendor.

60. The cash collection shall be sent daily at 11 a.m. to the Stamp Office by the vendor's peon with a printed memorandum of the amount remitted, for which a receipt will be granted in a printed book.

61. The vendors shall examine the balance in hand at the end of the day and shall submit a report as to its correctness or otherwise to the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps at 11 a.m. on the following day.

62. A return of stamps sold, and the balance of stamps in hand, and cash, together with sale book, shall be produced at the Stamp Office, Bombay, by the vendors for verification once a week on days prescribed by the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps. The stamps will be examined either by the Assistant Superintendent or the Store-keeper, and correctness verified.

63. Stamps shall be sold for cash from 10-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (S. T.).

64. The Assistant Superintendent of Stamps shall once a month visit both the Courts and take stock of stamps, and satisfy himself that the wants of the public are properly attended to.

PART VI.

SALE OF COURT-FEE STAMPS AT THE COURTS OF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

65. The Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, may permit one petition writer* attached to each of the following four Courts of the Presidency Magistrates in Bombay to sell Court-fee stamps of the value of one anna, two annas, eight annas and *one rupee and to receive a commission at the rate of Re. 0-11-0 per cent. on the value of the stamps purchased by them for sale to the public :—

(1) Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.

(2) Presidency Magistrate's Court at Girgaum.

(3) Presidency Magistrate's Court at Mazagaon.

(4) Presidency Magistrate's Court at Dadar.

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* G. R., R. D., No. 142/28, dated 28th June 1935.

PART VII.

SALE OF GENERAL AND COURT-FEE STAMPS BY POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

66. Special licences may, at the discretion of the Collectors, be granted to sub-postmasters and branch postmasters at places other than the headquarters of districts or talukas, to sell General and Court-fee stamps subject in general to the same conditions and rules as are observed in the case of licensed vendors.

67. When a sub-postmaster or branch postmaster desires to sell General or Court-fee stamps, he should apply for the licence through his immediate superior, i.e. the Superintendent of Post Offices or a first class postmaster as the case may be, and when a licence is granted it should be sent to the applicant through the same channel.

68. Any licensed sub-postmaster or branch postmaster will receive without payment of ready money, an advance of stamps of the class which he is licensed to sell, of an aggregate value of one hundred rupees. Subsequently, a similar advance will be supplied if the licensee first pays into the Treasury, or accounts for the payment to the State Government, of any sum due by him on account of any previous advance. The sub-postmaster or branch postmaster receiving such advance shall give a receipt for the money value thereof, which receipt shall be renewed from year to year.

69. Advances will be made from the stock of stamps under double lock and will, therefore, be shown in the Treasury Officer's Store Register of Stamps.

70. The following rates of discount shall be allowed to licensed sub-postmasters or branch postmasters, on all stamps supplied to them for sale :—

I. GENERAL STAMPS.

(1) *Adhesive stamps.*

	Discount per cent. Rs.	a.	p.
On stamps not exceeding in value 8 annas each, in quantities of not less than Rs. 5 in amount	3	12	
On stamps exceeding in value 8 annas each, but not exceeding in value Rs. 5, in quantities of not less than Rs. 50 in amount	1	14	0
On stamps exceeding in value Rs. 5 each, but not exceeding in value Rs. 50 each, in quantities of not less than Rs. 100 in amount	0	15	0

(2) *Impressed stamps.*

Stamps embossed or engraved on stamped paper (including such stamps—bearing the word "Hundi")	3	12	0

II. COURTFEE STAMPS.

On stamps of the value of Re. 1 or less	0	15	0
On stamps of the value of more than Re. 1, but less than Rs. 125 each	0	11	3

71. Sub-postmasters or branch postmasters will be licensed by their official designation.

72. Sub-postmasters or branch postmasters should be required to execute a security bond in the form given in Schedule E. The amount of the security shall be fixed in each case by the Collector or other authority who grants the licence, but, as stamps will ordinarily be supplied to the licensee on payment of ready money, the amount shall not be higher than the value of stamps advanced without payment.

73. When a sub-postmaster or branch postmaster proceeds on leave or is deputed or transferred, he should make over to his successor under receipt the stamps and cash, the total of which should be equal to the value of stamps advanced and the discount on the stamps unsold. The relieving officer if desirous of carrying on the sale of such stamps should be required to execute a bond in the manner laid down in rule 72 above.

74. When a sub-postmaster or branch postmaster ceases to be specially licensed or desires to discontinue the advance he shall refund the value entered in the receipt either in money or in stamps of the class which he is licensed to sell, and shall be granted a receipt for the same by the officer to whom the refund is made.

75. The stamps kept for sale and the collections realized therefrom shall on no account be placed with money belonging to the Post Office Department, but must always be kept apart. For this the sub-postmaster or branch postmaster should make his own arrangements.

76. The licensed sub-postmaster or branch postmaster shall not retain in his possession for more than seven days any endorsed stamp entered as sold in his register of which the vendee fails to take delivery. In the case of such failure, he shall on the expiry of seven days, forward the stamps to the Collector for cancellation and ask for refund of its value or sanction for the issue of another stamp in exchange therefor.

77. Stamps will be supplied to licensed sub-postmasters or branch postmasters (if the stamps cannot be sent through messengers), by means of insured parcels. If any such stamps are to be returned to the Treasurer, they should also be returned in an insured parcel and not through the head office. The charges for postage and insurance shall be borne by the Stamp Department.

78. All correspondence in connection with the purchase and sale of stamps should be sent in ordinary envelopes superscribed "On India Government Service". The cover should be despatched "Service unpaid", but duly franked in the manner prescribed in the Post Office Guide.

79. When a licensed sub-postmaster or branch postmaster desires to purchase a fresh supply of stamps, he may do so either from the District Treasury or from the nearest Taluka treasury. He must remit a sum equal to the value of stamps required *minus* the discount allowed to him by rule 70, to the treasury or sub-treasury. He must at the same time send an indent stating clearly the description of stamps required, their value and the total sum remitted.

80. The amount realised on stamps sold or that for which stamps are required should be remitted to the Treasury Officer through a messenger or by a postal money-order. The amount of discount recoverable on the value of the stamps sold should be deducted from the amount thus remitted.

81. The remittance of the value of stamps thus indented for may be made by insured parcel, or money-order or in any other manner at the option and risk of the sender.

82. On receipt by the Treasury or Sub-Treasury of an indent and remittance, the stamps indented for will be supplied from the outside stock of stamps in the hands of the *ex-officio* vendors, who will credit the value in his sale register of stamps in the same way as if the stamps had been purchased by an ordinary licence vendor. The stamps so supplied will be sent to the sub-postmaster or branch post master by insured parcel, unless the sub-postmaster or branch postmaster has by demand in writing requested that the stamps should be made over to the persons by whom the remittance is paid in.

83. Treasury Officers and Sub-Treasury Officers are responsible for seeing that the indents of sub-postmasters or branch postmasters are complied with without unnecessary delay.

84. Sub-postmasters or branch postmasters are not required to submit any periodical accounts of their sales and balances of stamps. The value of the stamps originally advanced to them will be shown in the monthly *plus* and *minus* memorandum (submitted to the Accountant General) as outstanding in their hands, and their subsequent cash purchases will be treated in the treasury accounts in the same way as sales of stamps to ordinary vendors.

85. The value of stamps outstanding against each sub-postmaster or branch postmaster should be noted in detail in the office copy of the *plus* and *minus* memorandum.

86. When a sub-postmaster or branch postmaster is transferred, and his successor is willing to continue to sell such stamps, he will endorse on the licence the name of his successor and the date of his making over charge of the licence to him and sign the endorsement. He will also send to the Collector a copy of the usual change report which bears the signature of both the relieved and relieving officer, and in which also the stamps and cash (if any) are fully detailed.

87. A note should be made on every licence granted to a post office of the value of the advance of stamps made to the sub-postmaster or branch postmaster, so that in case of a transfer the relieving officer may, on taking over the licence, be able to satisfy himself that he has received the full value of the advance either in stamps or cash, from the officer whom he relieves. The relieving officer will be presumed to have received the full value of the advance, unless he has taken over the licence under protest and at once reports to the Collector that he has not received the value of the advance in full.

88. The Postal Department shall intimate to every sub-postmaster or branch postmaster on transfer whether a licence has been granted to the office to which he is posted.

89. On the closing of a Post Office or if the relieving sub-postmaster or branch postmaster is not willing to sell stamps, the licence will lapse, and the value of the advance of stamps originally made to the office shall be refunded either in stamps or cash, the balance of stamps being returned to store and the cash credited into the treasury as sale proceeds of stamps. The Collector may make allowance in the case of unsold stamps remaining in the possession of the sub-postmaster or branch postmaster after the closing of the Post Office or on the refusal of his successor to sell stamps, in the same way as is made in the case of ordinary licensed vendors.

90. The Postal Department shall intimate to the Collector the intended closing of a Post Office which holds a licence.

91. Communications to sub-postmasters or branch postmasters regarding the sale of stamps should be sent to them direct and not through their official superiors.

92. Blank vend registers in the prescribed form will be supplied free of charge on application to the Collector. When the register is completely filled up, it should be delivered to the Collector or other officer deputed to receive the same.

SCHEDULE A.

(*See* Rule 9.)

FORM OF LICENCE.

"To (here enter the name of Licensee).

Licence No.
granted under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.
Dated

You are hereby authorised to sell stamps of the following description (that is to say) (here insert description of stamps) at (here insert the number of the house and name of street, etc., at which the stamps are to be sold) in the (here enter place) subject to the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), and the rules made thereunder for the time being in force.

(Signed) .....
Collector.
(or other officer empowered under rule 7)."

SCHEDULE B.

(*See* Rule 11.)

RATES OF DISCOUNT TO BE ALLOWED TO LICENSED VENDORS.

Kind of stamp.	Discount in the Cities of Poona and Ahmedabad.	Discount at other places.	
		Where stamps are sold by ex-officio vendors.	Where stamps are not sold by ex-officio vendors.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
GENERAL STAMPS.			
Adhesive Stamps.			
On stamps not exceeding in value 8 annas each, in quantities of not less than Rs. 5 in amount.	2 1 4	2 13 0	3 12 0
On stamps exceeding in value 8 annas each, but not exceeding in value Rs. 5 each, in quantities of not less than Rs. 50 in amount.	1 0 8	1 6 6	1 14 0
On stamps exceeding in value Rs. 5 each, but not exceeding in value Rs. 50 each, in quantities of not less than Rs. 100 in amount.	0 11 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
Impressed Stamps.			
On stamps embossed or engraved on stamped paper including such stamps bearing the word "Hundi".	2 1 4	2 13 0	3 12 0

SCHEDULE C.

(*See* Rule 13.)

FORM OF REGISTER.

Date.	Serial No.	Description of stamps.	Value of stamps.	Name of purchaser.	Residence of purchaser.	Signature or left thumb mark of the purchaser or his agent.

SCHEDULE D.

(*See* Rule 15.)

Instructions to vendors in connection with the taking of the thumb impressions of purchasers of stamped papers.

1. Every purchaser of stamp embossed or engraved on stamped paper should be invited to affix if he is a literate person his signature and if he is an illiterate person the rolled impression of the ball of his left thumb on the stamp itself below the vendor's endorsement of the sale, in the case of Hundi stamped paper, on the reverse of the top and in the case of other stamps, on the face of the stamp and also opposite the sale entry in the Vendor's sale register.

Note.—Pardanashin ladies also should in all cases be invited to affix the impression of their thumb mark.

2. If an illiterate purchaser has lost his left thumb or if his left thumb is so deformed or diseased that he cannot use it the impression of the ball of his right thumb or of any finger may be taken instead. In such cases a note should be made below the impression stating which finger of the left hand, or thumb or finger of the right hand, has been used in making it and explaining why the impression of the left thumb was not taken. The fingers of the hand should be described (commencing with that next the thumb) as the first or forefinger, the second or middle finger, the third or ring finger, and the forth or little finger.

3. In the case of the illiterate purchasers at the Bombay Stamp Office, when such purchaser is recognised as a representative of, or is a peon, bringing a written order from, a public body or known firm, it will be sufficient if the representative's or peon's thumb mark is taken in the register and it will not be necessary to take it on the stamps. When such purchaser is not so known his impression should be taken both in the register and on the stamp. This rule will apply to such head-quarter stations in the State of Bombay as Government may from time to time direct.

4. Ex-officio vendors will be supplied by the Stationery Department on indent with one or two tin plates, a roller and printing ink. A drop or two of printing ink should be put on the plate and by means of the roller and with the aid of a drop or two of kerosene oil it should be spread over the plate evenly. The layer of ink should not be so thick as not to allow the colour of the plate to show through it. The purchaser's left hand should be taken and the ball of the thumb after being wiped should be laid on the ink plate and rolled from side to side (not rubbed) and pressed gently but firmly with the operator's own hand until sufficiently inked, and the inked thumb should then be placed and lightly and carefully rolled on the paper on which the impression is to be taken in such a way that the pattern of the whole ball of the thumb from side to side is clearly impressed on it. The thumb should be inked afresh for each impression. It must be specially borne in mind that any reverse movement either at the time of applying or removing the thumb will cause a smudge and spoil the impression.

5. The affixing of a thumb impression should be carried out under the immediate personal supervision of the vendor, who should affix his initials against each impression.

6. The roller must, when not in use, be hung up by the handle, the barrel not touching anything and kept in cool place. In the morning following the day on which the roller has been used it should be cleaned by being first washed in water with washing soda dissolved in the latter and finally by being washed in water alone.

SCHEDULE E.

(*See* Rules 21 and 72.)

Know all men by these presents that we A. B., residents of and C. D., residents of , and E. F., residents of , are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto the Governor of Bombay (hereinafter referred to as the "Government") in the sum of Rs. of good and lawful money current in Bombay, to be paid to the Government or its certain attorney, agents, successors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made we jointly and severally bind ourselves and each of us, and our respective heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives, by these presents. Sealed with our respective seals.

Dated this day of in the year of Christ One Thousand Nine Hundred and

Whereas according to the provisions of the rules in this behalf framed under section 74 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899; the above bounden A. B., has been duly appointed to vend at in the certain stamps on the part of the State Government, and whereas the above bounden C. D. and E. F. have agreed to join with the said A. B. in the above written bond or obligation, subject to the conditions hereunder written as the surety or sureties of the said A. B. for his strict observance, for and during all the time that he the said A. B. has been or shall continue to be such vendor of stamps, of the duties of his said office, and of all and every the rules authorised by or referred to in the said Act to be observed by all vendors of stamps according to the true intent and meaning of the

said rules, and every of them; and also for his the said A. B.'s strict observance, for and during all the time that he shall continue to be such vendor of stamps, of such future acts, with such penalty, and after such form as may be required by the Collector of . Now the condition of the above written bond or obligation is such, that if the above bounden A. B. has, for and during all the time that he the said A. B. has been such vendor of stamps as aforesaid, well, truly, faithfully and diligently done, executed and performed, and do and shall, for and during all the time that he the said A. B. shall continue vendor of stamps, well, truly, faithfully and diligently do, execute and perform all and every the duties belonging to the said office of vendor of stamps, and has faithfully, justly and exactly observed, performed, fulfilled and kept, and shall faithfully, justly and exactly observe, perform, fulfil, and keep all and every the rules mentioned or referred to in the said Act to be observed by all vendors of stamps according to the true intent and meaning of the said rules, and every of them; and also if the said A. B. shall well and truly observe, perform, fulfil, and keep such future acts, with such penalty and after such form as may be required by such Collector of according to the true intent and meaning of the said last mentioned Act; and if the said A. B., his heirs, executors or administrators shall indemnify and keep and save harmless the Government, its successors and assigns of and from all loss and losses, damage and damages which has or have happened or accrued to, or been sustained by it, the Government, or which may or shall happen or accrue to, or be at any time or times sustained by it the Government, its successors or assigns by, from or through, or by the means of the neglect, default, insolvency or misconduct of him the said A. B. his executors or administrators or agents or his or their executors or administrators, not fully accounting for and paying to the Government, its successors or assigns, what may be justly due and owing to it by the said A. B. as vendor of stamps as aforesaid, or through or by means of the neglect, misconduct, omission or insolvency of the said A. B., as such vendor of stamps, as aforesaid; and also shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid into the hands of the Collector of for the time being, or to such other officer or person as the State Government shall from time to time direct or appoint any penalties, forfeitures, dues or other sums of money which now have been, or shall, or may be at any time hereafter incurred, or any penalties which may become payable by the said A. B., as such vendor of stamps, under or by virtue or by reason of the rules, or by any of them, or by any such future Rule or Act, Rules or Acts as shall hereafter be in that behalf passed in due form of law, relating to the said duties of vendors of stamps when and so often as all or any such penalties, forfeitures, dues and other sum or sums of money shall be so incurred or become payable by the said A. B. then this obligation to be void and of no effect, but otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and
delivered at

In our presence (Signed) A. B.

C. D.

E. F.

SCHEDULE F.

(*See* Rule 43.)

No.

To (Date)

LICENCE.

You are hereby authorised to sell Court-fee stamps of the following descriptions (that is to say) (here insert descirption of stamps), at (here insert the number of the house and the name of the street or court, or district, or locality, and the name of the Collectorate wherein the stamps are to be sold), according to rules made under section 34 of Act VII of 1870.

(Signature of the officer granting the licence.)

Note.—This licence is revocable at any time by the State Government or by the officer granting it.

SCHEDULE G.

(*See* Rule 54.)

FORM OF REGISTER.

Date.	Description of stamps.	Value of stamps.	Name of purchaser.	Residence of purchaser.

SCHEDULE H.

(*See* Rule 56.)

FORM OF RECEIPT.

Receipt for Stamps issued to Revenue Officer.

Received from the Treasury Officer . the undermentioned supply of stamps under rule 56 :—

Number.	Description.	Denomination value.

Dated 19

Signature and designation of Receiving Officer.

(*Vide* G. R., R. D., No. 142/28, dated 10th May 1934.)

S. 35 **G. N., R. D., No. 590, dated 16th Sept. 1921 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2271).**

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 7434/24, dated 19th March 1931.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 7434/24, dated 14th July 1932.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 7434/24, dated 29th May 1933.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 7434/24, dated 26th January 1934.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 7434/24, dated 22nd May 1934.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 2521/E/33, dated 20th November 1936.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 7434/24, dated, 12th April 1937.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33 (a), dated 24th April 1939.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 6693/45, dated 15th May 1948.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45, dated 15th June 1949.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45, dated 26th May 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1920, and in supersession of so much of all previous notifications under that section issued by the Governor General in Council as relates to the reduction or remission of all or any of the fees mentioned in the First and Second Schedules to the said Act in the territories under the administration of the Government of Bombay, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following reductions and remissions of the fees mentioned in the First and Second Schedules to the said Act, namely :—

(1) to remit the fees chargeable on applications presented to a Collector for refund of the amount paid to the State Government* for stamps which have become spoiled or unfit for use or are no longer required for use and on applications for renewal of *stamps which have become spoiled or unfit for use ;

*(2) to remit the fees chargeable on applications in writing, relating exclusively to the purchase of salt which is the property of Government.

(3) to direct that, when a plaint disclosing a reasonable case on the merits is presented to any Civil or Revenue Court in such a form that the presiding Judge or officer, without summoning the defendant, rejects it not for any substantial defect but on account of an entirely technical error in form only, and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute precisely the same case in another form against the same defendant or defendants, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded on presentation of an application to the Collector of the district in which the Court is situated together with a certificate from the Judge or officer who rejected the plaint that it was rejected under the circumstances above described, and that the value of the stamp should, in his opinion, be refunded ;

(4) to remit the fees chargeable on—

(*a*) copies of village settlement-records furnished to land-holders and cultivators during the currency or at the termination of settlement operations ;

(*b*) lists of fields extracted from village settlement-records for the purpose of being filed with petitions of plaint in Settlement Courts :

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to copies of judicial proceedings, or to copies of village settlement-records (other than lists of fields) extracted as aforesaid, which may be filed in any Court or office ;

* Notification No. 7434/24, R. D., dated 22nd May 1934.

(5) to direct that the fee chargeable on appeals from orders under section 47 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), shall be limited to the amounts chargeable under article 11 of the Second Schedule ;

(6) to remit the fees chargeable on security-bonds for the keeping of the peace by, or good behaviour of, persons other than the executants ;

*(6-*a*) to remit the fees chargeable under Article 6 of Second Schedule on security bonds hypothecating property and executed in favour of a Court for the due discharge of a contingent liability ;

(7) to remit the fees chargeable under Articles 6, 7 and 9 of the First Schedule on copies furnished by Civil or Criminal Courts or Revenue Courts or offices for the private use of persons applying for them : Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to copies when filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of Justice or received by any public officer ;

(8) to remit the fees chargeable, under paragraph 4 of clause (*a*) and paragraph 2 of clause (*b*) of Article 1 of the Second Schedule, on applications for orders for the payment of deposits in cases in which the deposit does not exceed Rs. 25 in amount :

Provided that the application is made within three months of the date on which the deposit first became payable to the party making the application ;

(9) to remit the fees payable under Article I in Schedule II—

(*i*) in respect of all applications to any Government Officer made by members of backward tribes, specified in Part II of the Thirteenth Schedule annexed to the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936 (hereinafter referred to as the said backward tribes) living in the Scheduled areas in the State of Bombay ;

(*ii*) in respect of applications for leave to occupy, under direct engagement with the State Government, land measuring 5 acres or less, of which the revenue is settled but not permanently—

(*a*) made by members of the said backward tribes living anywhere in the State of Bombay ;

(*b*) made by members of all backward classes living in "the Districts of Nasik, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Kanara and Dangs and in the Scheduled Areas situate in the Districts of Thana, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Panchmahals and Sabar Kantha".

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, the Scheduled Areas in the State of Bombay means the areas declared to be the Scheduled Areas within the State of Bombay, under the Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950.

(10) to remit the fee chargeable on application for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883), or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884) ;

(11) to remit the fee chargeable on an application made by a person to the Collector under sub-section (2) of section 42 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), for the return to that person, or to the Registration officer who impounded it, of a document impounded and sent to the Collector by a Registration officer ;

* Notn. No. 2521-E/33, R. D., dated 20th November 1936, published in *B. G.*, Pt. IV-A, of 26th November 1936.

(12) to remit the fees chargeable on the following documents, namely :—

(*a*) copy of a charge framed under section 210 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), or of a translation thereof, when the copy is given to an accused person;

(*b*) copy of the evidence of supplementary witnesses after commitment when the copy is given under section 219 of the said Code to an accused person;

(*c*) copy or translation of a judgment in a case other than a summons case, and copy of the heads of the Judge's charge to the jury, when the copy or translation is given under section 371 of the said Code to an accused person;

(*d*) copy or translation of the judgment in a summons case, when the accused person to whom the copy or translation is given under section 371 of the said Code is in jail;

(*e*) copy of an order of maintenance, when the copy is given under section 490 of the said Code to the person in whose favour the order is made, or to his guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the allowance is to be paid;

(*f*) copy furnished to any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court, of the Judge's charge to the jury or of any order, deposition or other part of the record, when the copy is not a copy which may be granted under any of the preceding sub-clauses without the payment of a fee, but is a copy which on its being applied for under section 548 of the said Code, the Judge or Magistrate, for some special reason to be recorded by him on the copy, thinks fit to furnish without such payment;

(*g*) copies of all documents furnished under the orders of any Court of Magistrate to any Government Advocate or Pleader or other person specially empowered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation on the part of the Government before any Criminal Court;

(*h*) copies of all documents which any such Advocate, Pleader or other person is required to take in connection with any such trial or investigation, for the use of any Court or Magistrate, or may consider necessary for the purpose of advising the Government in connection with any criminal proceedings;

(*i*) copies of judgments or depositions required by officers of the Police Department in the course of their duties;

(13) to remit the fee chargeable on an application to a Collector, with respect either to liability to assessment or to the amount or rate of an assessment or for a refund of income-tax under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918);

(14) to remit the fee chargeable on an application presented by any person for the return of a document filed by him in any Court or public office;

(15) to direct that, when a part of an estate paying annual revenue to the State Government under a settlement which is not permanent is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue, the value of the subject-matter of a suit for the possession of, or to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of, a fractional share of that part shall, for the purposes of the computation of the amount of the fee chargeable in the suit, be deemed not to exceed five times such portion of the revenue separately assessed on that part as may be rateably payable in respect of the share;

(16) to direct that, if the amount of the fee chargeable in any case involves a fraction of an anna, the fraction shall be remitted, except where otherwise expressly provided by this notification;

(17) to remit the fee chargeable on an application for the grant of a licence for the vend of stamp ;

(18) to direct that no Court-fee shall be charged on an application for the repayment of a fine or of any portion of a fine the refund of which has been ordered by competent authority ;

(19) to remit the fees chargeable on applications for copies of documents detailed in clauses 4 and 13 *supra ;*

(20) to remit the duty chargeable in respect of Indian Probates, Letters of Administration or Succession Certificates on the share or other interest of a deceased member of a company formed under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), provided that the said share or interest was registered in a branch register in the United Kingdom under the Indian Companies (Branch Registers) Act, 1900 (IV of 1900), and that such member was at the date of his decease domiciled elsewhere than in India ;

(21) to remit the fees chargeable on applications presented to officers of land revenue for the suspension or remission of revenue on the ground that a crop has not been sown or has failed ;

(22) to remit the fee chargeable on applications and petitions presented to a Collector or any Revenue officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector for advice or assistance from the Agricultural Department of the State ;

(23) (*a*) to remit all fees payable under Schedule II upon applications for the grant or renewal of licences or duplicates under the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, in respect of which a fee is payable under those Rules ; and

(*b*) to reduce to two annas all fees exceeding two annas payable under Schedule II, upon other applications relating to licences or duplicates granted or renewed under the said rules ;

(24) to remit the fees chargeable on applications for the grant of licences of the nature mentioned in items 8 and 9 of Schedule II appended to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, to possess gun powder, other explosives or detonators required *bona fide* for blasting purposes ;

(25) to remit the fees on the property of (*i*) any person subject to the Naval Discipline Act (29 and 30 Vict. C. 109), the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict. C. 58), the Air Force Act (7 and 8 Geo. 5-C. 51) or the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VII of 1911), who is killed or dies from wounds inflicted, accidents occurring or disease contracted while on active service or on service which is of a warlike nature or involving the same risk as active service and (*ii*) any person being a Government Officer, civil or military, who dies from wounds inflicted while in actual performance of his official duties or in consequence of those duties ;—

(*a*) where the amount of or value of property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters of administration is made or which is specified in the certificate under Part X of the Succession Certificate Act, 1925, or in the certificate under Bombay Regulation No. 8 of 1827, does not exceed Rs. 50,000 to remit the whole of the fees leviable in respect of that property ;

(*b*) where the said amount or value exceeds Rs. 50,000 to remit the whole of the said fees in respect of the first Rs. 50,000 ;

(*c*) where any property passes more than once in consequence of such deaths to remit, in the case of second and subsequent successions, the whole of the said fees irrespective of the value or amount of such property ; and

(*d*) to remit the fees chargeable on applications for mutations of names in respect of the property of persons mentioned in clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) above ;

(26) to remit the fees chargeable on applications presented to officers of Land Revenue for the suspension or remission of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883), or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884) ;

(27) to remit the fees chargeable on applications for the grant of licences issued in accordance with the provisions of any rule made under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), for the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor vehicles and for its transport thereon for the purpose of use therein ;

(28) [*Deleted.*]

(29) to remit the fees chargeable under the Second Schedule on agreements required by rules 37, 43 and 52 of the Land Revenue Rules, 1921 ;

(30) to reduce to a uniform rate of four annas per copy the fee chargeable under Article 7 of the First Schedule on copies of decrees or orders having the force of a decree issued by Mamlatdars under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1906 (Bom. II of 1906) ;

(31) to remit the fees chargeable in respect of the documents specified in the First or Second Schedule in the case of suits instituted before village Munsifs under Chapter V of the Dekhkan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879) ;

(32) to remit the fees chargeable on copies of documents furnished by a Court of Session or the High Court, to a pleader appointed by the Court to defend a person accused of murder ;

(33) to remit the fees chargeable under Article 1, clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of Schedule II on applications made to a Collector, or other Revenue officer, or to any Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority, for permission to cut and remove jungle-wood for fuel, or thorns for fencing, from lands which are unalienated and unoccupied within the meaning of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 ;

(34) to remit the fees chargeable on certified copies on applications for certified copies of entries in record of rights maintained under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879), and on applications for such copies when required for filing in Court under section 135-H of the Act ;

(35) to remit the fees chargeable on certified copies of extracts from entries in records of rights maintained under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879), when such copies are attached to applications for the execution of Civil Court decrees ;

(36) to remit the fees chargeable (*i*) on applications made to the excise officer in-charge of the distillery or warehouse for the issue of permit for the transport of country spirits and (*ii*) on applications made by the licensees of intoxicating drugs shops for transport permits of duty paid drugs ;

(37) to remit the fees chargeable on applications made by the licensees of opium shops or by farmers of the monopoly districts for transport permits ;

(38) to remit the fees chargeable on applications for the grant of licences to tap toddy trees for domestic consumption in the Panch Mahals District;

(39) to remit the fees chargeable on applications made to village officers for copies of entries in the record of rights registers under section 135-K of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879);

(40) to remit the fees payable upon applications made to the Collector for (*i*) cutting trees or (*ii*) usufruct of trees or (*iii*) permission to plant roadside trees,* and trees in open village sites or unoccupied lands vesting in Government.

(41) To reduce to two annas the fee exceeding two annas chargeable under Schedule II on (*a*) an application for the grant or renewal of a licence and (*b*) any other miscellaneous application made under the Bombay (District) Tobacco Act, 1933 (Bom. II of 1933), or the rules made thereunder. (G. R., R. D., No. 7434/24, dated 26th January 1934.)

G. N., R. D., No. 1424-E/28, dated 19th October 1928 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2271). **S. 35**

In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on applications made by Consular Officers in pursuance of their official functions to Custom's officers.

G. N., R. D., No. 7434-E/24, dated 17th December 1935 (B. G., Pt. IV, p. 1219). **S. 35**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), in its application to the Province of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on applications for passports and pilgrim passes.

G. N., R. D., No. L.C. 5488, dated 13th December 1937 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1698). **S. 35**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), in its application to the Province of Bombay and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. L. C. 5488, dated 11th November 1936, the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit the fee payable on all applications or petitions of the nature of reminders under Article I of Schedule II to the said Act.

G. N., R. D., No. A-590, dated 15th July 1938 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1312). **S. 35**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit in the State of Bombay the fees chargeable under the said Act in respect of copies of the reasons recorded by a Mamlatdar under section 19 (*3*) or 20 of the Mamlatdar's Courts Act, 1906 (Bom. II of 1906).

* Notn. No. 7434-E/24, R. D., 16th August 1930, as amended by notn. No. 7434/24, R. D., 17th July 1936

S. 35 **G. N., R. D., No. 7434/24, dated 13th October 1938 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1707).**
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 375/33, dated 18th April 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), in its application to the Province of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under Article I of Schedule II to the said Act in respect of application to officers of the Excise Department for permission to buy dangerous drugs as defined in clause (*h*) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), for dispensary use.

S. 35 **G. N., R. D., No. 7434/24, dated 13th October 1938 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1707).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), in its application to the Province of Bombay the Government of Bomoay is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under Article 1 of the Schedule II to the said Act in respect of application to Officers of the Excise Department for permission to buy Tinct. Opii for dispensary use.

S. 35 **G. N., R. D., No. 803/39, dated 30th June 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1124).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), in its application to the Province of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit in the State of Bombay the fee payable under Article I of Schedule II annexed to the said Act, in respect of applications or petitions bringing to the notice of officers serving under the Government of Bombay complaints affecting the general public or relating to matters of general interest.

S. 35 **G. N., R. D., No. 7434/24, dated 17th July 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1160).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit in the whole of the State of Bombay the fee payable under Article I (*b*) in Schedule II to the said Act on all applications submitted under rule 3 of the Bombay Manufactured Cloth Sales Tax (Licensing Provisions) Rules, 1939.

S. 35 **G. N., R. D., No. 7434/24, dated 31st August 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1701).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit in the whole of the State of Bombay the fee payable under Article 1 (*b*) in Schedule II to the said Act on all applications submitted under rule 3 of the Bombay Motor Spirit Sale Tax Rules, 1939.

S. 35 **G. N., H. D., No. 3411/4, dated 15th October 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1014).**
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 3411/4, dated 4th December 1940.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), in its application to the Province of Bombay, and in supersession of the Government Notifications mentioned in the margin, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make in the State of Bombay, the remissions hereinafter set forth in the fees leviable under Articles 11, 12 and 12A of the First Schedule and

(1) Government Notification, Home Department, No. 8181, dated the 20th October 1928, as amended by Government Notification, Home Department, No. 8181, dated the 14th April 1931; and

(2) Government Notification, Home Department, No 3411/4, dated the 10th June 1940.

Article 1 of the Second Schedule, annexed to the said Act, on the property of—

(*i*) any person subject to military law either under the (British) Naval Discipline Act, the Indian Navy (Discipline) Act, 1934 (XXXIV of 1934), the (British) Army Act, the (British) Air Force Act, the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), or the Indian Air Force Act, 1932 (XIV of 1932), who is killed, or dies from wounds inflicted, accident occurring, or disease contracted while on active service against an enemy, or on service which is of a warlike nature, or which in the opinion of the Government of Bombay otherwise involves the same risks as active service, and

(*ii*) any person, being a Government servant, who dies from wounds or injuries inflicted while in actual performance of his official duties or in consequence of those duties.

REMISSIONS.

(*a*) where the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of Probate or Letters of Administration with or without will annexed, is made or which is specified in a certificate issued under Part X of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925), or in a certificate issued under Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827, does not exceed Rs. 50,000, the whole of the fees leviable in respect of that property shall be remitted;

(*b*) where the said amount or value exceeds Rs. 50,000, the whole of the fees leviable in respect of the first Rs. 50,000, shall be remitted;

(*c*) where any property passes more than once in consequence of such deaths the whole of the fees leviable in the case of second and subsequent successions shall be remitted irrespective of the value or amount of such property; and

(*d*) the whole of the fees chargeable on applications for mutations of names in respect of the property of persons mentioned in clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) above.

G. N., R. D., No. 3791/33, dated 13th July 1942. S. 35

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit the fee payable under Article 1 in Schedule I annexed to the said Act read with sub-section (*2*) of section 18 of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1939 (Bom. XXVIII of 1939), in respect of an application made under sub-section (*1*) of section 17 of the last mentioned Act, by a debtor who is a member of any backward tribe specified in Part II of the Thirteenth Schedule annexed to the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, in the following areas, namely :—

1. Dohad taluka and Jhalod mahal of the Broach and Panch Mahals districts;
2. Bulsar taluka and Pardi mahal of the Surat district;
3. Dahanu and Shahapur talukas of the Thana district and
4. Nandurbar taluka and Nawapur peta of the West Khandesh district.

G. N., R. D., No. 803/39, dated 29th January 1943 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 258). S. 35

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit the fee payable under the said Act in respect of an application or petition presented to any District Magistrate in the State of Bombay for permit to export foodstuffs.

S. 35

G. N., H. D., No. 6448/4, dated 3rd November 1943.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit in the State of Bombay the whole of the fees leviable under Articles 11, 12 and 12 (A) of the First Schedule to the said Act, on the amount of deposit in a Government Savings Bank belonging to the estate of a deceased depositor, in respect of which the grant of probate or letters of administration, with or without will annexed is made or which is specified in a certificate issued under Part X of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925), or in a certificate issued under Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827, if such amount exceeds Rs. 3,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,000.

S. 35

G. N., R. D., No. 803/39, dated 7th February 1945.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit the fee payable under the said Act, in respect of an application or petition presented to any District Magistrate in the State of Bombay for a written permit required for erecting, re-erecting, constructing or altering any building under the Bombay (Districts) Building (Control of Construction) Order, 1944, published in Government Notification in the Home Department (Political—A.R.P.), No. 388-C, dated 4th May 1944.

S. 35

G. N., R. D., No. 585/45, dated 9th August 1945.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit the fee payable under Article I in Schedule I annexed to the said Act read with sub-section (*2*) of section 18 of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1939 (Bom. XXVIII of 1939), in respect of an application made under sub-section (*1*) of section 17 of the last mentioned Act, by a debtor who is a member of any backward tribe specified in Part II of the Thirteenth Schedule annexed to the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, in the following areas, namely :—

1. Umbergaon taluka and Mokhada petha of the Thana district ;
2. Shahada and Taloda talukas of the West Khandesh district ;
3. The Satpura Hills Reserved Forest Area in the Chopda, Yaval and Raver talukas of the East Khandesh district ; and
4. Kalwan taluka and Peint petha of the Nasik District.

S. 35

G. N., R. D., No. 585/45, dated 10th June 1946.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit the fee payable under Article I in Schedule I annexed to the said Act read with sub-section (*2*) of section 18 of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1939 (Bom. XXVIII of 1939), in respect of an application made under sub-section (*1*) of section 17 of the last mentioned Act, by a debtor who is a member of any backward tribe specified in Part II of the Thirteenth Schedule annexed to the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, in Sakri taluka, West Khandesh district, with effect from 1st November 1945.

2. Government is also pleased to direct that the remission of court fees granted in Government Notification, No. 585/45, dated 9th August 1945, should take effect from 1st May 1945.

G. N., R. D., No. 3436/45, dated 8th March 1947. S. 85

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Government of Bombay is pleased to reduce the fee payable under Article I in Schedule I annexed to the said Act read with sub-section (*2*) of section 18 of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1939 (Bom. XXVIII of 1939), in respect of an application under section 17 of the last mentioned Act to rupee one with effect from 1st May 1945, wherever it exceeded rupee one.

G. N., R. D., No. 8084/45, dated 9th June 1948. S. 35

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit in the State of Bombay the fees payable under Article 1 in Schedule II to the said Act, in respect of applications to a Collector, or any Revenue Officer having jurisdiction to entertain such applications or to a Commissioner of a Division for the grant of land to be used for a public purpose of a charitable nature in memory of Manatma Gandhi.

G. N., R. D., No. 2576/45, dated 12th April 1949. S. 35

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit in the State of Bombay the fees payable under Article 1 in Schedule II to the said Act, in respect of an application made to a Collector for the grant of a licence for the manufacture of palm or tad gur from pure neera by a person undergoing training in such manufacture under the Village Industries Committee's Scheme.

G. N., H. D., No. 5348/5, dated 24th November 1949 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 7513). S. 35

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit the fees payable under Article 12 in Schedule I to the said Act in the State of Bombay in respect of Succession Certificates granted by a District Judge of an Acceeding State or the State of Hyderabad under the law corresponding to the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925).

THE CATTLE-TRESPASS ACT, 1871 (I OF 1871).

G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 3rd March 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 330). S. 6.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 30th July 1952.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 4th November 1952.

The Governor of Bombay is pleased to direct that the appointments to the posts of pound keeper under section 6 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), shall be made by the municipalities and village panchayats specified in the Schedule hereto appended within the local areas subject to their respective jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE.

(A) MUNICIPALITIES.

Banas Kantha District.

(1) Deesa.
(2) Mount Abu.

Mehsana District.

(3) Kheralu.
(4) Vadnagar.
(5) Visnagar.
(6) Mehsana.
(7) Patan.
(8) Siddhpur.
(9) Kadi.
(10) Kalol.
(11) Vijapur.
(12) Chansama.
(13) Dhinoj.
(14) Unjha.
(15) Radhanpur.

Kaira District.

(16) Petlad.
(17) Dharmaj.
(18) Birpur.
(19) Sojitra.
(20) Balasinor.
(21) Vaso.
(22) Cambay.
(23) Attarsumba.
(24) Bhadran.

Broach District.

(25) Rajpipla.

Thana District.

(26) Jawhar.

Surat District.

(27) Billimora.
(28) Vyara.
(29) Navsari.
(30) Bansda.
(31) Gandevi.
(32) Dharampur.
(33) Kathor.

Ahmednagar District.

(34) Kopergaon.
(35) Shrirampur.

East Khandesh District.

(36) Pachora.

Kolaba District.

(37) Murud.
(38) Shriwardhan.
(39) Mhasla.

Belgaum District.

(40) Shahapur.
(40A) Ramdurg.

Bijapur District.

(41) Mudhol.
* * *
(43) Jamkhandi.
(44) Terdal.

Dharwar District.

(45) Kundgol.
(46) Savanur.
(47) Laxmeshwar.
(48) Shigli.
(49) Gudgeri.
(50) Hirewadwatti.
(51) Shirhatti.

Ratnagiri District.

(52) Sawantwadi.

South Satara District.

(53) Sangli.
(54) Kurundwad.
(55) Kavathe-Mahankal.
(56) Jath.
(57) Budhgaon.
(58) Miraj.

(B) VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Amreli District.

(59) Ghogo.

Ahmedabad District.

(60) Bavla.
(61) Badarakha.
(62) Kavitha.
(63) Vasne (Kelia).
(64) Chalodar.
(65) Koth.
(66) Gangad.
(67) Barwala.
(68) Bhadiad.
(69) Dholera.
(70) Khas.

Panch Mahals District.

(71) Halol.
(72) Kanjari.
(73) Shivrampur.
(74) Jalhod.
(75) Limdi.
(76) Karath.
(77) Timba.
(78) Kakanpur.
(79) Nadisar.
(80) Shevra.
(81) Solia.
(82) Sampa.
(83) Rampur.
(84) Garbada.
(85) Zari-Bujarg.
(86) Jesavada.

Broach District.

(87) Jhanore.
(88) Achhod.

Thana District.

(89) Vikramgad.
(90) Ashagad.
(91) Malvade.

North Satara District.

(92) Apstinge.
(93) Vihe.

Belgaum District.

(93A) Halagatti.
(93B) Awaradi.
(93C) Kitur.
(93D) Chikop.
(93E) Mudenur.

Bijapur District.

(94) Kakhandki.
(95) Honvad.
(96) Konnur.
(97) Hemnutgi.
(98) Bijjargi.
(99) Bableshwar.
(100) Shivangi.
(101) Kanamadi.
(102) Nagthan.
(103) Indi.
(104) Chadchan.
(105) Tambe.
(106) Atharga.
(107) Bhatgunki.
(108) Halsangi.
(109) Sindgi.
(110) Almol.
(111) Devangava.
(112) Hippargi.
(113) Chandakavathe.
(114) Kaladgi.
(115) Shirur.
(116) Bevoor.
(117) Hallur.
(118) Bennur.
(119) Murnal.
(120) Hungund.
(121) Amingad.
(122) Gudur.
(123) Kamatgi.
(124) Kandgal
(125) Sulibhavi.
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(131) Bagewadi.
(132) Kolhar.
(133) Masabinal.
(134) Muttagi.
(135) Nidgundi.

(136) Ukkali.
(137) Yalwar.
(138) Mulvad.
(139) Margoli.
(140) Salwadgi.
(141) Muddebihal.
(142) Talikot.
(143) Nalatwad.
(144) Mukihal.
(145) Bilgi
(146) Galgali.
(147) Herkal.
(148) Anagwadi.
(149) Badami.
(150) Kutakankeri.
(151) Cholchgudd.
(152) Katgeri.
(153) Kelawadi.
(154) Kerur.
(155) Nilgund.
(156) Belur.
(157) Hirepadsalgi.

Kanara District.

(158) Kattinkone-Sunkeri.

Ratnagiri District.

(159) Banda.
(160) Kudal.
(161) Majgaon.
(162) Math.

S. 6. **G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 9th July 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 848).**

The Governor of Bombay is pleased to direct that the appointments to the posts of Pound-keeper under section 6 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), shall be made by the Village Panchayats specified in the Schedule hereto appended within the local areas subject to their respective jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Ratnagiri District.

(1) Vetye.
(2) Sarambal.
(3) Sonavade.
(4) Tondavli.

Thana District.

(5) Vashind.
(6) Kon.

Broach District.

(7) Derol.
(8) Samlod.
(9) Amleshwar.
(10) Dhanturia.
(11) Nabipur.
(12) Haldarwa.
(13) Umarvada.
(14) Pungam.
(15) Diva.
(16) Obha.
(17) Varner.
(18) Balota.
(19) Sunevkalla.
(20) Dhamrad.
(21) Utraj.
(22) Vagra.
(23) Lakhigam.
(24) Varkhad.
(25) Rajpardi.

G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 23rd October 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 946). **S. 6**

The Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the appointments to the posts of pound-keeper under section 6 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), shall be made by the Municipalities and Village Panchayats specified in the Schedule hereto appended within the local areas subject to their respective jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE.

(A) MUNICIPALITIES.

Baroda District.

1. Baroda Borough Municipality.
2. Dabhoi.

(B) VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Baroda District.

3. Jetpur.
4. Jabugam.
5. Chalamali Vandha.
6. Chalamali Amadia.
7. Kawant.
8. Panvad.
9. Tejgadh.
10. Bujetha.
11. Tilakwada.
12. Amroli Group.
13. Baroli Group.
14. Kolu Group.
15. Sultanpura.
16. Abhol.
17. Ambada.
18. Amala.
19. Anti.
20. Umarva.
21. Dabhasa Akalbara.
22. Karjat.
23. Karkhadi.
24. Karnakuwa.
25. Kalyankui.
26. Kanda.
27. Kural.
28. Kotna.
29. Kothwada.
30. Gayapur.
31. Pipli.
32. Vadadla.
33. Gawasad.
34. Gametha.
35. Goriad.
36. Gayaj.
37. Chansad.
38. Chitral.
39. Chokari.
40. Jalalpura.
41. Thikariamath.
42. Thikaria Mubarat.
43. Dabka.
44. Majatan.
45. Madapur.
46. Tajpura.
47. Tithor.
48. Damoli.
49. Bhadari.
50. Darapura Sureja.
51. Dudhvada.
52. Mujpur Dhobikuwa.
53. Narsinhpura.
54. Nadera.
55. Patod.
56. Pavda.
57. Pidapa.
58. Brahmanvasi.
59. Bhadara.
60. Bhanpur.
61. Bhoj Haranpal.
62. Mahmadpur.
63. Mahuvad.
64. Masar.
65. Muval.
66. Medhad.
67. Mobha.
68. Ranu.
69. Rajupura.
70. Latipura.

Baroda District—contd.

71. Luna.
72. Lola.
73. Vadu.
74. Vanachhara.
75. Sokhada Rathan Vasana.
76 Virpur.
77. Vishrampura.
78. Shahera.
79. Shihol.
80. Sarnavni.
81. Sanpur.
82. Sadad.
83. Sadra.
84. Sadhi.
85. Sangana.
86. Sandha.
87. Sampla.
88. Sajakuwa.
89. Sokhada Khurd.
90. Samjipura.
91. Husenpur.
92. Bharathana Vadua Group.
93. Lilipura.
94. Sayar.
95. Kothav.
96. Karkhadi.
97. Surwada.
98. Sambhoi.
99. Deroli.
100. Samara.
101. Kambola.
102. Mangrol.
103. Lilod.
104. Chhanchva.
105. Latipur Timbi.
106. Pachhiyapura.
107. Somaj-Delwada.
108. Chorbhuj.
109. Umaj.
110. Ganpatpura.
111. Nanikoral.
112. Kolyad Devi Group.
113. Sanapur.
114. Urad.
115. Kala.
116. Shahupur Timbi.
117. Kherda.
118. Pingalwada.
119. Saring.
120. Handod.
121. Kanbha.
122. Methi.
123. Kantharia.
124. Ropa Malod Group.
125. Rarod Sherpura.
126. Haldarwa.
127. Gandhara.
128. Dhanora Manglej Group.
129. Dethan.
130. Kiya.
131. Lakhodra.
132. Saniad.
133. Nishalia.
134. Fatepur.
135. Sangdol.
136. Virjai.
137. Abhra.
138. Mesrad.
139. Makan.
140. Bharthali Sandarna.
141. Navi Jithardi.
142. Juni Jithardi.
143. Auj Arjunpura.
144. Kandari.
145. Valan.
146. Atali.
147. Oslam.
148. Kasampur.
149. Dhavat.
150. Sansrod.
151. Brahmangam.
152. Dhamanja.
153. Manpur.
154. Pura.
155. Karan.
156. Khandha.
157. Vemar.
158. Simli.
159. Anasthu Harsundha Group.
160. Bodka.
161. Vemardi.
162. Moti Koral.
163. Alampura.
164. Kurai.
165. Ranapur.
166. Choranda.
167. Bachar.
168. Kahona Bakapur, Tirjipur.
169. Kurali.
170. Matroj.

Baroda District—contd.

171. Sampa.
172. Samari.
173. Kothia.
174. Karvan
175. Mandala.
176. Puniar.
177. Phophalia.
178. Vanaj.
179. Ling-Sthali.
180. Anguthan.
181. Rajali.
182. Baherampur.
183. Dharampuri.
184. Kanayda.
185. Halipura.
186. Kukad.
187. Boriad.
188. Juni Magrol.
189. Karnet.
190. Bhimpura.
191. Menpura.
192. Sathod.
193. Vyara.
194. Pisai.
195. Antoli.
196. Dholar.
197. Kunvarvada.
198. Madheli.
199. Kunthela Group.
200. Sultanpura.
201. Tarsana Group.
202. Karali Karalipura.
203. Karmal Sundhiapura.
204. Ten.
205. Shirola.
206. Rasulpur Group.
207. Thuvavi Group.
208. Bamboj.
209. Nada.
210. Jitpur Nani Mangrol.
211. Baripur Vakhatpur.
212. Phartikui Group.
213. Bhilapur Group.
214. Samaliya Gokulpura.
215. Pan oli.
216. Chanvada.
217. Dangivada Group.
218. Vadhva a Group.
219. Amreshwar Lunadra.
220. Vasai Group.
221. Parikha.
222. Puda.
223. Nerikha Dangikuva.
224. Khanpur.
225. Mavli Bhavpura.
226. Kaddhra Group.
227. Sejapura Thikaria.
228 Vadaj Group.
229. Chhatral.
230. Akoti.
231. Kothara.
232. Suvalja
233. Tharvasa.
234. Akotadar.
235. Kunvarpura.
236. Gojali.
237. Palasvada.
238. Borbar.
239. Vanadra.
240. Karnali.
241. Gamdi.
242. Anadi.
243. Athi ara.
244. Ambali.
245. Utraj.
246. Kanjetha, Damapura Group.
247. Nana Karala.
248. Mota Karala.
249. Kukas.
250. Chhanbhoi.
251. Zanzad.
252. Timbarwa.
253. Tinglod.
254. Bithali Dariapura.
255. Demnagar.
256. Puniad Sandha.
257. Phophalia.
258. Bavalia.
259. Barkal.
260. Bhekhada.
261. Malpur.
262. Mandva.
263. Malsar.
264. Moletha.
265. Vaniad.
266. Satisana.
267. Simli.
268. Surasamal.
269. Segava.
270. Halipura.

Baroda District—contd.

271. Garadi.
272. Avakhal.
273. Tersa.
274. Diver.
275. Mangrol.
276. Mindhol.
277. Sadhali.
278. Tarva.
279. Alindra.
280. Anjesar.
281. Adalvada.
282. Ankalia.
283. Indrad.
284. Udalpur.
285. Kadachhala.
286. Kamalpura.
287. Karchia.
288. Kambola.
289. Kunpad.
290. Pratapnagar.
291. Khakharia.
292. Khokhar.
293. Garadhia.
294. Gothda.
295. Chantial.
296. Charanpura.
297. Jabugoral.
298. Javla.
299. Jumkal.
300. Desar.
301. Tulsigam
302. Tulsipura
303. Tundav.
304. Dhantej.
305. Dhanora.
306. Namisara.
307. Nani Bhadol.
308. Paswa.
309. Paldi.
310. Pilol.
311. Peicha.
312. Bautha.
313. Bakrol.
314. Manjusar.
315. Malakalia.
316. Moval.
317. Motipura.
318. Moti Bhadol.
319. Rasulpura.
320. Rasavadi.
321. Ranipur.
322. Rania.
323. Lasundra.
324. Lotna.
325. Vachhesar.
326. Vadadla.
327. Vadia.
328. Varsada.
329. Balavav.
330. Vejpur.
331. Vemar.
332. Singania.
333. Sherpura.
334. Samiyala.
335. Sadra.
336. Sandhasal.
337. Sunelav.
338. Haripura.
339. Gangadia.
340. Mundhela.
341. Savli's Petapura's Group.
342. Madothar.
343. Tavra and Timbi.
344. Sagadol.
345. Nava Aajwa.
346. Nava Rampura.
347. Khervadi.
348. Tarsava.
349. Gungalpura.
350. Jambuvada.
351. Paalod.
352. Vejalpur.
353. Limda and Detapura.
354. Mastupura Group.
355. Pipalia.
356. Amodar.
357. Alva Bhadolkhurd.
358. Umarva.
359. Bakrol.
360. Hanmanpura Group.
361. Pavlepur.
362. Kumetha Bhanpura.
363. Jesangpura Sikandrapura.
364. Bhaniara.
365. Ganeshpura.
366. Amreshwarpura.
367. Kotambi.
368. Kamrol.
369. Jarod.
370. Rahakui.

Baroda District—contd.

371. Asoj.
372. Adiran.
373. Bodidara Hasanpura.
374. Lilora Pasadi.
375. Abhrampura Pachdevla.
376. Karamsiya Navgam.
377. Vyankatpura Kodarvaya.
378. Gutal.
379. Juna Ramipura.
380. Rasulabad.
381. Sakaniya Itoli.
382. Amratpura Japharpura.
383. Gajadara.
384. Khandha.
385. Raval.
386. Sanoli.
387. Rayan Talavdi.
388. Nimeta.
389. Chipad Navi Jambuvai.
390. Morlipura
391. Sarnej Group.
392. Akota Jatalpur.
393. Chikhodra Group.
394. Ajitpura Group.
395. Aukhi Phalalpur.
396. Amaliyara Kotali.
397. Itola.
398. Kajapur Utia.
399. Ankodia.
400. Undera.
401. Asoj.
402. Koyali.
403. Kelanpur Group.
404. Kotna.
405. Kapurai.
406. Karachiya.
407. Bajwa Karoda.
408. Khatamba.
409. Khanpur.
410. Gokulpura.
411. Gosindra Group.
412. Gotri.
413. Gorva.
414. Chapad Khalipur.
415. Maretha.
416. Chhani.
417. Tatarpura Group.
418. Tandalja.
419. Tarsali.
420. Dantesheswar.
421. Jaspur Nava.
422. Karali.
423. Kalali.
424. Kashipura.
425. Ajod.
426. Dumad.
427. Dashrath.
428. Dena.
429. Divalipura.
430. Dhanora.
431. Dhaniavi Hosjipura.
432. Nandeseri.
433. Por.
434. Patarvevi Hosapura.
435. Padamla.
436. Phajalpur Sakarda.
437. Bil.
438. Bhayli.
439. Maneja.
440. Mahapura.
441. Manjalpur.
442. Mastupur Gamdi Kandkoi.
443. Meghakui.
444. Ruvad.
445. Ratanpur.
446. Ranoli.
447. Ramnath.
448. Varnama Fatepura.
449. Vadadla.
450. Vadivadi.
451. Vasana Saiyad.
452. Vasana Kotaria.
453. Vadsar Talsat.
454. Virod.
455. Vadsala.
456. Sindhrot.
457. Sarkhi.
458. Subhanpura.
459. Sultanpura.
460. Samastpur.
461. Sayajipura Group.
462. Sukalipura.
463. Samiyala.
464. Sundarpura Group.
465. Sahapura.
466. Savasi.
467. Sisva.
468. Samsabad.
469. Salad.
470. Sama Vemali.
471. Sarar.
472. Sokhada.

Baroda District—concld.

473. Sakarda.
474. Marni.
475. Atladra.
476. Ampad Hinlot.
477. Nizampura.
478. Raghavpura.
479. Jambua Mujargamdi.
480. Aritha Govindpura.
481. Aladpur Ajali.
482. Akakheda Group
483. Ambapura.
484. Indrad Group.
485. Katholi Group.
486. Kasumbia.
487. Kanteshwar.
488. Kavitha Group.
489. Kosindra Group.
490. Khunvad.
491. Ganeshvad.
492. Gharda Group.
493. Gundia Group.
494. Gunder Manpur.
495. Gelagamdi.
496. Chikhodra.
497. Chhchhadra Group.
498. Chhapari Group.
499. Timba.
500. Dolmal.
501. Tandalja Bhojpur.
502. Dholpur.
503. Dholi Group.
504. Nandpur Kareli.
505. Parvara Group.
506. Paniyapura-Group.
507. Panej Group.
508. Pitha Group.
509. Pipalsath.
510. Pipalia.
511. Fatepura Nurpur.
512. Bamroli Group.
513. Bodeli Group.
514. Bhadrali.
515. Bhatpur Kankkuva.
516. Khulvan Group.
517. Malpur Damapur.
518. Makni Phajalpur.
519. Modasar.
520. Manjrol Vadadli.
521. Malu.
522. Ratanpur Group.
523. Ratanpur Thana.
524. Ladhod Jogipur.
525. Laved Group.
526. Lachharas Group.
527. Motia.
528. Vadeli Group.
529. Vaniyadri.
530. Vasna Group.
531. Vaghetha.
532. Sanoli.
533. Sarsida Chhachha.
534. Sarsida Zarvan Khandupur.
535. Saniyadri.
536. Sardiya.
537. Suruya Kundiya.
538. Hareshwar.
539. Handod.

Kolaba District.

540. Dahivali Turf Goveke.
541. Nandvi.
542. Tudil.
543. Mumurshi.
544. Ghosale.
545. Poinad, Dhokawade.
546. Sai.
547. Chouk.
548. Varsai.
549. Washi.
550. Mendadi.
551. Deoghar.
552. Nandgaon.
553. Chimbave.

Sabarkantka District.

554. Laxmipura.
555. Radhivad.
556. Derol.
557. Gota.
558. Galodia.
559. Mudeti.
560. Chitroda.
561. Virpur.

Sabarkantha District—contd.

562. Fichod.
563. Aroda.
564. Badoli.
565. Malpur.
566. Moyad.
567. Talod.
568. Ilol.

Thana District.

569. Mahagaon.
570. Badapokharan.

Broach District.

571. Ankhi.
572. Jantran.
573. Tankari.
574. Magnad.
575. Khanporedeh.
576. Nobar.
577. Dabha.
578. Devla.
579. Kanva.
580. Nada.
581. Piludra.
582. Chhidra.
583. Sarod.
584. Dehgam.
585. Kora.
586. Haldar.
587. Dasan.
588. Nagal.
589. Sisodra.
590. Chhapra.
591. Avidha.
592. Jhagadia.
593. Asnera.
594. Dora.
595. Buva.
596. Tegva.
597. Kervada.
598. Tanchha.
599. Ninam.
600. Katpore.
601. Ambheta.

Ahmednagar District.

602. Deothan.
603. Samsherpur.
604. Belapur.
605. Khirwire.
606. Mungi.
607. Kambi.
608. Balamtakali.
609. Dhus Erandgaon.
610. Ladjalgaon.
611. Wadule Bk.
612. Shahar-Takali.
613. Brahmani.
614. Salabatpur.
615. Khamgaon.
616. Belpimpalgaon.
617. Mahalaxmihivare.
618. Malichinchore.
619. Jalke Khd.
620. Bota.
621. Nandur-Khandarmal.
622. Rajapur.
623. Dhandarphal Bk.
624. Hanga.
625. Bhalvani.
626. Pimpri-Jalshen.
627. Astagaon.
628. Dahitane-Gunjal.
629. Ganore.
630. Dhamangaon-Awari.
631. E' dare.
632. Waranghushi.
633. Hatgaon.
634. Amarapur.
635. Dahigaon-Ne.
636. Ghotan.
637. Warur Bk.
638. Chapadgaon.
639. Dahiphal.
640. Bhanashivare.
641. Ghodegaon.
642. Pachegaon.
643. Dedgaon.

Ahmednagar District—contd.

644. Wadala-Bahiroba.
645. Lohogaon.
646. Wadgaon-Bk.
647. Chandanapuri.
648. Pemgiri.
649. Pimpalgaon-Depa.
650. Devibhoyare.
651. Jamgaon.
652. Randhe.
653. Ganji-Bhoyare.
654. Wadzire.
655. Goregaon.
656. Wadegavan.
657. Karjune-Harya.
658. Ranjangaon.
659. Babhulwade.
660. Munguswade.
661. Nivdunge.
662. Wari.
663. Brahmangaon-Takali.
664. Shingnapur.
665. Koranji Bk.
666. Sawalvihir Bk.
667. Dhamori.
668. Nimbgaon-Gangarda.
669. Khed.
670. Vankute.
671. Pimpalgaon-rotha.
672. Pokhari.
673. Padalidarya.
674. Tondoli.
675. Nimbgaon-Korhale.
676. Sakuri.
677. Kanhegaon.
678. Murshatpur.
679. Pohegaon-Kd. and Bk.
680. Takali-Brahman.
681. Kolgaon-Thadi.
682. Kuldharan.
683. Chilwadi.

Ahmedabad District.

684. Chorvadodra.
685. Amraivadi.
686. Nikol.
687. Sabarmati.
688. Naroda.
689. Detroj.
690. Valad.
691. Bareja.
692. Kuha.
693. Sola.
694. Ghuma.
695. Bhatoj.
696. Bhopal.
697. Kujad.
698. Griramtha.
699. Jetalpur.
700 Shilaj
701 Nandej

West Khandesh.

702. Mhasadi.

G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 11th November 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 989).

The Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the appointments to the posts of Pound keeper under section 6 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), shall be be made by the Municipality and Village Panchayat specified in the Schedule hereto appended within the local areas subject to their respective jurisdiction

SCHEDULE.

(A) MUNICIPALITY.

Baroda District.

1. Padra.

(B) VILLAGE PANCHAYAT.

Ahmedabad District.

2. Bhoyani.

G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 19th November 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 998). S. 6

The Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the appointments to the posts of pound-keeper under section 6 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), shall be made by the Municipality specified in the Schedule hereto appended within the local area subject to its jurisdiction :—

SCHEDULE.

(A) MUNICIPALITY.

West Khandesh District.

1. Dondaicha-Varwade.

G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 3rd December 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1014). S. 6

The Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the appointment to the posts of Pound-keeper under section 6 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), shall be made by the Village Panchayats specified in the Schedule hereto appended within the local areas subject to their jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE.

(B) VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Kolaba District.

Karjat Taluka.

1. Dahivali.
2. Khandas.
3. Bhaliwadi.

Khalapur Taluka.

4. Khalapur.

Mhasala Mahal.

5. Ambet.

Pen Taluka.

6. Wadhao.

Uran Mahal.

7. Shewa
8. Chirner.
9. Vindhane.

Poladpur Mahal.

10. Lohare.

Panvel Taluka.

11. Palaspe.

Sudhagad Mahal.

12. Pali.

Murud Mahal.

13. Majgaon.

Mangaon Taluka.

14. Vile.

S. 6 **G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 11th December 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1032).**

The Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the appointments to the posts of pound-keeper under section 6 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), shall be made by the Village Panchayats specified in the Schedule hereto appended within the local areas subject to their jurisdiction :—

SCHEDULE.

(B) VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

West Khandesh District.

Sakri Taluka.	*Dhulia Taluka.*
(1) Bhadane.	(7) Mehergaon.
(2) Pratapapur.	(8) Lonakhedi.
(3) Degaon.	(9) Deoor Budruk and Khurd.
(4) Dhadane.	(10) Chougaon.
(5) Ghodade.	(11) Vadjaj.
(6) Dusane.	(12) Nagaon.
	(13) Chinchkheda.

S. 6 **G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 19th December 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1040).**

The Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the appointments to the posts of pound-keeper under section 6 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), shall be made by the Municipalities specified in the schedule hereto appended within the local areas subject to their respective jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE.

(A) MUNICIPALITIES.

Bijapur District.

1. Mahlingapur.
2. Rabakavi-Banhatti.

S. 12 **G. N., H. D., No. 7073/5, dated 14th March 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1524).**

(*Partially superseded by G. N., H. D., No. 3430/6, dated 26th Sept. 1950.*

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in supersession of all the previous notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased to prescribe, with effect on and from the 24th March 1950, the following scale of fines to be levied for every head of cattle specified below, impounded under the said Act, namely :—

Cattle.	Fine per head. Rs.	a.	p.
Elephant	8	0	0
Camel or buffalo	5	0	0
Horse, mare, gelding, poney, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	2	0	0
Calf, ass or pig	1	0	0
Ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	0	8	0

G. N., H. D., No. 3430/6, dated 26th September 1950. S. 12

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 7073/5, dated the 14th March 1950, in so far as it applies to the cattle specified below in the local areas within the limits of the Cantonment of Poona, the Government of Bombay is pleased to prescribe for the said area with effect on and from the 1st October 1950, the following scale of fines to be levied for every head of cattle specified below impounded under the said Act, namely :—

Cattle.	Fine per head.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Camel	15	0	0
(2) Buffalo	10	0	0
(3) Cow, bullock, horse, mule	5	0	0
(4) Calf, Pony, ass or donkey	3	0	0
(5) Goat, Sheep	2	0	0
(6) Kid (young-one of a goat or sheep)	1	0	0

G. N., H. D., No. 332/6, dated 3rd April 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 129). S. 26(4)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in supersession of all the previous notifications on the subject, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect on and from the 10th April 1951, with respect to the districts specified in the schedule annexed hereto, sub-sections (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*) of the said section 26 shall be read as if it had reference to "cattle generally" instead of to "pigs" only, and as if the words "fifty rupees" were substituted for the words "ten rupees".

SCHEDULE.

Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.
Kaira.	Belgaum.
Panch Mahals,	Bijapur.
Broach.	Dharwar.
Surat.	Kanara.
Thana.	Kolaba.
Dangs.	Ratnagiri.
Ahmednagar.	Baroda.
East Khandesh.	Mehsana.
West Khandesh.	Amreli.
Nasik.	Banaskantha
Poona.	Sabar Kantha.
Satara North.	Kolhapur.
Satara South.	

S. 31 **G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 2nd August 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 365).**

Amended by Erratum, H. D., No. 9792/5-K, dated 24th September 1951.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 30th July 1952.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 4th November 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), the Government of Bombay is pleased to transfer to the local authorities specified in the Schedule hereto annexed the functions of the District Magistrate under sections 4, 5 and 14 of the said Act within the local areas subject to their jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE.

(A) MUNICIPALITIES.

Banas Kantha District.

(1) Deesa.
(2) Mount Abu.

Mehsana District.

(3) Kheralu.
(4) Vadnagar.
(5) Visnagar.
(6) Mehsana.
(7) Patan.
(8) Siddhpur.
(9) Kadi.
(10) Kalol.
(11) Vijapur.
(12) Chansama.
(13) Dhinoj.
(14) Unjha.
(15) Radhanpur.

Kaira District.

(16) Petlad.
(17) Dharmaj.
(18) Birpur.
(19) Sojitra.
(20) Balasinor.
(21) Vaso.
(22) Cambay.
(23) Attarsumba.
(24) Bhadran.

Broach District.

(25) Rajpipla.

Thana District.

(26) Jawhar.

Surat District.

(27) Billimora.
(28) Vyara.
(29) Navsari.
(30) Bansda.
(31) Gandevi.
(32) Dharampur.
(33) Kathor.

Ahmednagar District.

(34) Kopergaon.
(35) Shrirampur.

East Khandesh District.

(36) Pachora.

Kolaba District.

(37) Murud.
(38) Shriwardhan.
(39) Mhasla.

Belgaum District.

(40) Shahapur.
(40A) Ramdurg.

Bijapur District.

(41) Mudhol.
(43) Jamkhandi.
(44) Terdal.

* * *

Dharwar District.

(45) Kundgol.
(46) Savanur.
(47) Laxmeshwar.
(48) Shigli.
(49) Gudgeri.
(50) Hirewadwatti.
(51) Shirhatti.

Ratnagiri District.

(52) Sawantwadi.

South Satara District.

(53) Sangli.
(54) Kurundwad.
(55) Kavathe-Mahankal.
(56) Jath.
(57) Budhgaon.
(58) Miraj.

(B) VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Amreli District.

(59) Ghogo.

Ahmedabad District.

(60) Bavla.
(61) Badarakha.
(62) Kavitha.
(63) Vasne (Kelia).
(64) Chalodar.
(65) Koth.
(66) Gangad.
(67) Barwala.
(68) Bhadiad.
(69) Dholera.
(70) Khas.

Panch Mahals District.

(71) Halol.
(72) Kanjari.
(73) Shivrampur.
(74) Jalhod.
(75) Limdi.
(76) Karath.
(77) Timba.
(78) Kakanpur.
(79) Nadisar.
(80) Shevra.
(81) Solia.
(82) Sampa.
(83) Rampur.
(84) Garbada.
(85) Zari-Bujarg.
(86) Jesavada.

Broach District.

(87) Jhanore.
(88) Achhod.

Thana District.

(89) Vikramgad.
(90) Ashagad.
(91) Malvade.

North Satara District.

(92) Apstinge.
(93) Vihe.

Belgaum District.

(93A) Halagatti.
(93B) Awaradi.
(93C) Kitur.
(93D) Chikop.
(93E) Mudenur.

Bijapur District.

(94) Kakhandki. * * *
(95) Honvad. * * *
(96) Konnur. * * *
(97) Honnutgi. * * *
(98) Bijjargi. * * *
(99) Bableshwar.
(100) Shivangi.
(101) Kanamadi.
(102) Nagthan.
(103) Indi.
(104) Chadchan.
(105) Tambe.
(106) Atharga.
(107) Bhatgunki.
(108) Halsangi.
(109) Sindgi.
(110) Almel.
(111) Dovangava.
(112) Hippargi.
(113) Chandakavathe.
(114) Kaladgi.
(115) Shirur.
(116) Bevoor.
(117) Hallur.
(118) Bennur.
(119) Murnal.
(120) Hungund.
(121) Amingad.
(122) Gudur.
(123) Kamatgi.
(124) Kandgal.
(125) Sulibhavi.
(131) Bagewadi.
(132) Kolhar.
(133) Masabinal.
(134) Muttagi.
(135) Nidgundi.
(136) Unkali.
(137) Yalwar.
(138) Mulvad.
(139) Mangoli.
(140) Salwadgi.
(141) Muddebihal.
(142) Talikot.
(143) Nalatwad.
(144) Mukihal.
(145) Bilgi.
(146) Galgali.
(147) Herkal.
(148) Anagwadi.
(149) Badami.
(150) Kutakankeri.
(151) Cholchgudd.
(152) Katgeri.
(153) Kolawadi.
(154) Korur.
(155) Nilgund.
(156) Belur.
(157) Hirepadsalgi.

Kanara District.

(158) Kattinkone-Surkeri.

Ratnagiri District.

(159) Banda.
(160) Kudal.
(161) Majgaon.
(162) Math.

G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 9th May 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 521).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), the Governor of Bombay is pleased to transfer to the local authorities in the schedule hereto annexed the functions of the Distri t Magistrate under sections 4, 5 and 14 of the said Act within the local areas subject to their jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Ratnagiri District.

(1) Vetye.
(2) Sarambal.
(3) Sonavade.
(4) Tondavli.

Thana District.

(5) Vashind.
(6) Kon.

Broach District.

(7) Derol.
(8) Samlod.
(9) Amleshwar.
(10) Dhanturia.
(11) Nabipur.
(12) Haldarwa.
(13) Umarvada.
(14) Pungam.
(15) Diva.
(16) Obha.
(17) Varner.
(18) Balota.
(19) Sunevkalla.
(20) Dhamrad.
(21) Utraj.
(22) Vagra.
(23) Lakhigam.
(24) Varkhad.
(25) Rajpardi.

G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 3rd October 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 954). S. 31

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), the Government of Bombay is pleased to transfer to the local authorities specified in the Schedule hereto annexed the functions of the District Magistrate under sections 4, 5 and 14 of the said Act within the local areas subject to their jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE.

(A) MUNICIPALITIES.

Baroda District.

1. Baroda Borough Municipality.
2. Dabhoi.

(B) VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Baroda District.

3. Jetpur.
4. Jabugam.
5. Chalamali Vandha.
6. Chalamali Amadia.
7. Kawant.
8. Panvad.
9. Tejgadh.
10. Bujetha.
11. Tilakwada.
12. Amroli Group.
13. Baroli Group.
14. Kolu Group.
15. Sultanpura.
16. Abhol.
17. Ambada.
18. Amala.
19. Anti.
20. Umarva.
21. Dabhasa Akalbara.
22. Karjat.
23. Karkhadi.
24. Karnakuwa.
25. Kalyankui.
26. Kanda.
27. Kural.
28. Kotna.
29. Kothwada.
30. Gayapur.
31. Pipli.
32. Vadadla.
33. Gawasad.
34. Gametha.
35. Goriad.
36. Gayaj.
37. Chansad.
38. Chitral.
39. Chokari.
40. Jalalpura.
41. Thikariamath.
42. Thikaria Mubarat.
43. Dabka.
44. Majatan.
45. Madapur.
46. Tajpura.
47. Tithor.
48. Damoli.
49. Bhadari.
50. Darapura Sureja.
51. Dudhvada.
52. Mujpur Dhobikuwa.
53. Narsinhpura.
54. Nadera.
55. Patod.
56. Pavda.
57. Pidapa.
58. Brahmanvasi.
59. Bhadara.
60. Bhanpur.
61. Bhoj Haranpal.
62. Mahmadpur.
63. Mahuvad.
64. Masar.
65. Muval.
66. Medhad.
67. Mobha.
68. Ranu.
69. Rojupura.
70. Latipura.
71. Luna.
72. Lola.
73. Vadu.
74. Vanachhara.
75. Sokhada Rathan Vasana.
76. Virpur.
77. Vishrampura.
78. Shahera.
79. Shihol.
80. Sarsavni.
81. Sanpur.
82. Sadad.
83. Sadra.
84. Sadhi.
85. Sangana.
86. Sandha.
87. Sampla.
88. Sejakuwa.
89. Sokhada Khurd.
90. Samjipura.
91. Husenpur.
92. Bharathana Vadua Group.
93. Lilipura.
94. Sayar.
95. Kothav.
96. Karkhadi.
97. Surwada.
98. Sambhoi.
99. Deroli.
100. Samara.

Baroda District—contd.

101. Kambola.
102. Mangrol.
103. Lilod.
104. Chhanchva.
105. Latipur Timbi.
106. Pachhiyapura.
107. Somaj-Delwada.
108. Chorbhuj.
109. Umaj.
110. Ganpatpura.
111. Nanikoral.
112. Koliyad Devi Group.
113. Sanapur.
114. Urad.
115. Kala.
116. Shahupur Timbi.
117. Kherda.
118. Pingalwada.
119. Saring.
120. Handod.
121. Kanbha.
122. Methi.
123. Kantharia.
124. Ropa Malod Group.
125. Rarod Sherpura.
126. Haldarwa.
127. Gandhara.
128. Dhanora Manglej Group.
129. Dethan.
130. Kiya.
131. Lakodra.
132. Saniad.
133. Nishalia.
134. Fatepur.
135. Sangdol.
136. Virjai.
137. Abhra.
138. Mesrad.
139. Makan.
140. Bharthali Sandarna.
141. Navi Jithardi.
142. Juni Jithardi.
143. Auj Arjunpura.
144. Kandari.
145. Valan.
146. Atali.
147. Oslam.
148. Kasampur.
149. Dhavat.
150. Sansrod.
151. Brahmangam.
152. Dhamanja.
153. Manpur.
154. Pura.
155. Karan.
156. Khandha.
157. Vemar.
158. Simli.
159. Anasthu Harsundha Group.
160. Bodka.
161. Vemardi.
162. Moti Koral.
163. Alampura.
164. Kurai.
165. Ranapur.
166. Choranda.
167. Pachar.
168. Kahona Bakapur, Tirjipur.
169. Kurali.
170. Matroj.
171. Sampa.
172. Samari.
173. Kothia.
174. Karvan.
175. Mandala.
176. Puniar.
177. Plophalia.
178. Vanaj.
179. Ling-Sthali.
180. Anguthan.
181. Rajali.
182. Baherampur.
183. Dharampuri.
184. Kanayda.
185. Halipura.
186. Kukad.
187. Boriad.
188. Juni Magrol.
189. Karnet.
190. Bhimpura.
191. Menpura.
192. Sathod.
193. Vyara.
194. Pisai.
195. Antoli.
196. Dholar.
197. Kunvarvada.
198. Madheli.
199. Kunthela Group.
200. Sultanpura.
201. Tarsana Group.
202. Karali Karalipura.

Baroda District—contd.

203. Karmal Sundhiapura.
204. Ten.
205. Shirola.
206 Rasulpur Group.
207. Thuvavi Group.
208. Bamboj.
209. Nada.
210. Sitpur Nani Mangrol.
211. Baripur Vakhatpur.
212. Phartikui Group.
213. Bhilapur Group.
214. Samaliya Gokulpura.
215. Pan-oli.
216. Chanvada.
217. Dangivada Group.
218. Vadhvana Group.
219. Amreshwar Lunadra.
220. Vasai Group.
221. Parikha.
222. Puda.
223. Nerikha Dangikuva.
224. Khanpur.
225. Mavli Bhavpura.
226. Kaddhra Group.
227. Sejapura Thikaria.
228. Vadaj Group.
229. Chhatral.
230. Akoti.
231. Kothara.
232. Suvalja.
233. Tharvasa.
234. Akotadar.
235. Kunvarpura.
236. Gojali.
237. Palasvada.
238. Borbar.
239. Vanadra.
240. Karnali.
241. Gamdi.
242. Anadi.
243. Athisara.
244. Ambali.
245. Utraj.
246. Kanjetha, Damapura Group.
247. Nana Karala.
248. Mota Karala.
249. Kukas.
250. Chhanbhoi.
251. Zanzad.
252. Timbarwa.
253. Tinglod.
254. Bithali Dariapura.
255. Demnagar.
256. Puniad Sandha.
257. Phophalia.
258. Bavalia.
259. Barkal.
260. Bhekhada.
261. Malpur.
262. Mandva.
263. Malsar.
264. Moletha.
265. Vaniad.
266. Satisana.
267. Simli.
268. Surasamal.
269. Segava.
270. Halipura.
271. Garadi.
272. Avakhal.
273. Tersa.
274. Diver
275. Mangrol.
276. Mindhol.
277. Sadhali.
278. Tarva.
279. Alindra.
280. Anjesar.
281. Adalvada.
282. Ankalia.
283. Indrad.
284. Udalpur.
285. Kadachhala.
286. Kamalpura.
287. Karchia.
288. Kambola.
289. Kunpad.
290. Pratapnagar.
291. Khakharia.
292. Khokhar.
293. Garadhia.
294. Gothda.
295. Chantial.
296. Charanpura.
297. Jabugoral.
298. Javla.
299. Jumkal.
300. Desar.
301. Tulsigam.
302. Tulsipura.
303. Tundav.
304. Dhantej.
305. Dhanora.
306. Namisara.
307. Nani Bhadol.

Baroda District—contd.

308. Paswa.
309. Paldi.
310. Pilol.
311. Poicha.
312. Bautha.
313. Bakrol.
314. Manjusar.
315. Malakalia.
316. Moval.
317. Motipura.
318. Moti Bhadol.
319. Rasulpura.
320. Rasavadi.
321. Ranipur.
322. Rania.
323. Lasundra.
324. Lotna.
325. Vachhesar.
326. Vadadla.
327. Vadia.
328. Varsada.
329. Balavav.
330. Vejpur.
331. Vemar.
332. Singania.
333. Sherpura.
334. Samiyala.
335. Sadra.
336. Sandhasal.
337. Sunelav.
338. Haripura.
339. Gangadia.
340. Mundhela.
341. Savli's Petapura's Group.
342. Madothar.
343. Tavra and Timbi.
344. Sagadol.
345. Nava Aajwa.
346. Nava Rampura.
347. Khervadi.
348. Tarsava.
349. Gungalpura.
350. Jambuvada.
351. Phalod.
352. Vejalpur.
353. Limda and Datapura.
354. Mastupura Group.
355. Pipalia.
356. Amodai.
357. Alva Bhadolkhurd.
358. Umarva.
359. Bakrol.
360. Hanmanpura Group.
361. Pavlepur.
362. Kumetha Bhanpura.
363. Jesangpura Sikandrapura.
364. Bhaniara.
365. Ganeshpura.
366. Amreshwarpura.
367. Kotambi.
368. Kamrol.
369. Jarod.
370. Rahakui.
371. Asoj.
372. Adiran.
373. Bodidara Hasanpura.
374. Lilora Pasadi.
375. Abhrampura Pachdevla.
376. Karamsiya Navgam.
377. Vyankatpura Kodarvaya.
378. Gutal.
379. Juna Rampura.
380. Rasulabad.
381. Sakariya Itoli.
382. Amratpura Japharpura.
383. Gajadara.
384. Khandha.
385. Raval.
386. Sanoli.
387. Rayan Talavdi.
388. Nimeta.
389. Chipad Navi Jambuvai.
390. Morlipura.
391. Sarnej Group.
392. Akota Jatalpur.
393. Chikhodra Group.
394. Ajitpura Group.
395. Aukhi Phalalpur.
396. Amaliyara Kotali.
397. Itola.
398. Kajapur Utia.
399. Ankodia.
400. Undera.
401. Asoj.
402. Koyali.
403. Kelanpur Group.
404. Kotna.
405. Kapurai.
406. Karachiya.
407. Bajwa Karodia.
408. Khatamba.
409. Khanpur.

Baroda District—contd.

410. Gokalpura.
411. Gosindra Group.
412. Gotri.
413. Gorva.
414. Chapad Khalipur.
415. Maretha.
416. Chhani.
417. Tatarpura Group.
418. Tandalja.
419. Tarsali.
420. Danteshwar.
421. Jaspur Nava.
422. Karali.
423. Kalali.
424. Kashipura.
425. Ajod.
426. Dumad.
427. Dashrath.
428. Dena.
429. Divalipura.
430. Dhanora.
431. Dhaniavi Hosjipura.
432. Nandesari.
433. Por.
434. Patarveni Hosapura.
435. Padamla.
436. Phajalpur Sakarda.
437. Bil.
438. Bhayli.
439. Maneja.
440. Mahapura.
441. Manjalpur.
442. Mastupur Gamdi Kandkoi.
443. Meghakui.
444. Ruvad.
445. Ratanpur.
446. Ranoli.
447. Ramnath.
448. Varnama Fatepura.
449. Vadadla.
450. Vadivadi.
451. Vasana Saiyad.
452. Vasana Kotaria.
453. Vadsar Talsat.
454. Virod.
455. Vadsala.
456. Sindhrot.
457. Sherkhi.
458. Subhanpura.
459. Sultanpura.
460. Samastpur.
461. Sayajipura Group.
462. Sukalipura.
463. Samiyala.
464. Sundarpura Group.
465. Sahapura.
466. Sevasi.
467. Sisva.
468. Samsabad.
469. Salad.
470. Sama Vemali.
471. Sarar.
472. Sokhada.
473. Sakarda.
474. Marni.
475. Atladra.
476. Ampad Hinlod.
477. Nizampura.
478. Raghavpura.
479. Jambua Mujargamdi.
480. Aritha Govindpura.
481. Aladpur Ajali.
482. Akakheda Group.
483. Ambapura.
484. Indrad Group.
485. Katholi Group.
486. Kasumbia.
487. Kanteshwar.
488. Kavitha Group.
489. Kosindra Group.
490. Khunvad.
491. Ganeshvad.
492. Gharda Group.
493. Gundia Group.
494. Gunder Manpur.
495. Golagamdi.
496. Chikhodra.
497. Chhchhadra Group.
498. Chhapari Group.
499. Timba.
500. Dolmal.
501. Tandalja Bhojpur.
502. Dholpur.
503. Dholi Group.
504. Nandpur Kareli.
505. Parvara Group.
506. Paniyapura Group.
507. Panoj Group.
508. Pitha Group.
509. Pipalsath.
510. Pipalia.
511. Fatepura Nurpur.

Baroda District—concld.

512. Bamroli Group.
513. Bodeli Group.
514. Bhadrali.
515. Bhatpur Kankkuva.
516. Khulvan Group.
517. Malpur Damapur.
518. Makni Phajalpur.
519. Modasar.
520. Manjrol Vadadli.
521. Malu.
522. Ratanpur Group.
523. Ratanpur Thana.
524. Ladhod Jogipur.
525. Laved Group.
526. Lachharas Group.
527. Motia.
528. Vadeli Group.
529. Vaniyadri.
530. Vasna Group.
531. Vaghotha.
532. Sanoli.
533. Sarsida Chhachha.
534. Sarsida Zarvan Khandupur.
535. Saniyadri.
536. Sardiya.
537. Suruya Kundiya.
538. Hareshwar.
539. Handod.

Kolaba District.

540. Dahivali Tarf Goveke.
541. Nandvi.
542. Tudil.
543. Mumurshi.
544. Ghosale.
545. Poinad, Dhokawade.
546. Sai.
547. Chouk.
548. Varsai.
549. Washi.
550. Mendadi.
551. Deoghar.
552. Nandgaon.
553. Chimbave.

Sabarkantha District.

554. Laxmipura.
555. Radhivad.
556. Derol.
557. Gota.
558. Galodia.
559. Mudeti.
560. Chitroda.
561. Virpur.
562. Fichod.
563. Aroda.
564. Badoli.
565. Malpur.
566. Moyad.
567. Talod.
568. Ilol.

Thana District.

569. Mahagaon.
570. Badapokharan.

Broach District.

571. Ankhi.
572. Jantran.
573. Tankari.
574. Magnad.
575. Khanporedeh.
576. Nobar.
577. Dabha.
578. Devla.
579. Kanva.
580. Nada.
581. Piludra.
582. Chhidra.
583. Sarod.
584. Dehgam.
585. Kora.
586. Haldar.
587. Dasan.
588. Nagal.
589. Sisodra.
590. Chhapra.

Broach District—contd.

591. Avidha.
592. Jhagadia.
593. Asnera.
594. Dora.
595. Buva.
596. Tegva.
597. Kervada.
598. Tanchha.
599. Ninam.
600. Katpore.
601. Ambheta.

Ahmednagar District.

602. Deothan.
603. Samsherpur.
604. Belapur.
605. Khirwire.
606. Mungi.
607. Kambi.
608. Balamtakali.
609. Dhūs-Erandgaon.
610. Ladjalgaon.
611. Wadule Bk.
612. Shahar-Takali.
613. Brahmani.
614. Salabatpur.
615. Khamgaon.
616. Belpimpalgaon.
617. Mahalaxmihivare.
618. Malichinchore.
619. Jalke Khd.
620. Bota.
621. Nandur-Khandarmal.
622. Rajapur.
623. Dhandarphal Bk.
624. Hanga.
625. Bhalvani.
626. Pimpri-Jalshen.
627. Astagaon.
628. Dahitane-Gunjal.
629. Ganore.
630. Dhamangaon-Awari.
631. Ekdare.
632. Waranghushi.
633. Hatgaon.
634. Amarapur.
635. Dahigaon-Ne.
636. Ghotan.
637. Warur Bk.
638. Chapadgaon.
639. Dahiphal.
640. Bhanashivare.
641. Ghodegaon.
642. Pachegaon.
643. Dedgaon.
644. Wadala-Bahiroba.
645. Lohogaon.
646. Wadgaon-Bk.
647. Chandanapuri.
648. Pemgiri.
649. Pimpalgaon-Depa.
650. Devibhoyare.
651. Jamgaon.
652. Randhe.
653. Ganji-Bhoyare.
654. Wadzire.
655. Goregaon.
656. Wadegavan.
657. Karjune-Harya.
658. Ranjangaon.
659. Babhulwade.
660. Munguswade.
661. Nivdunge.
662. Wari.
663. Brahmangaon-Takali.
664. Shingnapur.
665. Koranji Bk.
666. Sawalvihir Bk.
667. Dhamori.
668. Nimbgaon-Gangarda.
669. Khed.
670. Vankute.
671. Pimpalgaon-rotha.
672. Pokhari.
673. Padalidarya.
674. Tondoli.
675. Nimbgaon-Korhale.
676. Sakuri.
677. Kanhegaon.
678. Murshatpur.
679. Pohegaon-Kd. and Bk.
680. Takali-Brahman.
681. Kolgaon-Thadi.
682. Kuldharan.
683. Chilwadi.

Ahmednagar District.

684. Chorvadodra.
685. Amraivadi.
686. Nikol.
687. Sabarmati.
688. Naroda.
689. Detroj.
690. Valad.
691. Bareja.
692. Kuha.
693. Sola.
694. Ghuma.
695. Bhatoj.
696. Bhopal.
697. Kujad.
698. Griramtha.
699. Jetalpur.
700. Shilaj.
701. Nandej.

West Khandesh.

702. Mhasadi.

G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 11th November 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 988). S. 31

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), the Government of Bombay is pleased to transfer to the local authorities specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, the function of the District Magistrate under sections 4, 5 and 14 of the said Act within the local areas subject to their jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE.

(A) MUNICIPALITY.

Baroda District.

1. Padra.

(B) VILLAGE PANCHAYAT.

Ahmedabad District.

2. Bhoyani.

G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 19th November 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 998). S. 31

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), the Government of Bombay is pleased to transfer to the local authority specified in the Schedule hereto annexed the functions of the District Magistrate under sections 4, 5 and 14 of the said Act within the local area subject to its jurisdiction :—

SCHEDULE.

(A) MUNICIPALITY.

West Khandesh District.

1. Dondaicha-Varwade.

G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 3rd December 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1014). S. 31

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), the Government of Bombay is pleased to transfer to the local authorities specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, the functions of the District Magistrate under sections 4, 5 and 14 of the said Act within the local areas subject to their jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE.

(B) VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Kolaba District.

Karjat Taluka.

1. Dahivali.
2. Khandas.
3. Bhaliwadi.

Khalapur Taluka.

4. Khalapur.

Mhasala Mahal.

5. Ambet.

Pen Taluka.

6. Wadhao.

Uran Mahal.

7. Shewa.

8. Chirner.

9. Vindhane.

Poladpur Mahal.

10. Lohare.

Panvel Taluka.

11. Palaspe.

Sudhagad Mahal.

12. Pali.

Murud Mahal.

13. Majgaon.

Mangaon Taluka.

14. Vile.

S. 31 **G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 11th December 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1033).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), the Government of Bombay is pleased to transfer to the local authorities specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, the functions of the District Magistrate under sections 4, 5 and 14 of the said Act within the local areas subject to their jurisdiction.—

SCHEDULE.

(B) VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

West Khandesh District.

Sakri Taluka.

(1) Bhadane.
(2) Pratapapur.
(3) Dagaon.
(4) Dhadane.
(5) Ghodade.
(6) Dusane.

Dhulia Taluka.

(7) Mehergaon.
(8) Lonakhedi.
(9) Deoor Budruk and Khurd.
(10) Chougaon.
(11) Vadjaj.
(12) Nagaon.
(13) Chinchkheda.

S. 31 **G. N., H. D., No. 9792/5, dated 19th December 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1040).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), the Government of Bombay is pleased to transfer to the local authorities specified in the schedule hereto annexed the functions of the District Magistrate under sections 4, 5 and 14 of the said Act within the local areas subject to their jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE.

(A) MUNICIPALITIES.

Bijapur District.

1. Mahlingapur.

2. Rabakavi-Banhatti.

THE PENSIONS ACT, 1871 (XXIII OF 1871).

G. N., R. D., No. 4247, dated 22nd July 1881 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 397). Ss. 5 & 6

Under the provisions of sections 5 and 6 of the Pensions Act, 1871, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the Deputy and Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue in-charge of Ranges to hear and dispose of claims and grant certificates empowering a Civil Court to take cognizance of claims relating to grants of money payable on the part of Government in the Salt and Continental Customs Revenue Department, and under the provisions of section 84 of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on the Collector of Salt Revenue all such of the powers and duties of a Revenue Commissioner and on the aforesaid officers all such of the powers and duties of a Collector under that Act as are necessary for the lawful control of and are applicable to hereditary offices connected with the said Department.

G. N., R. D., No. 10525, dated 29th August 1917 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2021). Ss. 5, 8 & 14

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 8847/24, dated 4th Jan. 1934.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1000/33, dated 26th Jan. 1934.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 8417/33, dated 24th Jan. 1939.
Commr., C. D.'s Notn. No. L.N.D. 1/108-II, dated 10th Oct. 1939.
Chief Revenue Authorities' Notn. No. C.A.L. 51, dated 16th Dec. 1940.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5, 8 and 14 of the Pensions Act, 1871 (XXIII of 1871), and in supersession of the rules published in their Notification No. 6849, dated the 23rd December 1879, as subsequently amended, the Commissioners, Northern Division, Central Division and Southern Division, as the Chief Revenue Authorities in their divisions, have with the approval of Government framed the following rules, namely :—

CASES IN WHICH THE FOLLOWING RULES DO NOT APPLY.

Disposal of claims concerning service pensions.

1. Claims relating to pensions or gratuities granted on account of service performed in any department of the administration, whether civil, military, naval or otherwise, shall be inquired into and disposed of in such manner as may be directed in the Civil Service Regulations or in any rules or orders for the time being in force applicable to such pensions respectively.

Disposal of claims relating to service watan allowances.

2. Claims relating to any cash payment forming part of the property of a *watan* in respect of which no service commutation settlement has been effected, shall be inquired into and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act and the rules and orders from time to time in force thereunder. In the event of any such claim being preferred to which none of the said provisions shall appear to be applicable, the orders of Government should be obtained through the proper channel previous to the disposal thereof.

Cases under rules 1 and 2 excluded.

3. Nothing in the rest of these rules applies to any pension, gratuity or cash payment to which rule 1 or rule 2 applies.

POWERS AND PROCEDURE OF OFFICERS.

Powers of Collector and Commissioner by what officers to be exercised.

4. (1) The Collector of Bombay shall exercise the powers of a Collector for the purposes of these rules in respect of pensions or grants payable in Bombay.

(2) The Commissioner, Central Division, shall be regarded as the Commissioner for the Bombay Treasury.

Collector's power of disposal of claims under section 5 of the Act.

5. Subject to the provisions of rule 6, claims under section 5 of the Pensions Act, 1871, herein referred to as the "Act", shall be disposed of by the Collector in the following cases without reference to the higher authority :—

(*a*) cases where the pensions are transferable property,

(*b*) cases where the pensions form part of *watan* property and the dispute is between one watandar and another : Provided that in the case of claims to arrears of a share of an allowance of the kind referred to in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), the Collector shall ordinarily issue a certificate under section 6 of the Act authorising the Civil Court to try the same.

Previous sanction of Commissioner when necessary.

6. Except in the cases provided for in sub-rule (2) of rule 9, no claim by which the liability of Government to pay any pension or grant is affected directly or indirectly shall be disposed of by a Collector without first obtaining the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division to the order which he proposes to pass.

Grant of certificates under section 6 of the Act.

7. (1) No certificate under section 6 of the Act shall be granted in the case of—

(*a*) saranjams, (*b*) chouth saranjams, (*c*) impartible political pensions.

(2) In the case of a political pension which is partible among the members of the original grantee's family, the Collector may—

(*a*) refuse a certificate with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, or

(*b*) grant a certificate with the previous sanction of Government.

Reference of claims to subordinate officers for inquiry.

8. (1) Any claim preferred to a Collector under section 5 of the Act may be referred by him for inquiry and report to any Assistant or Deputy Collector or any other officer subordinate to him, and every Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka may receive claims on behalf of the Collector and forward the same, with his opinion after inquiry, to the Collector.

(2) No order disposing of any matter referred to an Assistant or Deputy Collector or other subordinate officer as aforesaid shall be passed by such officer on his own authority.

Manner of disposal of claims.

9. (1) Claims relating to pensions o grants shall be disposed of in accordance with—

(*a*) the law, if any, for the time being in force applicable to such claims ;

(*b*) the terms and conditions of the sanad or other document, if any, under which such pensions or grants are enjoyed;

(*c*) the rules or orders of Government for the time being in force if applicable to such claims.

(2) But if any claim is brought, the subject matter of which has been already inquired into and disposed of by competent authority, the Collector shall merely record the fact of such previous decision and dispose of the claim accordingly.

MANNER OF PAYMENT AND ARREARS.

Payments generally to be annual.

10. All payments of pensions or grants are usually to be made in one lump sum for the year commencing on the 1st May and ending on the 30th April, but applications for their payment by monthly or quarterly instalments may be considered and disposed of by the Collector.

Payment generally in full.

11. Pensions and grants, for the payment of which application is duly made at the proper time, will be paid in full, except in cases where payment is suspended pending the orders of a Civil Court or pending inquiries by Government or by any officer of Government.

Payment of arrears.

12. (1) Where, owing to failure to apply or other neglect on the part of a claimant, payment falls into arrear, the pension or grant will be paid as follows :—

For the current year, in full.
First and second year's arrears, in full.
Third year's arrears, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent.
Fourth year's arrears, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.
Fifth year's arrears, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent.

(2) No deduction shall be made under this rule from arrears of payments due—

(*a*) on account of village devasthan allowances not exceeding Rs. 5 per annum in amount, or

(*b*) under compensation bonds.

(3) In this rule "current year" means the year within which payment is properly due under rule 19.

Payment of arrears due to deceased persons.

13. Subject to the provisions of rule 11, sub-divisional officers may authorise the payment of arrears due to a deceased person after such investigation as shall satisfy them—

(*a*) of the actual date of such person's death, and

(*b*) that the applicant is entitled as such person's legal heir, or otherwise, to receive payment.

Pension or grant not drawn for a certain period to lapse.

14. The Mamlatdar shall strike off any pension or grant for payment of which no application is duly made for more than six years, or, in the case of a Hardas Gosàvi's allowance, two years; and all arrears shall thereupon be forfeited.

Re-admission.

15. Where a pension or grant which has been struck off under rule 14 was held under a permanent or hereditary title, the Collector may sanction re-admission of the same, without payment of arrears, if a claim thereto is duly preferred under section 5 of the Act within 12 years from the date of the last payment.

Date of applications for arrears to be noted.

16. The date on which application for payment was made must be noted by the disbursing officer on all bills for arrears.

Place of payment.

17. Pensions or grants will be paid at the following places, namely :—

(*a*) if payable on behalf of a religious institution—at the treasury of the district or at the sub-treasury of the taluka or mahal in which such institution is situated ;

(*b*) if payable on behalf of a religious institution in foreign territory—at the nearest Government treasury ;

(*c*) if the pension or grant is personal—at the treasury most convenient to the recipient.

Transfer of payment.

18. Orders for transfer of payment under rule 17 will be made by the Collector if the transfer sought is from one treasury to another within the same district ; by the Commissioner, if the transfer sought is from a treasury in one district to a treasury in another district within the same division ; and by Government in any other case.

Time of payment.

19. (1) All pensions and grants shall be deemed to be due on the 1st May next after the completion of the year in respect of which they are payable, but shall ordinarily be payable only in the months respectively fixed, or hereafter to be fixed, by or under the orders of Government for payment of pensions and grants of the various descriptions.

(2) When payment in monthly or quarterly instalments has been directed by the Collector under rule 10, payments will be made in accordance with such direction.

PERSONS TO WHOM PAYMENT WILL BE MADE.

Persons to whom payment is to be made.

20. Pensions and grants will be paid only to those persons whose names have been authorizedly entered in the records as the payees thereof, or to their duly empowered attorneys or mukhtyàrs, or, if they are minors, to their administrators.

Life-certificates.

21. (1) Except as is otherwise provided in rule 31, payments will be made to an attorney, mukhtyàr or administrator only if he satisfies the disbursing officer by the production of a certificate, signed by a Magistrate or some other well-known person of respectability, that the payee was living on the last day of the year or other period for which the pension or grant is due.

(2) Life-certificates signed by a Talati, Kulkarni, Tappedar, Shanbhog, Village Accountant or Police Inspector may be accepted.

Payee in case of alienable pensions or grants.

22. (1) In the case of pensions or grants which Government recognize as alienable, the name of the lawful holder for the time being shall, subject to the provisions of rules 23 to 26, be entered in the records as payee.

(2) But if any such pension or grant is continuable by Government only so long as the original grantee and certain of his descendants shall be in existence, and the payee has obtained a transfer of the same by sale, gift, mortgage, or the like, such payee must produce at the time of each payment a certificate from the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari of the taluka or mahal in which the original grantee or his descendants

reside, or, if their residence be in foreign territory, of some *British Officer* resident in the said territory, that such grantee or his said descendants (who should invariably be named) on whose behalf payment is claimed was or were alive on the last day of the year or other period for which such payment is due.

Applications for mutation to be disposed of by Collector.

23. Applications for mutation of the payee's name in the records shall be received and disposed of by the Collector.

Procedure for mutation.

24. (1) In the case of a transfer of any pension or grant which Government recognize as alienable, mutation of the payee's name may be made on obtaining the consent in writing of the existing payee without further inquiry.

(2) In the case of the death of a payee, the Collector may require the production by the applicant of a certificate of heirship and of such other evidence as he deems fit.

(3) Whenever there is any dispute between parties, and whenever the Collector doubts whether the pension or grant is any longer continuable, the application shall be regarded by him as a claim under section 5 of the Act, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

(4) Any mutation of names rendered necessary by the decision of any claim under section 5 of the Act including applications of the nature specified in sub-rule (3) may be made by the Collector without further investigation.

Deceased military pensioners.

25. (1) The disbursing officer shall pay arrears of pension due to the estate of a deceased Indian military pensioner, to any person whose name may have been registered in his office by the deceased pensioner as the person entitled to such payment. Pensioners should be encouraged to make such registration during their life-time.

(2) If no such registration has been made, the disbursing officer shall pay the arrears (which shall be limited to three months' arrears, except when proof is given of the exact date of the death of the pensioner) to any person who shall produce a certificate from the Collector of the district in which the deceased pensioner resided, declaring such person to be entitled to such payment.

(3) The Collector will grant such a certificate to such person as shall upon inquiry, appear to him to be best entitled to receive payment, either as sole heir, or as a principal representative of all the heirs. For example, if the pensioner has left a widow and sons, the certificate will be given to the eldest son, if of full age, or to the widow as guardian of the sons, if the sons are minors.

Only one person ordinarily to be entered as payee.

26. (1) As a rule the name of one person only shall be entered as payee of each separate entire pension or grant; but where there is a sub-share of the amount of Rs. 10 or more in any pension or grant, it may, subject to the conditions prescribed in rule 27, be separately entered, notwithstanding that it is not separately recognised.

(2) In the case of two or more joint transferees of a pension or grant which Government recognize as alienable, such transferees must elect whose name shall be so entered, and in the event of their failing to do within such period as shall be fixed by the Collector, the Collector shall enter the name of such one of them as he deems fit.

(3) In the case of joint heirs, the Collector shall determine who is the eldest male representative of the senior surviving branch of the original grantee's, or of the transferee's family, or, in the absence of male heirs who is the senior heiress, and shall enter his or her name as payee:

Provided that, at the request of the person thus entitled to be entered as payee, the name of any other member of the family may be substituted by the Collector for that of the said person during such person's life-time.

Joint payees and separate recognition of sharers.

27. (1) If any pension or grant has been hitherto entered in the records in the joint names of two or more persons or if any division of a pension or grant has been recognised and the shares entered separately in the names of the respective co-sharers such entries may hereafter be continued.

(2) A sub-share of the amount of Rs. 10 or more in a pension or grant may be recognised and the name of the sub-sharer entered separately if—

(*a*) the sub-sharer has at any time obtained a decree for payment of his share from a civil court;

(*b*) the existence of the sub-share is known to Government and separate payment in respect thereof was made in the past; or

(*c*) the sub-sharer secures the consent of all the other sharers to his claim to the sub-share.

(3) A fee of one anna in the rupee of the share of the pension or grant to be divided or of rupee one, whichever is greater, shall be charged, once in each case, before a sub-division is recognised.

(4) The amount of payment on account of a sub-share in a pension or grant recognised under sub-rule (2) shall be fixed permanently. Any reduction in a pension or grant resulting from its division into sub-shares shall continue even if the sub-shares are amalgamated subsequently.

Payments to joint payees when their joint receipt is not obtainable.

28. Whenever, in consequence of disagreements amongst joint payees or for any other reason, their joint receipt shall not be obtainable for any payment already due, the Collector may authorize such payment to be made to any one or more of such joint payees who may be willing to pass a receipt.

Payees responsible for proper distribution of pension or grant to sharers.

29. The persons recorded as the payees of pensions or grants, and the persons to whom any payment may be made under rule 28, are not necessarily entitled to appropriate the whole of such pensions, grants or payment to themselves, but are responsible for distributing the same to all co-sharers or sub-sharers in the proportions to which they are respectively entitled.

IDENTIFICATION OF PAYEES.

Preparation of descriptive rolls.

30. (1) Except as is otherwise provided in rule 31, a descriptive roll in the form of Appendix A shall be kept by the disbursing officer of every payee entitled to receive payment of a pension or grant from him. A copy of such roll under the disbursing officer's signature shall be furnished to the payee for production by him at the time of each payment, which shall be noted therein in the manner shown in the form.

(2) The person applying for payments shall be identified by comparison with the particulars given in the descriptive roll, and the disbursing officer should take every precaution against fraudulent personation. When the payee can write, his signature should, at the time of payment, be compared with that in the descriptive roll in the disbursing officer's possession.

Descriptive rolls and life-certificates may be dispensed with in certain cases.

13. (1) Descriptive rolls and life-certificates may be dispensed with in the case of Indians of rank and *pardah-nishin* ladies ; but the disbursing officer will not on that account be exempt from the general responsibility which necessarily attaches to all payments.

(2) Descriptive rolls are not necessary in the case of pensions, or grants on account of Indian religious or charitable institutions which are paid to *panchas* or committees or to village patels, nor in the case of payees of allowances which have been declared to be continuable hereditarily.

Signature book.

32. (1) The disbursing officer shall, if the payee be able to write, obtain his signature in a book specially kept for the purpose, when he first presents himself to receive payment, and shall compare this signature with that in the receipt book at the time of each subsequent payment.

(2) A fresh signature book shall be prepared every ten years.

(3) Where the payee is illiterate his left thumb-impression shall be substituted for his signature and this rule shall be read accordingly.

Identification of persons not known.

33. (1) In every case in which the payee is not personally known to the disbursing officer, he shall be required to bring with him, when he comes to receive payment, a witness known to the disbursing officer to prove his identity.

(2) The witness shall, in token of his identifying the payee, affix his signature or mark below that of the payee in the receipt book.

(3) When the payee is personally known to the disbursing officer, no such witness shall be necessary, and the disbursing officer shall himself put his initials below the signature or mark of the payee in token of his identity.

Death of payees.

Report of death of payee.

34. (1) It shall be the duty of the village officer to send to the Mamlatdar of the taluka early intimation of the death in his village of any recipient of a cash allowance or grant from Government.

(2) The Mamlatdar shall, on receipt of the intimation, note the fact in the *petakhatavahi* (taluka form No. XIII), and in case the deceased held any allowance from any other treasury or treasuries, communicate the fact to such treasury or treasuries.

Records and Accounts.

Printed lists to be kept of sanctioned pensions and grants.

35. (1) The Commissioner shall cause to be prepared, under his signature, lists in English and in the vernacular of all pensions and grants in each district in his division and furnish printed copies thereof to the Mamlatdars, the Collectors, their Assistants and Deputies, the Accountant General and Government.

(2) Where such lists have already been prepared under the signature of the Alienation Settlement Officer, new lists need not be prepared.

(3) The Commissioner, Central Division, shall also prepare similar lists of all pensions and grants payable in Bombay.

36. (1) A monthly statement of all proposed alterations in, or additions to, the lists referred to in rule 35, in consequence of decisions or orders passed during the preceding month affecting the same, shall be submitted by each Collector (on such date as may be fixed for their submission in communication with the Accountant General) to the Commissioner, Central Division.

Monthly correction statements to be submitted to the Commissioner, Central Division

(2) The Commissioner, Central Division, shall cause such statements to be promptly scrutinized in his office, and, after countersigning the same, shall cause duplicates thereof to be sent to the Accountant General with the orders of the Commissioner duly recorded thereon, and shall also direct that the lists in his own office and in the various offices in the districts concerned shall be corrected accordingly. The Accountant General shall also correct his lists in accordance with the duplicate copy of the statement so countersigned and forwarded to him.

(3) No pension or grant shall be entered in, or struck out from the accounts or the said lists, except with the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

37. Disbursing officers shall on the first of May of each year, or as soon after as possible prepare ledgers (*petakhatavahis*) in accordance with the taluka form No. XIII and will keep books in the taluka form No. XIV, and will be held responsible for the correctness of the entries in these ledgers and books and for their being properly filled in from time to time.

Accounts to be kept by disbursing officers.

SANADS.

38. (1) Sanads in the name of the President or the Governor of Bombay as the case may be will be executed by the Collectors in favour of the payee or payees for the time being of every pension or grant in respect of which the issue of such sanads has been, or may hereafter be, sanctioned by Government.

Issue of sanads to payees of pensions and grants.

(2) Such sanads will be issued once for all, and sanads already issued by Alienation Settlement Officers, or by Collectors, or by any other officers, authorized by Government in this behalf, shall be deemed to have been issued under this rule.

(3) The terms and conditions to be inserted in these sanads will be such as Government may from time to time authorize, or as may already have been so authorized.

39. (1) Registers of the sanads referred to in rule 38 will be kept by each Collector, and a general register by each Commissioner.

Registers of sanads to be kept.

(2) The said registers shall be open to public inspection during office hours, and extracts from the same shall be obtainable, subject to the same rules and to the payment of the same fees as apply in the case of registers of the documents mentioned in section 90, sub-section (*1*), clause (*d*), of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

MISCELLANEOUS.

40. A certificate for reference to the Civil Court under section 6 of the Act, granted to a person claiming a right of succession to, or participation in, any pension or grant or any other right relating to any pension or grant, by a Collector under rule 5, shall be in the form of Appendix B.

Certificate of reference to Civil Court under section 6 of the Act.

41. (1) The examination and passing of the monthly cash alienation lists shall be performed in the alienation branch of the office of the Commissioner, Central Division.

Cash alienation lists to be passed in alienation office.

(2) All Collectors shall send their monthly cash alienation alteration statements to that office for approval and admission or orders. They will then be forwarded to the Accountant General.

APPENDIX A.

(*See* Rule 30.)

Form of Descriptive Roll.

Running Number.	Number in the Alienation list or Peta Khata Wahi.	Name.	Caste or Sect.	Residence.	Personal identification.	Height.	Age at the date of preparing the Roll.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly or yearly amount.	How long continuable.	Signature of the party whose Descriptive Roll is prepared.	Signature of witnesses of identification.	Signature of the officer before whom the Descriptive Roll is taken.	Date of preparing the Roll.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Payment.

When paid.	For what period.	Amount	To whom paid.	Signature of the disbursing officer.	When paid.	For what period.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

To whom paid.	Signature of the disbursing Officer.	When paid.	For what period.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Signature of the disbursing officer.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

APPENDIX B.

(*See* Rule 40.)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

Whereas A. B. of is desirous of preferring a claim against C. D. of to establish his right to

(*here state clearly the nature of the claim*) ;

This is to certify that I, E. F., Collector of , do hereby authorise, under section 6 of the Pensions Act, 1871, the trial of the said claim by any Civil Court competent to try the same.

Seal of the Collector.

(Signed) E. F.,
Collector.

Dated at this day of 19

THE SPECIAL MARRIAGE ACT, 1872 (III OF 1872).

G. N., G. D., No. 481, dated 29th May 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1547). S. 3

Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 6008/33 (e), dated 16th January 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872), and in supersession of Government Notification in the General Department, No. 481 (*a*), dated the 22nd March 1937, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Registrars or Sub-Registrars or Joint Sub-Registrars appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, and specified in column (1) of the Schedule hereto appended, to be *ex-officio* Registrars of Marriages for the areas shown against them in column (2) of the said Schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

Registrars or Sub-Registrars or Joint Sub-Registrars appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Areas.
1	2
1. Registrar, Bombay ..	City of Bombay as defined in section 3 of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904.
2. Sub-Registrar, Bombay ..	
3. Joint Sub-Registrar, Bombay ..	
4. Joint Sub-Registrars, Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad District.
5. Sub-Registrar, Broach ..	Broach, Ankleshwar, Jambusar and Vagra Talukas of Broach and Panch Mahals District.
6. Sub-Registrar, Godhra ..	Godhra, Dohad and Kalol Talukas and Jhalod and Halol Petas of Broach and Panch Mahals District.
7. Sub-Registrar, Kaira ..	Kaira District.
8. Joint Sub-Registrars, Surat ..	Surat District.
9. Sub-Registrar, Alibag ..	Kolaba District.
10. Sub-Registrar, Ratnagiri ...	Ratnagiri District.
11. Sub-Registrar, Thana ..	Thana District.
12. Sub-Registrar, Bandra ..	Bombay Suburban District.
13. Sub-Registrar, Ahmednagar ..	Ahmednagar District.
14. Sub-Registrar, Jalgaon ..	East Khandesh District.
15. Sub-Registrar, Dhulia ..	West Khandesh District.
16. Sub-Registrar, Nasik ..	Nasik District.
17. Joint Sub-Registrars, Haveli ..	Poona District.
18. Joint Sub-Registrars, Satara ..	Satara North District.
19. Joint Sub-Registrars, Sholapur	Sholapur District.
20. Sub-Registrar, Belgaum ..	Belgaum District.
21. Sub-Registrar, Dharwar ..	Dharwar District.
22. Sub-Registrar, Bijapur ..	Bijapur District.
23. Sub-Registrar, Karwar ..	Kanara District.

S. 3 **G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 6008/33 (c), dated 16th January 1951 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 397).**

Amended by Corrigendum, L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 6008/33(c), dated 30th May 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872), and in supersession of the Notifications mentioned below the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Sub-Registrars or Joint Sub-Registrars, appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, and specified in column (1) of the Schedule hereto appended, to be *ex-officio* Registrars of Marriages for the areas shown against them in column (2) of the said Schedule :—

(1) Health and Local Government Department Notification No. 481, dated 12th October 1949.

(2) Health and Local Government Department Notification No. 481, dated 1st November 1949.

(3) Health and Local Government Department Notification No. 481, dated 19th November 1949.

SCHEDULE.

Sub-Registrars or Joint Sub-Registrars, appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Areas.
(1)	(2)
Sub-Registrar, Sangli ...	Satara South District.
Head Quarter Sub-Registrar, Karvir.	Kolhapur District.
Joint Sub-Registrar, Karvir ...	Do.
Head Quarter Sub-Registrar, Baroda.	Baroda District.
Joint Sub-Registrar, Baroda ...	Do.
Sub-Registrar, Mehsana ...	Mehsana District.
Sub-Registrar, Amreli. ...	Amreli District.
Sub-Registrar, Himatnagar ...	Sabar Kantha District.
Sub-Registrar, Palanpur. ...	Banas Kantha District.

S. 13A **G. N., G. D., No. 2158/33 (a), dated 6th November 1937 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1523).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13A of the Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872) (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), and in partial supersession of Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3471, dated 24th August 1889, in so far as it relates to the orders under the Act, the Government of Bombay is pleased to issue the following orders :—

"Copies of entries in the Marriage Certificate Book prescribed in section 13 of the Act, which the Registrar under the Act is required to send to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appointed under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), shall be certified in the form set forth in the following schedule and shall be sent at intervals of three months on or as early as possible after the 1st January, April, July and October in each year.

Should no entries be made in the Marriage Certificate Book, during the preceding three months, a certificate to this effect shall be sent to the Registrar General.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Certificate of truth of copies of entries in Marriage Certificate Book under Act III of 1872 to be sent to the Registrar General.

Certified that the above, which contains entries from No. regarding to No. regarding , is a true copy of all the entries in the Marriage Certificate Book under Act III of 1872 kept by me for the three months ending the day of 19 .

Dated the day of

(Signature)

Registrar of Marriages
under Act III of 1872
for (local area)."

G. N., G. D., No. 481 (b), dated 22nd March 1937 (B. G., Pt. I, pp. 510-511). **S. 14**

Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. S. 30, dated 16th August 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872), and in partial supersession of *Government Notification in the General Department, dated the 18th September 1872, in so far as it relates to the scales of fees to be paid to the Registrars of Marriages under the said Act, the Government of Bombay is pleased to lay down the following scale of fees to be paid to the Registrars of Marriages under the said Act :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For the solemnization of a marriage at the office of a Registrar of Marriages	5	0	0
For such solemnization at a private house within a radius of six miles from the office of a Registrar of Marriages	15	0	0
For such solemnization at a private house beyond six miles ..	30	0	0
For the registration of a notice under section 4 of the Act ..	0	8	0
For the registration of an objection under section 6 of the Act ..	1	0	0
For a copy of a marriage certificate	1	0	0
For every other application which may be necessary under the Act	0	8	0

The fees shall be credited to XXXVI-Miscellaneous Deptts. when the marriage is solemnized at the office of a Registrar of Marriages, but when the Registrar attends at any other place, Rupees 5 only of the fee paid shall be credited to XXXVI-Miscellaneous Deptts., and the remainder be held to be the perquisite of the Registrar.

* This Notification was issued under sections 3 and 14. The whole of this Notification is now superseded.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ACT, 1872 (XV OF 1872).

G. N., Ec. D., No. 30, dated 21st Aug. 1886 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 698). S. 7

With reference to Notification in the Ecclesiastical Department, dated 19th November 1872, published at page 1202, Part I, of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 21st idem, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the City Magistrate of Poona, whenever he is a Christian, to be a Marriage Registrar, for the District of Poona, under the provisions of section 7 of Act XV of 1872.

G. N., Ec. D., No. 12, dated 27th Feb. 1888 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 206). S. 7

Modified by G. N., G. D., No. 481, dated 5th October 1928.

Under section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the District Magistrate and the Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, Senior Marriage Registrar and Marriage Registrar, respectively, for the District of Ahmedabad.

G. N., Ec. D., No. 471, dated 8th Dec. 1915 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2961). S. 7

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872) and with reference to Government Notification in the Ecclesiastical Department No. 30, dated the 21st August 1886, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Collector, Haveli, being a Christian to be a Marriage Registrar for the district of Poona whenever the City Magistrate of Poona is not a Christian.

G. N., Ec. D., No. 380, dated 12th July 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1855). S. 7

In supersession of Government Notification, Ecclesiastical Department, dated the 19th November 1872, the Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, to declare that in a district where there is no Resident Marriage Registrar, the Collector and Magistrate of such District, if a Christian, shall be considered and shall act as Registrar of Marriages.

G. N., Ec. D., No. 380, dated 3rd Sept. 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2138). S. 7

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*i*) to appoint the gentleman in charge of the Irish Presbyterian Mission at Broach to be a Marriage Registrar for the district of Broach;

* * * * * * * *

G. N., G. D., No. 481, dated 5th Oct. 1928 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2079). S. 7

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), and in modification of Government Notification, Ecclesiastical Department, No. 12, dated the 27th February 1888, the Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to appoint the Executive Officer, Ahmedabad Cantonment, as Marriage Registrar, for the Ahmedabad District.

S. 62 (1) **G. N., Ec. D., No. 31, dated 15th July 1909 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1333).**

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 2133-D, dated 4th Feb. 1938.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 62, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that from the 1st day of October 1909, every person licensed under section 9 of the said Act to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians, shall deposit quarterly in the office of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, State of Bombay, true and duly authenticated extracts from his marriage register book kept by him under section 62 of the Act of all entries made therein during the preceding three months.

S. 62 **G. N., G. D., No. 8863-I, dated 18th Nov. 1932 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2638).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 62 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Ecclesiastical Department, dated the 9th April 1873, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the register book of marriages between Indian Christians solemnized by any person licensed by the Government of Bombay under section 9 shall be in the form prescribed in Schedule IV of the said Act.

Ss. 62 (1) & 64. **G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 1826/33, dated 26th Nov. 1952 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 7317).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 62 read with section 64 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that every Clergyman or Minister of Religion as is referred to in clause (1), clause (2) or clause (3) of section 5 solemnizing marriages between Indian Christians to which section 37 applies shall deposit quarterly in the office of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Poona, true and duly authenticated extracts from the register book kept by him under the said section 37 of all entries made therein during the preceding three months.

Ss. 82 & 83 **G. N., G. D., No. 8863-II, dated 18th Nov. 1932 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2638).**

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8863, dated 23rd Dec. 1936.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8863, dated 29th Mar. 1937.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8863-III, dated 4th Apr. 1938.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 863, dated 7th Nov. 1938.
Amended by G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 9488, dated 21st June 1947.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 82 and 83 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), and in supersession of Government Notifications in the Ecclesiastical Department, dated the 9th April 1873 and 7th October 1874, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that—

(1) the fees chargeable under the said Act shall be as follows, namely :—

	Rs.
(*i*) For receiving and publishing a notice of Marriage ..	8
(*ii*) (*a*) For issuing a certificate for marriage by a Marriage Registrar	8

	Rs.
(*b*) For registering a marriage by a Marriage Registrar—	
(*i*) in his office on a Sunday or public holiday ..	18
(*ii*) in his office on any day other than a Sunday or public holiday	8
(*iii*) at a place other than his office	23
(*iii*) For entering a protest against or prohibition of the issue of a certificate for marriage by a Marriage Registrar	15
(*iv*) For searching each register-book or book of certificates or a duplicate or copies thereof	3
(*v*) For giving a copy of an entry in the same under section 63 or 79	

Provided that a Marriage Registrar may, at his discretion, remit any part, not exceeding one-half, of the fees specified above to persons who may appear to him to be in indigent circumstances :

Provided further that a Government Department shall not be liable to pay any of the fees specified above.

(2) All fees received by a Marriage Registrar in accordance with the above scale of fees shall be paid by him into the Government Treasury :

Provided that the Marriage Registrar may retain for himself Rs. 10 when a marriage is registered by him under paragraph (*b*) (*i*) of sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (1) and Rs. 15 when a marriage is registered under paragraph (*b*) (*iii*) of the said sub-clause (*ii*) and shall pay such sum therefrom to his peon accompanying him at the time of the registration of the marriage as he thinks fit.

(3) When any fees are charged by a person, other than a Marriage Registrar, who is authorised to solemnize a marriage under items (*i*), (*iv*) and (*v*) of the above scale of fees, one-third of the fees so charged shall be paid by him into the Government Treasury and the balance may be retained by him.

G. N., G. D., No. 8863-III, dated 18th Nov. 1932 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2638). S. 1

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 2133-D, dated 4th Feb. 1938.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 85 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Ecclesiastical Department, dated the 9th April 1873, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that a District Judge shall within the local limits of the district for which he has jurisdiction under section 5 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869), be deemed to be District Judge for the purposes of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872).

THE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES ACT, 1876 (XIX OF 1876). S. 10

G. N., J. D., No. 6182, dated 27th Oct. 1910 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1796).

Whereas it appears that the provisions of section 10 of the Dramatic Performances Act (XIX of 1876) are required in the local areas hereinafter mentioned, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the provisions of the said section are applied to the said areas from 15th November 1910.

2. The local areas hereinbefore referred to are the following districts :—

Thana, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar.

G.N., J. D., No. 6183, dated 27th Oct. 1910 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1796). S. 10

Modified by G. N., J. D., No. 8444, dated 18th Dec. 1915.
Modified by G. N., J. D., No. 3041, dated 5th May 1916.
Modified by G. N., J. D. No. 5941, dated 6th Sept. 1916.
Modified by G. N., H. D. (Pol.), No. 1852-Pol., dated 10th June 1930.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876 (XIX of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within the limits of the areas specified in the 1st column of the accompanying Schedule except under a licence from one of the officers specified in the 2nd column of the said Schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

Areas—the limits of the municipalities of —	Officers empowered to grant licences.
Thana district.	
(1) Thana	District Magistrate and Huzur Deputy Collector.
(2) Kurla	Do. do.
(3) Kalyan	District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Mamlatdar of the taluka.
(4) Mahim	Do. do.
(5) Bandra	Do. do.
(6) Bassein	Do. do.
(7) Bhiwandi	Do. do.
West Khandesh district.	
(8) Dhulia	District Magistrate and Huzur Deputy Collector.
(9) Betavad	District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Mamlatdar of the taluka.
(10) Sindkheda	Do. do.
(11) Shirpur	Do. do.
(12) Nandurbar	Do. do.
(13) Taloda	Do. do.
(14) Shahada	Do. do.

Areas—the limits of the municipalities of —	Officers empowered to grant licences.
East Khandesh district.	
(15) Jalgaon	District Magistrate and Huzur Deputy Collector.
(16) Amalner	District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Mamlatdar of the taluka.
(17) Parola	Do. do.
(18) Erandol	Do. do.
(19) Dharangaon	Do. do.
(20) Bhadgaon..	Do. do.
(21) Chopda	Do. do.
(22) Savda	Do. do.
(23) Yaval	Do. do.
(24) Bhusaval	Do. do.
(25) Faizpur	Do. do.
(26) Raver	Do. do.
Nasik district.	
(27) Nasik City	District Magistrate and Huzur Deputy Collector.
(28) Yeola	District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Mamlatdar of the taluka.
(29) Malegaon..	Do. do.
(30) Sinnar	Do. do.
(31) Igatpuri	Do. do.
(32) Trimbak	Do. do.
Ahmednagar district.	
(33) Ahmednagar	District Magistrate and Huzur Deputy Collector.
(34) Bhingar	Do. do.
(35) Sangamner	District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Mamlatdar of the taluka.
(36) Vambori	Do. do.
(37) Kharda	Do. do.
Poona district.	
(38) Poona City	District Magistrate and City Magistrate.
(39) Poona Suburban	Do. do.

Areas—the limits of the municipalities of —	Officers empowered to grant licences.
Poona district—contd.	
(40) Sasvad	District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Mamlatdar of the taluka.
(41) Jejuri	Do. do.
(42) Baramati	Do. do.
(43) Indapur	Do. do.
(44) Sirur	Do. do.
(45) Talegaon-Dabhade	Do. do.
(46) Lonavla	Do. do.
(47) Khed	Do. do.
(48) Alandi	Do. do.
(49) Junnar	Do. do.
Satara district.	
(50) Satara City	District Magistrate and Huzur Deputy Collector.
(51) Satara Suburban	Do. do.
(52) Karad	District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Mamlatdar of the taluka.
(53) Rahimatpur	Do. do.
(54) Wai	Do. do.
(55) Mhasvad	Do. do.
(56) Islampur	Do. do.
(57) Vita	Do. do.
(58) Tasgaon	Do. do.
(59) Ashta	Do. do.
(60) Malcolmpeth	District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Superintendent of Mahableshwar and Mahalkari of petha.
Sholapur district.	
(61) Sholapur	District Magistrate and Huzur Deputy Collector.
(62) Barsi	District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Mamlatdar of the taluka.
(63) Karmala	Do. do.
(64) Pandharpur	Do. do.
(65) Sangola	Do. do.
Kolaba district.	
(66) Alibag	District Magistrate and Huzur Deputy Collector.

Areas—the limits of the municipalities of —	Officers empowered to grant licences.
Kolaba district—contd.	
(67) Pen	District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Mamlatdar of the taluka.
(68) Roha-Ashtami	Do. do.
(69) Mahad	Do. do.
(70) Panvel	Do. do.
(71) Uran	Do. do.
(72) Matheran	District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Superintendent of Matheran and Mamlatdar of the taluka.
Ratnagiri district.	
(73) Ratnagiri	District Magistrate and Huzur Deputy Collector.
(74) Vengurla	District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Mamlatdar of the taluka.
(75) Rajapur	Do. do.
(76) Chiplun	Do. do.
Bijapur district.	
(77) Bijapur	District Magistrate and Huzur Deputy Collector.
(78) Bagalkot	District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Mamlatdar of the taluka.
(79) Ilakal	Do. do.
(80) Guledgud	Do. do.
Belgaum district.	
(81) Belgaum	District Magistrate and Huzur Deputy Collector.
(82) Nipani	District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Mamlatdar of the taluka.
(83) Athni	Do. do.
(84) Gokak	Do. do.
(85) Saundatti-Yellamma	Do. do.
(86) Yamkanmardi	Do. do.
Dharwar district.	
(87) Dharwar	District Magistrate and Huzur Deputy Collector.

Areas—the limits of the municipalities of—	Officers empowered to grant licences.
Dharwar district—contd.	
(88) Hubli	District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Mamlatdar of the taluka.
(89) Gadag-Bettigeri	Do. do.
(90) Navalgund	Do. do.
(91) Yamnur	Do. do.
(92) Nargund	Do. do.
(93) Ranebennur	Do. do.
(94) Guddguddapur	Do. do.
(95) Byadgi	Do. do.
(96) Haveri	Do. do.

G. N., J. D., No. 3974, dated 10th July 1911 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1155). S. 10

Modified by G. N., J. D., No. 3041, dated 5th May 1916.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876 (XIX of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within the limits of the villages of Harchiri and Chindraoli in the Ratnagiri taluka of the Ratnagiri District except under a licence from the District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate or the Mamlatdar of Ratnagiri taluka.

G. N., J. D., No. 6748, dated 19th Sept. 1914 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2197). S. 10

The Governor in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to declare that the provisions of section 10 of the Dramatic Performances Act (XIX of 1876) are applied to the following districts from the 1st November 1914 :—

Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach and Surat.

G. N., J. D., No. 1718, dated 10th March 1915 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 811). S. 10

Modified by G. N., J. D., No. 3041, dated 5th May 1916.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876 (XIX of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within the limits of the towns of Pachora and Chalisgaon in the Pachora and Chalisgaon talukas of the East Khandesh district except under a licence from the District Magistrate, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or the Mamlatdars of the Pachora and Chalisgaon talukas.

G. N., J. D., No. 8444, dated 18th Dec. 1915 (B. G., 1916, Pt. I, p. 12). S. 10

Modified by G. N., J. D., No. 3041, dated 5th May 1916.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876 (XIX of 1876), and in modification of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 6183, dated the 27th October 1910, in so far as it relates

to the Thana district, the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within the limits of the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat and Thana except under a licence from the District Magistrate or the Huzur Deputy Collector when the performance is to be held in the headquarter town of the district, and from the District Magistrate, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or the Mamlatdar when it is to be held elsewhere in the district.

S. 10 **G. N., J. D., No. 3041, dated 5th May 1916 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 979).**

Modified by G. N., J. D., No. 5941, dated 6th Sept. 1916.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876 (XIX of 1876), and in modification of Government Notifications in the Judicial Department, No. 6183, dated the 27th October 1910, No. 3974, dated the 10th July 1911, No. 1718, dated the 10th March 1915, and No. 8444, dated the 18th December 1915, the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within the limits of the areas hereinafter mentioned except under a licence from the District Magistrate or the City Magistrate when the performance is to be held in the headquarter town of the district ; from the District or the Cantonment Magistrate when it is to be held in a Cantonment ; and from the District Magistrate or the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari when it is to be held elsewhere in the district.

2. The areas hereinbefore referred to are the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat and Thana, the towns of Pachora and Chalisgaon in the Pachora and Chalisgaon talukas of the East Khandesh district, the villages of Harchiri and Chindraoli in the Ratnagiri taluka of the Ratnagiri District, and the limits of the following municipalities :—

West Khandesh District.

Dhulia, Betavad, Sindkheda, Shirpur, Nandurbar, Taloda, Shahada.

East Khandesh District.

Jalgaon, Amalner, Parola, Erandol, Dharangaon, Bhadgaon, Chopda, Savda, Yaval, Bhusaval, Faizpur, Raver.

Nasik District.

Nasik City, Yeola, Malegaon, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Trimbak.

Ahmednagar District.

Ahmednagar, Bhingar, Sangamner, Vambori, Kharda.

Poona District.

Poona City, Poona Suburban, Sasvad, Jejuri, Baramati, Indapur, Sirur, Talegaon-Dabhade, Lonavala, Khed, Alandi, Junnar.

Satara District.

Satara City, Satara Suburban, Karad, Rahimatpur, Wai, Mhasvad, Islampur, Vita, Tasgaon, Ashta, Malcompeth.

Sholapur District.

Sholapur, Barsi, Karmala, Pandharpur, Sangola.

Kolaba District.

Alibag, Pen, Roha-Ashtami, Mahad, Panvel, Uran, Matheran.

Ratnagiri District.

Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Rajapur, Chiplun.

Bijapur District.

Bijapur, Bagalkot, Hakal, Guledgud.

Belgaum District.

Belgaum, Nipani, Athni, Gokak, Saundatti-Yellamma, Yamkanmardi.

Dharwar District.

Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Bettigeri, Navalgund, Yamnur, Nargund, Ranebennur, Guddguddapur, Byadgi, Haveri.

G. N., J. D., No. 5941, dated 6th Sept. 1916 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2001). **S. 10**

Modified by G. N., H. D., No. 1852-Poll., dated 10th June 1930.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876 (XIX of 1876), and in modification of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 3041, dated the 5th May 1916, in so far as it relates to the districts of West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Bijapur and Belgaum, the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within the areas hereinafter mentioned except under a licence from the District Magistrate or the City Magistrate when the performance is to be held in the head-quarter town of the district; from the District or the Cantonment Magistrate when it is to be held in a cantonment and from the District Magistrate or the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari when it is to be held elsewhere in the district.

2. The areas hereinbefore referred to are the towns of Sakri and Pimpalner in the Sakri Taluka of the West Khandesh District and the town of Nawapur in the Nawapur petha of that district; the town of Bhadgaon in the East Khandesh District; the cantonment of Deolali in the Nasik District; the cantonment of Ahmednagar in the Ahmednagar District; the cantonments of Poona and Kirkee in the Poona District; the district of Kolaba; the towns of Malvan and Dapoli in the Ratnagiri District; the towns and villages of Indi, Sindgi, Bijapur,

Bagevadi, Muddebihal, Bagalkot, Hungund, Badami, Bilgi, Chadchan, Horti, Almel, Devarhippargi, Algur, Ilkal, Amingad (including Sulibhavi), Guledgudd, Kerur, Batkurki, Golgeri, Talikot, Sangam, and Banshankri in the Bijapur District ; the towns of Chikodi and Bail-Hongal, the cantonment of Belgaum and the village of Sankeshwar in the Belgaum District ; and the limits of the following municipalities :—

West Khandesh District.

Dhulia, Betavad, Sindkheda, Shirpur, Nandurbar, Taloda, Shahada.

East Khandesh District.

Jalgaon, Amalner, Parola, Erandol, Dharangaon, Chopda, Savda, Yaval, Bhusaval, Faizpur, Raver.

Nasik District.

Nasik City, Yeola, Malegaon, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Trimbak.

Ahmednagar District.

Ahmednagar, Bhingar, Sangamner, Vambori, Kharda.

Poona District.

Poona City, Poona Suburban, Sasvad, Jejuri, Baramati, Indapur, Sirur, Talegaon-Dabhade, Lonavala, Khed, Alandi, Junnar.

Ratnagiri District.

Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Rajapur, Chiplun.

Belgaum District.

Belgaum, Nipani, Athni, Gokak, Saundatti-Yellamma, Yamkanmardi.

S. 10 **G. N., H. D., No. 1852-Poll., dated 10th June 1930 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1487).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876 (XIX of 1876), and in modification of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 5941, dated the 6th September 1916, in so far as it relates to the District of Nasik, the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within the town of Manmad in the Nandgaon Taluka of the Nasik District except under a licence from the District Magistrate, Nasik, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Malegaon Sub-Division, or the Mamlatdar of Nandgaon.

THE INDIAN TREASURE TROVE ACT, 1878 (VI OF 1878).

G. N., G. D., No. 1326, dated 25th April 1881 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 222). **S. 3**

Under the provisions of section 3 of Act VI of 1878 (The Indian Treasure Trove Act), His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mamlatdars in the several Districts of this Presidency to perform in their several charges the functions of Collectors under the said Act.

G. N., G. D., No. 5042, dated 3rd January 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 19). **S. 3**

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Deputy Collector of Bombay to perform the functions of a Collector under the said Act.

G. N., G. D., No. 5921, dated 30th September 1908 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1566). **S. 19**

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4792, dated 10th June 1919.

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33 (a), dated 16th February 1938.

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. S. 108, dated 14th February 1952.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878), and in supersession of Government Notification in the General Department, No. 913, dated 13th March 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. (1) In cases in which treasure is found hidden in soil the ownership of which vests in the State Government, the Collector making the inquiry under the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, shall serve the special notice in writing required by clause (*b*) of section 5 of the Act, on the Government Pleader of any Civil Court within the limits of the jurisdiction of which the treasure has been found, or on any officer who may be appointed by the State Government as Agent in this behalf, and such Government Pleader or officer shall, except in cases in which the treasure is less than one hundred rupees in value, appear on behalf of the State Government before the Collector making the said inquiry on the day mentioned in the said notice.

(2) The Government Pleader shall be entitled to the usual fees calculated on the value of the share of the treasure to which the State Government lays claim, subject to any increase that may be sanctioned by the State Government in particular cases.

2. Before acquiring or making a declaration under section 16 of the said Act of his intention to acquire on behalf of the State Government any treasure the Collector shall obtain the orders of the State Government in the following manner, namely :—

(*a*) *In the case of treasure consisting of coins not of Indian mintage*—

(1) The Collector shall, as soon as practicable after the coins have been discovered, send all of them to the Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, provided that, if the number of the coins is too large to be conveniently sent by post, only a selected number of specimens shall be sent.

(2) The Secretary of the Society shall send any coins thus received for scrutiny to one or more of the experts on the Society's list.

(3) The expert or experts may correspond with the Collector through the Secretary of the Society and shall forward the report of his or their examination of the coins to the Secretary of the Society, who will retain the coins with him and submit the report of the experts to Government in the General Department together with a distribution list prepared by him in one or both of the forms appended to these rules.

(*b*) *In the case of treasure not consisting of coins*—

(1) The Collector shall, as soon as practicable after the treasure has been discovered, report the fact direct to the State Government and to the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle or the Director of Archæology, Baroda, within whose local jurisdiction the treasure has been discovered, stating—

(*a*) the name of the finder ;
(*b*) the nature of the treasure ;
(*c*) the approximate value of the treasure ;
(*d*) the date of the finding of the treasure ;
(*e*) the origin, surroundings, exact position, direction and exact nature of the find.

(2) The Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, or the Director of Archæology, Baroda, as the case may be, shall, on receipt of the report,—

(*a*) arrange for an inspection of the treasure either by himself or by a deputy whenever it appears to him, from the report in question, that such inspection is desirable ;

(*b*) make or have made as soon as possible a rough drawing of the position of the things found ; and

(*c*) advise the State Government without delay as to the desirability of acquiring the treasure under section 16 of the said Act in the event of an ultimate declaration by the Collector under section 9 of the said Act.

(3) If the State Government decide to acquire such treasure, whether on the report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, or the Director of Archaeology, Baroda, as the case may be, or otherwise, the State Government shall so inform the Collector, who after making the said declaration and complying with the provisions of section 16 of the said Act shall, as soon as possible, forward the treasure so acquired either to the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India or to any other centre which the State Government may direct.

3. The Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, or the Director of Archæology, Baroda, as the case may be, shall include in his annual report a brief summary of the results of the examination of coins and other treasure-trove during the year under review. The summary shall show the total number of coins dealt with during the year, their classification by metal and also, roughly by the series to which they refer. It shall also give a short account of any notable finds, whether of coins or of other treasure-trove and the distribution of coins during the year shall be shown in a separate table. Form C appended to the rules shall be used for this purpose.

FORM A.

Report No. of on Coins found at , district , received with $\frac{\textit{G. O. No.}}{\textit{Collector's}}$ *dated*

(This form is used for Mughal Coins only).

Number and Metal.	Name of King.	Mint.	Type.	Year.		Month.
				Regnal or Ilahi.	Hijri.	

To be acquired for

The Principal Museum of the State in which the treasure is found.	The Indian Museum, Calcutta.	The Madras Museum.	The Provincial Museum, Lucknow.	The Lahore Museum.	The Nagpur Museum.	The Public Library, Shillong.	The Archæological Museum, Poona.

To be acquired for

The Peshawar Museum.	The Quetta Museum.	The Ajmere Museum.	The Rangoon Museum.	Asiatic Society, Bengal.	Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.	The British Museum.	For sale at

N.B.—For the present the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society is to be considered the rincipal Museum of the Bombay Presidency.

FORM B.

Report No. *of* *on* *Coins found at*
district *, received with* $\frac{\textit{G. O. No.}}{\textit{Collector's}}$ *dated*

(This form is used for all class of Coins but the Mughal series.)

Number and Metal.	Obverse.	Reverse.	References and Remarks.	To be acquired for	
				The Principal Museum of the State in which the treasure is found.	The Indian Museum, Calcutta.

To be acquired for

The Madras Museum.	The Provincial Museum, Lucknow.	The Lahore Museum.	The Nagpur Museum.	The Public Library, Shillong.	The Archæological Museum, Poona.	The Peshawar Museum.

To be acquired for						For sale at
The Quetta Museum.	The Ajmere Museum.	The Rangoon Museum.	Asiatic Society, Bengal.	Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.	The British Museum.	

N.B.—For the present the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society is to be considered the Principal Museum of the Bombay Presidency.

FORM C.

Metal.	Ancient.	Mediaeval.	Pathan.	Suri.	Moghal.	Oudh.	East India Company.		Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gold ..									
Silver ..									
Copper ..									
Total ..									

*THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

G. N., R. D., No. 25/33, dated 12th February 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 177). **S. 19**

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government relating to the prescribing of regulations under the notification of the Central Government in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), Customs, No. 23, dated the 29th January 1938, and to the administration of such regulations, entrusted to the Government of Bombay under the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), Customs No. 24, dated the 29th January 1938, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following regulation for the bringing of denatured spirit into the State of Bombay across the customs frontier as defined by the Governor General in Council in Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification, Customs No. I-X, dated the 1st April 1937 (hereinafter referred to as "the customs frontier"), otherwise than through any customs port or land customs station, namely :—

No denatured spirit, exceeding one pint of 13 ozs. shall be brought into the State of Bombay across the customs frontier otherwise than through any customs port or land customs station, except by a person who holds a licence to import denatured spirit in the said State and permit granted to him in this behalf.

G. N., R. D., No. 3562/39 (r), dated 31st July 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 802). **S. 19**

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 3562/39, dated 4th June 1941.

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government relating to the prescribing of regulations under the notifications of the Central Government in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 23-Customs, dated the 29th January 1938 and to the administration of such regulations entrusted to the Government of Bombay under the notification of the Central Government in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 24-Customs, dated the 29th January 1938, the Government of Bombay is pleased to prescribe the following regulation for the bringing into or taking out of the State of Bombay of any intoxicating liquor produced or manufactured in India (hereinafter referred to as "country liquor"), including toddy but excluding Indian-made foreign liquor, across the customs frontier as defined by the Governor General in Council in the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification, Customs No. I-X, dated the 1st April 1937 (hereinafter referred to as the customs frontier) otherwise than through any customs port or land customs station, namely :—

No country liquor, including toddy but excluding Indian-made foreign liquor, shall be brought into or taken out of the State of Bombay across the customs frontier otherwise than through any customs port or land customs station except under a permit and in accordance with the conditions of such permit, issued by the Collector of the district into or from which such liquor is to be brought or taken out or by any officer authorised by the Government of Bombay in this behalf.

* * * * *

Explanation.—The expression "Indian-made foreign liquor" shall mean country liquor of the following kinds, viz., spirits of wine, rectified spirits, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, liqueurs, ginger wine, malt liquor, grape liquor, perfumed spirits, essences of whisky, rum and brandy, denatured spirits, medicinal, toilet and chemical preparations containing spirit and any other kind of country liquor declared by the Government of Bombay to be Indian-made foreign liquor.

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* For entrustment of certain functions of the Central Government under section 19 of the Act, see Central Government, F. D. (Central Revenues), Notification No. 24-Customs, 29th January 1938, under section 124 (*1*) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

S. 181-A (1) **G. N., H. D., No. 844-Poll., dated 5th May 1922 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1096).**

Amended by G. N., H. D. (Poll.), No. S.D. 2868, dated 28th Oct. 1937.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 181-A (1) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by the Press Law Repeal and Amendment Act, 1922 (XIV of 1922), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that newspapers, books and other documents found in packages brought into India which have been detained under the said section shall be forwarded to the following officers, namely,

Packages detained at Bombay to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Packages detained elsewhere in the State of Bombay, to the District Magistrate of the district in which the packages have been detained.

181-A (1) **G. N., H. D., No. 1372-Poll., dated 24th May 1932 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1327).**

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. S.D. 3330, dated 27th Nov. 1937.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 181-A of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise the following officers of the Salt Department, namely :—

(1) The Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat-Viramgam Range.
(2) The Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Frontier.
(3) The Customs Manager, Viramgam Custom House.
(4) The Customs Manager, Dhandhuka Custom House,
(5) The Customs Manager, Castle Rock,
(6) The Senior Inspector, Viramgam,
(7) The Senior Inspector, Castle Rock,
(8) The Sarkarkun, Challa Custom House,
(9) The Sarkarkun, Dodamarg,
(10) The Nakedar, Anmode Naka,

to detain any package brought whether by land, or sea into India which they suspect to contain—

(*a*) any newspaper or book as defined in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (XXV of 1867), or

(*b*) any document,

containing any seditious matter, that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

*THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

G. N., J. D., No. 6714, dated 7th Nov. 1879 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 881). **S. 13**

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9355, dated 29th Nov. 1892.

Under section 13 of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers of the Forest Department in the Northern Division and Southern Division with power to disarm persons going armed without a licence, or in contravention of its provisions :—

(1) Conservators of Forests.
(2) Deputy Conservators of Forests.
(3) Assistant Conservators.
(4) Extra Assistant Conservators.
(5) Rangers.
(6) Foresters.
(7) Forest Guards.

G. N., J. D., No. 410, dated 18th Jan. 1895 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 65). **S. 13**

Under section 13 of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned persons by virtue of their office with power to disarm persons going armed without a licence, or in contravention of its provisions :—

Officers, sepoys and peons of the Salt Department employed on the Goa Frontier.

G. N., H. D., No. 2395-Poll., dated 10th Sept. 1932 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2066). **S. 15**

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 2203-Poll, dated 22nd Aug. 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and in supersession of Government Notifications in the Judicial Department, Nos. 391, dated the 18th January 1893, and 8225, dated the 12th December 1898, the Governor in Council with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is pleased specially to extend the said section to the whole of the State of Bombay.

G. N., H. D., No. 6479/5, dated 3rd March 1949. **S. 16 (4)**

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government under sub-section (4) of section 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), entrusted to the Government of Bombay by the Government of India, late Home Department, Notification No. 21/50/37-Police, dated the 20th June 1938, as amended by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. 15/79/47-Police, dated the 17th March 1948, and in supersession of Government Notification, Home Department (Political), No. 953-Poll., dated the 10th June 1929, as subsequently amended, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules for carrying into effect the provisions of the said section, namely :—

* For entrustment of certain functions under the Act by the Central Government see G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 21/50/37, 20th June 1938, under section 124 (1) of the Govt. of India Act, 1935.

1. Every licensed dealer with whom any arms, ammunition or military stores have been deposited shall give to the depositor a receipt and shall maintain a register in the following form :—

Form.

Date of deposit.	Description, No. (etc.) of arms, ammunition or military stores.	Name and address of the depositor.	Date when due for forfeiture.	Date and method of disposal.	Remarks.
1	2		4	5	6

A copy of the register, certified as a true copy under the signature of the licensed dealer, shall be forwarded on the last day of each quarter of a calendaer year in Greater Bombay to the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere to the District Magistrate.

2. Licensed dealers shall not return arms, ammunition or military stores deposited with them to depositors except in the manner and to the extent permitted, for the sale of such arms, ammunition or military stores to such depositors.

3. Licensed dealers shall submit at the end of each quarter of the calender year in the Greater Bombay to the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere to the District Magistrate a statement showing the arms, ammunition and military stores that have become liable to forfeiture under Rule 5 below, i.e., after the expiration of one year from the date of their deposit.

4. Arms, ammunition or military stores deposited at Police Stations shall, if not returned or disposed of within three months from the date of their deposit, be lodged at the Headquarters police stores of the District :

Provided that—

(*a*) all arms so deposited and previously covered by a licence in form XIX in Schedule VIII appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, and

(*b*) all flint-locks and muzzle loading guns and other country made weapons may be lodged at the Police Station at the Headquarters of the Taluka in which the Police Station at which they have been deposited is situated, or at the Taluka Kacheri if there is no accommodation at the Taluka Headquarters Police Station.

5. Subject to the provisions of rule 2 above, any arms, ammunition or military stores which are not returned or disposed of under section 16 (2) of the Act, shall, after the expiration of one year from the date of their deposit be forfeited to Government :

Provided that where the person making the deposit dies leaving an heir who is minor, the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, as the case may be, may, on the request of the guardian of such minor, made within six months of the date of such death, direct that the conditions of rule 6 below shall apply to the arms so deposited.

6. Arms, ammunition or military stores deposited by a guardian on behalf of a minor may be left in deposit until the expiration of one year from the date of such minor attaining majority, when, if the person entitled to receive them back or dispose of them as prescribed by section 16 (2) of the Act has not taken the requisite action, they shall be forfeited to Government.

G. N., H. D., No. 9853/6-F, dated 28th March 1952 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2236). **Rule 2 (1)**

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government under sub-rule (1) of rule 2 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1951, entrusted to the Government of Bombay by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. 15/60/47-Police (I), dated the 24th October 1951, the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to direct that the term "District Magistrate" shall include an Additional District Magistrate in the State of Bombay for purposes of the Indian Arms Rules, 1951.

G. N., H. D., No. 484-Poll., dated 17th March 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 553). **Rule 3 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by proviso (*b*) to rule 3 (1) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, and in supersession of Government Notification in the Judicial Department No. 7226, dated the 2nd August 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that—

(*a*) All persons exempted from any of the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), under Schedule I to the said rules shall, in the case of persons already in possession of firearms or ammunition for the same, within two months of the date of publication of this notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and in the case of other persons within one month of the date on which any firearm or ammunition for the same comes into their possession, register such firearm or ammunition with the authority hereinafter mentioned stating in writing the particulars specified in the sub-joined table. Such registration shall, in the case of persons residing in the City of Bombay, be made with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and in the case of persons residing elsewhere, with the District Magistrate of the district in which they reside.

(*b*) The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and all District Magistrates shall maintain in the subjoined form a register of all firearms and ammunition for the same registered under this notification.

FORM OF REGISTRATION.

Name of exempted person.	Grounds of exemption.	Description of firearms and ammunition.	Maker's name and number.
1	2	3	4

Rule 36.

G. N., H. D., No. 4089/6-F, dated 24th Jan. 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 35).

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government under rule 36 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, entrusted to the Government of Bombay by the Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 21/50/37-Police, dated the 20th June 1938, the Government of Bombay is pleased to empower all Sub-Divisional Magistrates in the State of Bombay to exercise the power under the said rule 36 within their respective jurisdiction.

Rule 37.

G. N., H. D., No. 5995/6, dated 28th May 1951 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3187).

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government under rule 37 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, entrusted to the Government of Bombay by the Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 21/50/37-Police, dated the 20th June 1938, the Government of Bombay is pleased to empower all Sub-Divisional Magistrates in the State of Bombay to exercise the power under the said rule 37.

Sch. II to Rules.

G. N., H. D., No. 1234-Poll., dated 3rd Aug. 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2093).

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 2619-Poll., dated 25th Sept. 1931.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 2396-Poll., dated 10th Sept. 1932.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 1504-Poll., dated 8th Aug. 1933.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 2175-Poll., dated 10th Nov. 1933.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 402-Poll., dated 19th Mar. 1935.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 2203-Poll., dated 22nd Aug. 1939.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 2116-Poll., dated 9th Sept. 1941.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8985/4, dated 25th January 1947.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 2957/5, dated 3rd September 1947.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 2957/5, dated 17th Nov. 1947.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 4710/5, dated 14th Apr. 1948.

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Provincial Government by entry I in the table subjoined to Schedule II appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the arms described in the third column of the table hereto appended shall, within the areas specified in the second column of the said table and in the case of persons or classes of persons specified or described in the fourth column of the said table, be subject to such prohibitions and directions

contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as are indicated in the fifth column of the said table.

TABLE.

Serial No.	Area.	Arms.	Persons or classes of persons.	Prohibitions and directions.
1	2	3	4	5
1	The whole of the State of Bombay.	All	All members of any tribe notified under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924.	All.
2	Do. ..	All arms except :— (*a*) Bows and arrows, spears and lances ; (*b*) uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official pattern when possessed by or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniform ; (*c*) swords imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or auxiliary force ; (*d*) ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, masonic swords and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided that they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes ; (*e*) swords granted in public Darbar under the orders of the State Government when carried by the persons to whom they have been presented ; (*f*) all arms, including fire-arms, captured from enemies and kept as trophies by a regiment or military mess, so long as they are in the possession of such regiment or mess ;	All ..	Those contained in section 13.

Serial No.	Area.	Arms.	Persons or classes of persons.	Prohibitions and directions.
1	2	3	4	5
		(*g*) Swords which formed part of the equipment of police officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector while in service who have retired on the full pension admissible to them under the Civil Service Regulations;		
		(*h*) Dharias;		
		(*i*) Swords, sword-sticks and kukries;		
		(*j*) Life preservers, such as the Zipo, Steel Batens, Steel Hunter and similar types; daggers and bayonets.		

Sch. II to Rules.

G. N., H. D., No. 1641-Poll., dated 11th July 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 912).

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 2476-Poll., dated 17th October 1941.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 536-Poll., dated 26th March 1943.

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government under entry 2 (viii) in the Table to Schedule II to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, entrusted to the Government of Bombay by the Government of India, Home Department, Notification (Police), No. 21/50/37, dated the 20th June 1938, the Government of Bombay is pleased to prescribe the following conditions the possession or sale of chlorates in accordance with which by *bona fide* medical practitioners and dispensing chemists in the State of Bombay, shall be excluded from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in sections 5 and 14 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 :—

CONDITIONS.

1. The maximum quantity of chlorates that may be possessed at any time by a *bona fide* medical practitioner or a dispensing chemist shall be as follows :—

(*i*) *Bona fide* Medical Practitioner	8 oz.
(*ii*) When in charge of a hospital—	
Containing up to 50 beds	2 lbs.
Containing more than 50 beds	3 lbs.
(*ii*) (*a*) When in charge of a dispensary	2 lbs.
(*iii*) Big Dispensing Chemist	5 lbs.
(*iv*) Small Dispensing Chemist	2 lbs.

Explanation.—In this condition "Big Dispensing Chemist" means a dispensing chemist who has in his shop a head chemist and two or more assistant chemists who know dispensing of medical prescriptions and "Small Dispensing Chemist" means a chemist other than a big dispensing chemist.

2. Every medical practitioner and every dispensing chemist shall maintain a prescription register in which the following particulars shall be entered, namely :—

(*a*) Quantity of chlorates purchased and date of purchase.

(*b*) Date of dispensing or sale.

(*c*) Name and address of patient.

(*d*) Age of patient.

(*e*) Prescription (to be copied in detail from the original prescription).

(*f*) By whom prescribed.

(*g*) Initials of the medical practitioner or dispensing chemist.

(*gg*) Name, address and signature of person to whom chlorate in a raw state, that is to say, without being made into a prescription, is sold and delivered.

(*h*) Balance.

3. The register maintained under condition 2 shall be open to inspection at any time in the City of Bombay by the Commissioner of Police or any other officer authorised by him, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate or any other officer authorised by him.

G. N., H. D., No. 1235-Poll., dated 3rd Aug. 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2094). Sch. II to Rules.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 2203-Poll., dated 22nd Aug. 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Provincial Government by entries 4 and 6 in the table subjoined to Schedule II appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that leaden bullets and bird shot are exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), in quantities not exceeding 1 cwt.

G. N., H. D., No. 2236-Poll., dated 6th Nov. 1929 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2395). Sch. VII to Rules.

In exercise of the power conferred by entry (7) of Schedule VII appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the possession of a gun and ammunition for it by the Executive Officer of the Ahmedabad Cantonment is in the public interest.

Sch. VII to Rules.

G. N., H. D., No. 141-Poll., dated 19th Jan. 1932 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 238).

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 2203-Poll., dated 22nd Aug. 1939.

In exercise of the power conferred on the Provincial Government by entry (7) in Schedule VII appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the possession and carrying of a gun by the Mail Overseer of the Mamdapur-Yadvad Line in the Belgaum Postal Division while on duty shall be deemed to be in the public interest.

Government Notification, Home Department (Political), No. 2080-Poll., dated the 30th November 1928, is hereby cancelled.

Sch. VII to Rules.

G. N., H. D., No. 1146-Poll., dated 26th Apr. 1932 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1189).

In exercise of the powers conferred by entry (7) of Schedule VII appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, and in supersession of Government Notifications in the Home Department noted in the margin, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the possession by the police officers mentioned below of a revolver or pistol in addition to the regulation revolver or pistol possessed by them as part of their equipment is in the public interest:—

No. 1050-Poll., dated the 19th April 1927, No. 2603-Poll., dated the 15th July 1930 and No. 1277-Poll., dated the 22nd May 1931.

Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Superintendents of Police in the City of Bombay.

Inspectors of Police.

Deputy Inspectors of Police in the City of Bombay.

Sub-Inspectors of Police.

Sergeants.

Sch. VIII to Rules.

G. N., H. D., No. 1237-Poll., dated 3rd Aug. 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2094).

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 2202-Poll., dated 22nd Aug. 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Provincial Government by condition 2 of the conditions attached to licences in Forms IX, X, XI and XII and condition 3 of those in Form XIII in Schedule VIII appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the licensees shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock, and of all sales, in the form appended hereto.

SALE / STOCK BOOK.

Section 17 (c) of Act XI of 1878 and Condition 2 in forms IX, X, XI and XII and Condition 3 in form XIII in Schedule VIII appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

Register of Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores

SOLD

Imported, Manufactured, Converted and Purchased

Date.	Name of Purchaser. If an Indian, Father's Name.	Residence of Purchaser.	Number and date of licence.
	How obtained, whether imported direct, manufactured, converted or purchased locally.	If purchased locally, from whom.	

FIREARMS.											Air guns and rifles.	Swords.	Swordsticks.
Fowling Pieces.				Rifles.				Combined rifle & Shot Gun.	Pistols.	Revolvers.			
Breech loading.		Muzzle loading.		Breech loading.		Muzzle loading.							
D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.						

continued.

Fuse.	Anviles.	MILITARY STORES.					
		Shot and Bullets.				Cartridges.	
		T.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Empty.	Loaded.

AMMUNITION.										Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores other than those mentioned in the preceding columns.	Remarks.
Percussion Caps.		Gunpowder.				Blasting powder.					
Breech loading.	Muzzle loading.	T.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	T.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.		

G. N., H. D., No. 2065-Poll., dated 3rd Sept. 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 212).

Sch. VIII to Rules.

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government under condition 7 of the conditions attached to licences in forms IX, X, XI and XII in Schedule VIII appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, entrusted to Government of Bombay by the Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 21/50/37-Police, dated the 20th June 1938, and in supersession of Government Notifications,

Home Department (Political), No. 382-Poll., dated the 23rd March 1926 and No. 2268-Poll., dated the 11th October 1927; the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that these licensees shall give information of all arms and ammunition sold by them to licensed or exempted persons within a week after the sale in the form sub-joined below to the Superintendents of Police of the districts in which they carry on their business and in Bombay City to the Commissioner of Police.

FORM.

REPORT OF SALES OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Date of Sale.	Name and address of the purchaser and No. and form of the licence held. If the purchaser is an exempted person the fact should be so stated.	Number and full description of arms sold and in the case of fire-arms the bore.	Quantity and full description of the ammunition sold (including bore).
1	2	3	4

G. N., H. D., No. 1236-Poll., dated 3rd Aug. 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2094). Sch. VIII to Rules.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 2203-Poll., dated 22nd Aug. 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by condition 9 of the conditions attached to licences in Form XVI in Schedule VIII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and all District Magistrates in the State of Bombay to cancel condition 8 of the said conditions in all licences granted in the said form to any member of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of the Indian Territorial Force.

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ACT, 1879 (XVIII OF 1879).

G. N., J. D., No. 6147, dated 26th Nov. 1904 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1635). **S. 1**

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8874/3/1, dated 23rd May 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (XVIII of 1879), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend sections 13 [except clauses (*a*), (*b*) (*c*), (*d*) and (*f*) thereof], 34, 36 and 40 of that Act to the whole of the State of Bombay.

THE KAZIS ACT, 1880 (XII OF 1880).

G. N., J. D., No. 7971, dated 29th Nov. 1880 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1025). S. 1

In exercise of the power conferred by Act XII of 1880 (The Kazis Act, 1880), the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the Sholapur, Mandrup and Mohol Parganas in the Sholapur District. * * *

G. N., J. D., No. 8322, dated 15th Dec. 1880 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1111). S. 1

In exercise of the power conferred by Act XII of 1880 (The Kazis Act, 1880), His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the Barsi and Pangri Paraganas in the Barsi Taluka of the Sholapur District. * * * * * * *

G. N., J. D., No. 2130, dated 31st Mar. 1881 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 181). S. 1

In exercise of the power conferred by Act XII of 1880 (The Kazis Act, 1880), the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the Native Town and Sadar Bazar of Satara. * * * * *

G. N., J. D., No. 3379, dated 30th May 1881 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 302). S. 1

In exercise of the power conferred by Act XII of 1880 (The Kazis Act, 1880), His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the Poona City, Poona Cantonment, Kasbas Karda, Talegaon and Pabal in the Poona District.

G. N., J. D., No. 1768, dated 17th Mar. 1882 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 320). S. 1

In exercise of the power conferred by Act XII of 1880 (The Kazis Act, 1880), His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the Ahmednagar District. * * * *

G. N., J. D., No. 7328, dated 21st Oct. 1884 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 868). S. 1

In exercise of the power conferred by Act XII of 1880 (The Kazis Act, 1880), His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the areas of the Poona District noted in the margin. * * *

I. Tarf Chakan.
II. Tarf Ghoda.
The village of Chas.
Tarf Khed.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881*
(XXVI OF 1881).

G. N., H. D., No. 596/3, dated 8th Apr. 1933 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 889). **S. 138**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), and in supersession of so much of the Government of India Notification in the Home Department, Judicial, No. 598,† dated the 24th March 1888, as relates to the Presidency of Bombay, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the persons mentioned in the first column of the Schedule hereto to be Notaries Public§ and to exercise their functions as such within the local areas mentioned in the second column of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Persons.	Local Area.
BY VIRTUE OF OFFICE.	
Ahmedabad.	
Sub-Registrar of Ahmedabad ..	District of Ahmedabad.
Broach.	
Treasury Officer, Broach	District of Broach.
Kaira.	
Treasury Officer, Kaira	District of Kaira.
Sub-Registrar, Nadiad	
Sub-Registrar, Borsad	
Sub-Registrar, Umreth	
Sub-Registrar, Kapadvanj	
Panch Mahals.	
Sub-Registrar, Godhra	District of Panch Mahals.
Surat.	
Treasury Officer, Surat	District of Surat.
Kolaba.	
Treasury Officer, Alibag	District of Kolaba.

* For entrustment of functions of the Central Government under the explanation to section 25 and sections 138 and 139 of the Act, *see* G. of I., H. D., Public, Notn. No. 288/37, 1st April 1938 and G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 267/37, Judicial, 23rd December 1938 respectively under section 124 (*1*) of the Govt. of India Act, 1935.

† Republished in Government Notn. in the J. D., No. 1878, 7th April 1888, at p. 336 of *B. G.*, 1888, Pt. I.

§ The Notaries Public appointed under this Act are included in the definition of notary under the Notaries Act, 1952 (LIII of 1952), for a period of two years from the commencement of the said Act [*Vide* s. 2 (*d*) of Bom. 53 of 1952].

Persons.	Local Area.
Ratnagiri.	
Treasury Officer, Ratnagiri ..	District of Ratnagiri.
Thana.	
Treasury Officer, Thana ..	District of Thana.
Ahmednagar.	
Treasury Officer, Ahmednagar ..	District of Ahmednagar.
East Khandesh.	
Sub-Registrar, Jalgaon ..	District of East Khandesh.
West Khandesh.	
Treasury Officer, Dhulia ..	District of West Khandesh.
Nasik.	
Treasury Officer, Nasik ..	District of Nasik.
Poona.	
Sub-Registrar, Haveli No. 1 ..	District of Poona.
Satara.	
Treasury Officer, Satara ..	District of Satara.
Sholapur.	
Sub-Registrar, Sholapur ..	District of Sholapur.
Bombay Suburban District.	
Sub-Registrar, Bandra ..	District of Bombay Suburban District.
Belgaum.	
Treasury Officer, Belgaum ..	District of Belgaum.
Sub-Registrar, Chikodi ..	District of Belgaum.
Sub-Registrar, Athni ..	District of Belgaum.
Sub-Registrar, Parasgad ..	District of Belgaum.
Bijapur.	
Treasury Officer, Bijapur ..	District of Bijapur.
Dharwar.	
Treasury Officer, Dharwar ..	District of Dharwar.
Kanara.	
Treasury Officer, Karwar ..	District of Kanara.

G. N., H. D., No. 9085/5, dated 15th March 1951 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1658). **S. 138**

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), entrusted to the Provincial Government by the Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 267/37-Judicial, dated the 23rd December 1938, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the persons mentioned in column one of the schedule appended hereto to be Notaries Public* and to direct that they shall exercise their functions as such Notaries Public within the local areas specified in column two of the said schedule against their names :—

SCHEDULE.

Persons.	Local Area.
BY VIRTUE OF OFFICE.	
Sabarkantha.	
Sub-Registrar, Himatnagar ...	District of Sabarkantha.
Banaskantha.	
Sub-Registrar, Palanpur	District of Banaskantha.
Baroda.	
Sub-Registrar, Baroda	District of Baroda.
Mehsana.	
Sub-Registrar, Mehsana	District of Mehsana.
Amreli.	
Sub-Registrar, Amreli	District of Amreli.
South Satara.	
Sub-Registrar, Sangli	District of Satara South.
Kolhapur.	
Sub-Registrar, Karvir	District of Kolhapur.

* The Notaries Public appointed under this Act are included in the definition of notary under the Notaries Act, 1952 (LIII of 1952), for a period of two years from the commencement of the said Act (*vide* s. 2 (*d*) of Bom. 53 of 1952).

THE INDIAN TRUSTS ACT, 1882 (II OF 1882).

G. N., J. D., No. 4802, dated 8th Sept. 1891 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 743). S. 1

In exercise of the power conferred by section 1 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend that Act to the whole of the Presidency of Bombay including all the scheduled districts.

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT, 1882 (IV OF 1882).

G. N., J. D., No. 5947, dated 27th Oct. 1892 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1071). S. 1

In exercise of the power conferred by section 1 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the said Act, as amended by Act III of 1885 to the whole of the territories, other than the †scheduled districts, under the administration of the Government of Bombay, with effect on and from 1st January 1893.

G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. F. 486/36, Judl., 15th July 1936, republished in G. N., H. D., No. L.C. 2206, dated 27th July 1936 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 647). S. 58 (f)

In pursuance of sub-section (*f*) of section 58 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to specify the town of Ahmedabad as a town in which the provisions of the said sub-section apply.

G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. F. 923/24-Judicial, dated 11th Dec. 1924 (Gaz. of India, Pt. I, p. 1064). Ss. 59 & 69.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 59 and 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to specify the towns of Bandra, Kurla and Ghatkoper-Kirol in the Bombay Suburban District as towns to which the provisions of the last paragraph of section 59 and of clause (*c*) of section 69 of the said Act apply.

G. N., R. D., No. 434-A, dated 17th Jan. 1910 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 59). S. 107

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4254-A, dated 5th May 1913.

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 5478, dated 10th June 1913.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to the second paragraph of section 107 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 4201, dated the 23rd May 1905, that * * * * leases of immoveable property other than leases from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent, may be made by unregistered instrument.

G. N., R. D., No. 4254, dated 5th May 1913 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 710). S. 117

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 117 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct, in supersession of Government, Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 434, dated the 17th January 1910 that the provisions of section 107, of the said Act shall, with effect from the 1st day of December 1913, cease to apply to leases for agricultural purposes of immoveable property in the following areas :—

1. The Mahim, Bassein and Salsette Talukas of the Thana District.
2. The Pen and Panvel Talukas of the Kolaba District.

† *Vide* West Khandesh Mehwassi Estates Regulation, 1949 (Bombay Regulation I of 1949).

THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT, 1882 (XV OF 1882).

G. N., J. D., No. 4003-11-P., dated 1st July 1882, para. 2 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 489). S. 12

* * * * * * *

Under the provisions of section 12 of the said Act, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Seal at present used by the Small Cause Court, Bombay, shall continue to be used by the said Court.

G. N., H. D., No. 8341/3, dated 23rd June 1938. S. 14

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 (XV of 1882), the Government of Bombay are pleased to invest the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, with the powers of a Judge under the said Act for the trial of suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed twenty rupees.

G. N., H. D., No. 6156/4, dated 19th Sept. 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 380). S. 75

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 75 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 (XV of 1882), (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act" and in supersession of all previous notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that—

(*a*) the amount of fees payable, under section 71 of the said Act on plaints and applications under section 41, shall be varied as follows, namely :—

(*i*) when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed two hundred rupees—the sum of 1¼ annas in the rupee on such amount or value ;

(*ii*) when the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds two hundred rupees but does not exceed five hundred rupees—the sum of fifteen rupees ten annas *plus* two annas in the rupee on the excess of such amount or value over two hundred rupees ;

(*iii*) when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees the sum of fifty-three rupees two annas, *plus* one anna in the rupee on the excess of such amount or value over five hundred rupees :

Provided that in calculating the fees payable, the annas and pies in the amount or value of the subject matter shall be disregarded :

Provided further that if the amount of the fees payable contains pies, they shall be omitted, if they are less than six and treated as one anna, if they are not less than six ; and

(*b*) the amount of the fees for summonses and other processes payable under section 72 and the Fourth Schedule to the said Act, shall be varied as follows, namely :—

FEES FOR SUMMONSES AND OTHER PROCESSES.

When the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Fee for summonses and for processes issued under section 38 of the said Act.	Fee for processes issued in execution of decrees and orders.	Fee for other processes including notices.
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0	10	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
10	20	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0
20	50	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
50	100	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0
100	200	1 4 0	2 0 0	0 8 0
200	300	1 8 0	3 0 0	0 8 0
300	400	1 12 0	4 0 0	1 0 0
400	500	2 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0
500	600	2 4 0	6 0 0	1 8 0
600	700	2 8 0	7 0 0	1 8 0
700	800	2 12 0	8 0 0	1 8 0
800	900	3 0 0	9 0 0	1 8 0
900	1,000	3 4 0	10 0 0	1 8 0
1,000	1,100	3 6 0	10 8 0	2 0 0
1,100	1,200	3 8 0	11 0 0	2 0 0
1,200	1,300	3 10 0	11 8 0	2 0 0
1,300	1,400	3 12 0	12 0 0	2 0 0
1,400	1,500	3 14 0	12 8 0	2 0 0
1,500	1,600	4 0 0	13 0 0	2 0 0
1,600	1,700	4 2 0	13 8 0	2 0 0
1,700	1,800	4 4 0	14 0 0	2 0 0
1,800	1,900	4 6 0	14 8 0	2 0 0
1,900	2,000	4 8 0	15 0 0	2 0 0

S. 95 **G. N., J. D., No. 4003/11-P., dated 1st July 1882, para. 1 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 489).**

Under the provisions of section 95 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Common Jail, Civil Side, Bombay, to be the place in which persons ordered by the Small Cause Court, Bombay, to be imprisoned, shall be imprisoned.

THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT, 1883 (XIX OF 1883).

G. N., R. D., No. 1691, dated 3rd March 1886 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 200). S. 1 (2)

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883), the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to appoint the 1st April 1886 as the date on and from which the said Act shall come into force in the whole of the State of Bombay.

G. N., R. D., No. 8373/45, dated 7th June 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 324). S. 4 (2) (f)

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*f*) of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (No. XIX of 1883), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the "ploughing of lands by a tractor" shall be included in the purposes of "improvement" defined in sub-section (2) of section 4 of the said Act. The following shall be added as clause (*ee*) after clause (*e*) in sub-section (2) of section 4 referred to above :—

"(*ee*) ploughing of lands by a tractor."

G. N., R. D., No. 1691-B, dated 3rd March 1886 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 204). S. 5

In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that notices issued under the said section shall be published by causing written copies thereof to be stuck up in one or more conspicuous places in the village, town or city in which the work for which a loan has been applied for is to be executed.

G. N., F. D., No. 2677, dated 13th Sept. 1916 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2101). S. 10 Land Improvement Loans Rules, 1916.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 3722, dated 5th June 1919.
Amended by G. N., F. D., No. K. 17, dated 17th Nov. 1920.
Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 258, dated 13th April 1921.
Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 780-E, dated 6th November 1921.
Amended by G. N., F. D., No. P. 29/2, dated 26th June 1922.
Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 83, dated 3rd October 1922.
Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 83-E, dated 20th December 1924.
Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 83-E, dated 10th June 1927.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 2164/28, dated 7th May 1929.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. P. 32, dated 2nd June 1931.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9324/28, dated 6th March 1935.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9324/28, dated 20th April 1938.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4544/39 (a), dated 30th November 1940.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4763/45, dated 29th December 1948.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4763/45, dated 4th May 1950.
Amended by Erratum, R. D., No. 4763/45 (1), dated 22nd July 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 1691-A, dated the 3rd March 1886, as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding the making of loans under the said Act, namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Land Improvement Loans Rules, 1916.

(2) In these rules "the Act" means the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.

2. The powers conferred by these rules may be exercised by the following officers in the areas specified below :—

(*a*) [*Deleted.*]

(*b*) in the Akrani Mahal, the Divisional Forest Officer shall exercise the powers of a Collector and the Range Forest Officer those of a Mahalkari ;

(*c*) [*Deleted.*]

(*d*) in Chopda, Raver and Yaval talukas of the East Khandesh district and in the North Khandesh and West Khandesh divisions of the West Khandesh district, for Forest Settlements, the Divisional Forest Officer shall exercise the powers of an Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka ;

(*dd*) in the North Khandesh and West Khandesh divisions of the West Khandesh district, for Forest Settlements, the range forest officers of Shirpur East, Shirpur West, Shahada and Taloda and Sakri and Nawapur shall in their respective ranges exercise the powers of a Mahalkari ;

(*e*) in any area in which the Collector considers famine to be prevalent every officer in receipt of a salary of not less than Rs. 60 per mensem whom the Collector shall appoint in this behalf shall, with reference to the area for which he is so appointed, be deemed to be an Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka.

3. (1) Loans may be granted for any purpose which is an Improvement within the meaning of section 4 (*2*) of the Act.

(2) Government in the case of Loans requiring their sanction, and each Collector in the case of loans requiring his sanction, may call for such detailed plans and estimates or for such professional opinion on the project for which the loan is required as may seem necessary.

4. (1) Applications may be presented to any Revenue Officer not below the rank of an Aval Karkun.

(2) The application may be made in writing in the application form, hereto annexed ; or if orally made, shall be reduced to writing by the Officer in that form. Blank copies will be supplied free to intending applicants. When the security offered is land, extracts from the Record of Rights relating thereto must be attached to the application.

(3) Provided that when there is a joint application by a number of inhabitants of one village for an advance to be taken and severally under a joint bond, or severally upon a *common* bond, there need be no separate application from each applicant, but the necessary particulars will be compiled in the schedule to Bond Forms Nos. 2 and 3.

5. Loans may be granted and the functions of a Collector under the Act may be exercised by the authorities and to the extent specified in the following table :—

Authority.	L. I. Act. Rs.
Collector	7,500
Prant Officer	2,500
Mamlatdars (Specially selected by Collectors)	2,500
Mamlatdars or Mahalkaris	1,000

N.B.—Higher Loans (Rs. 7,500) to be referred to Government.

6. (1) The Officer entertaining the application shall either make an enquiry himself, or cause one to be made by a Revenue Officer not below the rank of an Aval Karkun or Circle Inspectors specially selected by the Collector for the purpose of ascertaining the particulars in the application form.

(2) A Mamlatdar may, by general or special order, direct his Aval Karkun to enquire, or send any application to him for enquiry. If any application is made to an Aval Karkun, he may, if the Mamlatdar has authorised him by general or special order, complete the enquiry and forward the application with his recommendation to the Mamlatdar for disposal.

7. (1) The objections, if any, submitted under section 5 of the Act to the Officer who received the application, or to the enquirer, shall be disposed of by such officer at the time when makes the local enquiry, if he makes it himslf and, if not, upon receipt of the report of the officer who made it. He shall then record the particulars of the objections and of his orders thereon in the appropriate space in the application form.

(2) If the officer who receives the application is empowered by rule 5, he may himself grant or refuse the loan. Otherwise he shall forward the application with his report and recommendation thereon, through the usual channel, to the Mamlatdar, Assistant or Deputy Collector, in charge of the taluka or Collector, as the case may be.

8. No loan may be granted unless the grantor shall be satisfied of the sufficiency of the security with a margin for safety.

9. When the value of the applicant's interest in the land to be improved will clearly cover the amount of the loan with interest and the cost (if any), likely to be incurred in making the same, no collateral security need be required.

10. (1) Movable property shall rarely be accepted as security. Personal security may be accepted, even that of one person, provided that his solvency is certain.

(2) If the sureties are more than one they should preferably be required to bind themselves jointly and severally.

(3) Except in times of scarcity or famine, loans shall not be given to persons who are in arrears for Government dues of any kind, unless the grantor is quite satisfied of the amplitude of the security.

(4) When the amount of a loan is large, the security of immovable property should almost invariably be taken.

11. A loan shall be paid to the borrower in one or more instalments as may seem fit to the grantor. Large loans will invariably be paid in two or more instalments.

12. Interest shall ordinarily be charged on all loans at 8½ per cent., *i.e.*, 16 pies per rupee per annum ; but Government, on the recommendation of the Collector, in any case, may sanction a reduced rate, or no interest.

13. The order granting a loan shall be endorsed on the application, if separate, and also be made out in any of the Forms 1 to 3 hereto annexed suitable to the case, and shall, at the time of or before the issue of the loan or the first instalment of it, be signed by the applicant and other persons concerned in token that he and they understand and agree to the conditions contained therein.

14. The conditions under which every loan shall be granted shall include the following, namely, that if the borrower fails to carry out in the time prescribed the work or part of the works for which he has received the loan or an instalment of it the grantor may order summary recovery ; but instead of enforcing this condition he may, on reasonable cause being shown for the failure in carrying out the work in time, extend the period fixed for its completion ; and if the borrower fails to complete the work or part of the work within the period thus extended, prompt steps shall be taken to recover summarily with simple interest the whole or the misapplied portion, as may be decided by the grantor.

15. A copy of the order and the counter-part agreement, certified by the grantor to be a true copy, shall be given on demand to the borrower at the time of or just after making the payment to him.

16. When a loan is being paid to a borrower by instalments, the grantor may withhold payment of any instalment subsequent to the first if he is satisfied that any condition of the order and counterpart agreement has not been complied with.

17. The cost, if any, incurred in making a loan shall be paid by the borrower along with the repayment of the first annual instalment.

18. An instalment should be suspended whenever from causes beyond the borower's control his crops fail to such an extent as to render the repayment unduly burdensome to him. Whenever supensions of land revenue are granted, general suspensions of loan should be granted at the same time and to the same extent ; so that when only one-half of the land revenue is suspended, only one-half of the current instalment should be suspended. Unless the season is bad enough to justify general suspensions of land revenue, *general* suspensions of loans will not be justifiable. In case of general suspensions of loans it will be in the Collector's discretion, with the sanction of Government, to except any class of persons from the operation of the order.

19. Where an advance has been granted for the improvement of land or condition that if any land mortgaged as security for the advance is trasferred the whole amount outstanding may be recovered immediately, this condition shall not be enforced if the transferee at the discretion of the grantor either pays the amount outstanding or executes a fresh bond mortgaging the land as security for repayment of the amount outstanding.

20. The grantor, if at any time satisfied that the borrower has failed to comply with any of the conditions :—

(*a*) shall, if the failure appears to be due to the misapplication of the loan, and

(*b*) may, if the failure is due to any other cause, after recording in writing the grounds of his decision, proceed to recover under the provision of section 7 of the Act, any sum still payable by the borrower :

Provided that when any instalment due by the borrower is not paid within one month of the date fixed for its payment, the grantor may at his option, instead of recovering the whole of the amount for the time being outstanding against the borrower recover under the provisions of the said section the unpaid instalment only together with interest on the said instalment at the rate equal to the rate of interest fixed in the order granting the loan *plus* two per cent. from the date of the default in payment of the said instalment until the whole of the amount of the said instalment together with interest thereon shall have been paid.

21. (1) When any loan or portion of a loan is found to be irrecoverable it may be written off by the Collector—

(*a*) if the amount is Rs. 200 or less, of his own authority ;

(*b*) if the amount exceeds Rs. 200, with the previous sanction of Government.

(2) The Collector shall report to Government in the half-yearly return all sums written off, giving reasons for each sum ordered to be written off by him under clause (*a*) of sub-rule (1).

22. The accounts for all loans shall be kept in such form as Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

I. Applicant's name and residence.

II. Amount and object of loan and nature of the proposed improvement.

III. Village, Survey No., assessment (and Judi if alienated) of land to be improved, with extracts of Village Form No. VI or No. VII.

IV. Applicant's rights in the land to be improved.

V. Nature of security, whether personal or otherwise.

Date. Applicant's signature.

INQUIRY FORM.

Particulars to be filled in by inquirer after verifying the details in the application.

[At whatever stage of the inquiry it appears that the loan cannot be granted, the inquirer should stop and endorse the reason and cease filling up any more of the particulars.]

VI. Status of the applicant as in column 10 of Village Form No. VI ; if he has no right to make the improvement, does the superior holder consent to the loan ?

VII. Is he a Government servant or a member of a co-operative society? Or tenant of an Inamdar or Khot, or a Watandar, in respect of the land offered?

VIII. Security offered :—

(1) If the land itself the value of the applicant's interest in it;

(2) If personal, the names and status of the surety or sureties, and the value of their immovable property;

Notes.—(1) This application may be made to any Revenue Officer not lower in rank than an Aval Karkun free of Court fee stamp.

(2) Interest at 8¼ per cent. per annum will be charged on the loan and instalments will be distributed over a number of years not exceeding 20.

(3) If the value of the applicant's interest in the land to be improved covers the loan no other security will be required; if that value will not cover the loan, other security will be required, ordinarily in the form of personal sureties or by mortgage of other immovable property besides the land to be improved.

(3) If property other than the land itself, its nature, Survey No., area, assessment (and Judi), and value and extent of pre-existing encumbrances.

IX. The improvement :—

(1) Sketch (*on a separate sheet*) of the land to be improved;

(2) Full description of the state of and measurements of any existing work;

(3) Full description and measurements of the improvements proposed;

(4) In the case of wells whether bore or jumper experiment has been tried and with what result;

(5) Description of materials to be used;

(6) Estimated cost of proposed improvement;

(7) Estimate of the area that will be benefited;

(8) Estimated value of the net increased produce from the work;

(9) Year in which the work will begin to yield profit, and life of improvement;

(10) Capacity of borrower; note if he has other resources.

X.—Outstanding balance, if any, *e.g.*, Land Revenue, Tagai, Irrigation, *vide* Village Form No. VIII-B, Tagai Form No. IV, and Irrigation Accounts.

XI.—(1) Whether the loan should be advanced in one lump sum or in instalments;

(2) If in instalments their dates with condition as to which part or parts of the proposed work are to be completed before issue of subsequent instalments.

XII.—Period within which the work is to be completed or object carried out.

XIII.—Repayment :—

(1) Year of first instalment with reference to IX (9);

(2) Amount of instalment (consolidating principal and interest);

(3) Period of repayment;

(4) Signature in token of correctness of, and consent to, the above particulars :—

(1) applicant,

(2) person, other than the applicant having interest in the land,

(3) personal surety,

(4) person pledging collateral security,

(5) attesting officer.

XIV.—Objections, if any :—

(1) Date of publication of notice under section 5;

(2) Nature of objections raised, and orders thereon.

XV.—List of papers to be annexed :—

(1) Extracts from Record of Rights, and Village Forms Nos. VI and VII.

(2) Deeds, if any, presented.

(3) Panchnamas or officer's own figured estimates as to :—

(*a*) value of land to be improved.

(*b*) value of collateral security,

(*c*) estimated cost of work,

(*d*) estimated amount of profit;

(4) Notice, under section 5, with objections received, and order.

XVI.—Opinion and recommendation in the inquirer's own hand :—

Note.— The inquirer should, among other remarks, particularly make a note (as to whether the work is feasible, also) as to the Applicant's character for thrift and regularity in fulfilling his obligations (*see* X above).

Submitted for sanction to

Mamlatdar or other Inquirer.

XVII.—Sanctioned for Rs. (in words)

Date

Grantor.

XVIII.—Endorsement as to completion of the work :—

(1) Date of orders (to the Circle Inspector) for inspection and for report;

(2) Result of inspection, with action taken, if any, owing to misapplication,

Filed.

Date

Mamlatdar or Mahalkari.

BOND FORM No. 1.

Order granting a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.

WHEREAS *AB* of (hereinafter called the Borrower) has applied for a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883;

[a]—[a] To be cancelled where there is none.

[a][2. AND WHEREAS the Borrower has previously been granted a loan / loans under said Act and the amount now outstanding against the Borrower on account of the said previous loan(s) is as detailed in the margin AND the Borrower has agreed to repay the said previous and present loans with interest in fixed instalments.][a]

Details of previous loan(s) outstandings.

Date of loan.	Amount of loan.	Principal.	Rate of Interest.	Interest.	Total.	Remarks.

[b]—[b] To be cancelled where the Borrower has the right to make the improvement.

(c) Here describe in detail the proposed improvement. / object of the loan.

3. THIS ORDER WITNESSES that a loan of rupees (Rs.) is hereby granted to the Borrower [b][with the consent of *CD* of the record whereof is hereto annexed][b] at simple interest of $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., *i.e.*, 16 pies per rupee per annum for the PURPOSE of (c).

4. And for the BENEFIT of the land described in the margin.

Details of land for benefit of which the loan is granted.

Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.

[d]—[d] To be cancelled where there is none.

Details of Instalments.			
Serial No.	Date.	Amount.	Remarks.

5. REPAYABLE with interest and the costs of granting the present loan [d][together with the principal, interest and costs outstanding on the said previous loan(s)][d] in fixed instalments of the amounts and on the dates mentioned in the margin, such instalments to be credited to interest and principal in such proportion and amount as shall from time to time be fixed by the Revenue authorities subject to the control of Government until the whole of the dues outstanding shall have been repaid (Provided that any further interest simple or compound which may be chargeable for delay in payment in accordance with the rules under the said Act shall be recoverable in addition to the said fixed instalments).

6. THIS LOAN is granted subject to the provisions of the said Act and the Rules for the time being in force thereunder and to the following CONDITIONS, namely:—

(1) This loan shall be applied solely to the purpose for which it is granted.

(2) The $\frac{\text{work}}{\text{object}}$ for the purpose of which this loan is granted shall be $\frac{\text{completed}}{\text{carried out}}$ before the day of or the subsequent date to which an extension of time may be granted by the grantor.

(3) Neither the BORROWER nor his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall transfer by way of mortgage, sale, gift, partition or otherwise any land mortagaged as security for this loan.

(4) The statement $\frac{\text{of the encumbrances}}{\text{that there are no encumbrances}}$ now existing on the land mortgaged by the Borrower as security for this loan (which statement is appended to the mortgage deed endorsed hereon) is true and complete.

(5) Any instalment of this [and previous] loan(s) shall be payable on such earlier date than the date herein before fixed in that behalf as may be fixed in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decision shall be final).

(6) Any instalment of this (and previous) loan(s) may be increased to such amount not exceeding double the amount herein before fixed as may be determind in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decision shall be final).

7. The amount of this loan shall be paid to the Borrower on production of a certified copy of this Order at the Treasury at in the following instalments :—

Date	Amount

8. In default of the due observance by the Borrower of any of the foregoing conditions or if any instalment is not paid within one month of the day fixed for its payment, the whole of the amounts for the time being outstanding against the Borrower may be recovered immediately notwithstanding that the period fixed for repayment has not elapsed.

Dated this day of

.....

(Signature of Grantor or of Mamlatdar, if the Assistant or Deputy Collector is the Grantor).

* * * * *

8-A. When any instalment due by the Borrower is not paid within one month of the date fixed for its payment, the grantor, instead of proceeding under condition 8, may recover the unpaid instalment together with interest at the rate equal to the rate of interest fixed in the order granting the loan *plus* two per cent. from the date of default in payment of the said instalment until the said instalment together with interest thereon shall have been paid.

[b]—[b] To be cancelled where the Borrower has the right to make the improvement.

[b] 9. I hereby consent to the grant of this loan to AB and to his undertaking the improvement hereinbefore mentioned with respect to the land hereinbefore in the margin specified.

.....

(Signature of person consenting.)

(Signature of witness)[b]

Agreement by endorsement, to be executed by the Borrower.

10. I agree to all the conditions in the above written order.

Thumb Print of Borrower.

.....
(Signature of Borrower).

.....
(Signatures of witnesses).

* * * * * * *

Suretyship Bond by endorsement.

11. We, E F and G H of are Sureties for the said A B and do hereby agree that if the said A B shall make default in payment of $\frac{\text{the loan now advanced to him}}{\text{his total tagai outstandings}}$ or any portion thereof at any time when the same shall become payable, then the amount of the default shall be recoverable from us jointly and severally.

Dated this day of

Thumb prints.

(Signature of Sureties).

Thumb prints.

(Signatures of witnesses.)

Mortgage by endorsement of land offered as security :—

Mortgagor is Borrower.

Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.

12. I, the abovementioned A B hereby agree to repay to the Governor of Bombay $\frac{\text{the loan now advanced to me}}{\text{my total tagai outstandings}}$ and in consideration of the same and as security for the due repayment thereof I hereby mortgage to the Governor of Bombay the lands specified in the margin *x*[to which I am absolutely entitled free from encumbrances]*x*.

x—*x* Where the Borrower or Mortgagor is not the absolute owner or the property has been

previously encumbered, the nature of his interest or the details of such encumbrances should be entered in lieu of the words in brackets.

13. And in the event of my making default in payment of any portion of the said monies on any of the dates fixed in or under the above written Order for payment, I hereby agree that the Governor of Bombay shall be at liberty to cause the said land to be sold and the proceeds to be applied in payment of the whole amount outstanding at the time of sale.

14. And I further agree that it shall be lawful for the Governor of Bombay to cause the said lands to be sold without the intervention of the Court under section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) Where the said monies or any part thereof have become due and notice in writing requiring payment thereof has been served upon me and I have made default in payment for three months after such service, or

(*b*) Where some interest on the loan(s) referred in the said Order amounting to at least five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) is in arrears and unpaid for three months after becoming due.

Dated this day of

.....

(Signature of Borrower.)

Thumb prints.

.....

.....

(Signatures of two witnesses.)

Mortgage by endorsement of land offered as security.

Mortgagor is some person other than Borrower.

Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.

15. In consideration of the monies advanced to the abovementioned A B and referred to in the above written Order and as security for the due repayment of the same, I hereby mortgage to the Governor of Bombay the lands specified in the margin *x*[to which I am absolutely entitled free from encumbrances]*x*.

x—x Where the Mortgagor is not the absolute owner or the property has been previously encumbered, the nature of his interest or the details of such encumbrances should be entered in lieu of the words in brackets.

16. AND in the event of the said *A B* making default in payment of any portion of the said monies on any of the dates fixed in or under the said Order for payment, I hereby agree to pay to Governor of Bombay the amount of the default, AND I also agree that in the event of my making default in any such payment the Governor of Bombay shall be at liberty to cause the said lands to be sold and the proceeds to be applied in payment of the amount of the said default.

17. AND I further agree that it shall be lawful for the Governor of Bombay to cause the said lands to be sold without the intervention of the Court under section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) Where the said monies or any part thereof have become due and notice in writing requiring payment thereof has been served upon me and I have made default in payment for three months after such service, or

(*b*) Where some interest on the loan(s) referred to in the said Order amounting to at least five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) is in arrears and unpaid for three months after becoming due.

Dated this day of

.....

(Signature of mortgagor.)

Thumb print.

.....

.....

(Signatures of two witnesses.)

BOND FORM No. 2.

Order granting a joint loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.

WHEREAS the persons mentioned in column 2 of Schedule A hereto as Borrowers (hereinafter called the Borrowers), being residents of in the taluka of and district of have applied for a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.

a—*a* Cancel where there are none.

*a*2. [AND WHEREAS the Borrowers (or some, or one, of the Borrowers) $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ previously been granted $\frac{\text{a loan}}{\text{loans}}$ under the said Act and the amount now outstanding on account of the said loan(s) is as detailed in column 3 of Schedule A.]*a*

3. AND THE BORROWERS have agreed to be jointly and severally liable for the payment of $\frac{\text{the said previous and present loans}}{\text{the loan now granted to them}}$ with interest in fixed instalments.

b—*b* To be cancelled where all the Borrowers have the right to make the improvement.

4. THE ORDER WITNESSES that a loan of the total amount of rupees (Rs.) is hereby granted to the Borrowers *b*[with the consent of the persons mentioned in column 8 of Schedule A as to the land specified in the corresponding entry in column 7 of the same Schedule, each of the said persons having signed his name or made his thumb impression in column 8 of the same Schedule in token of his consent]*b* at simple interest of 6¼ per cent. per annum FOR THE PURPOSES respectively specified in column 6 of the same Schedule and for the BENEFIT of the land mentioned in column 7 of the same Schedule.

c—c To be cancelled where there is no previous loan outstanding.

Details of instalments of total amount to be paid jointly and severally by the Borrower.			
Serial No.	Date.	Amount.	Remarks.

5. REPAYABLE with interest and the costs of granting the present loan c[together with the principal, interest and costs outstanding on the said previous loan(s)]c in fixed instalments of the aggregate amounts and on the dates specified in the margin, such instalments to be credited to interest and principal in such proportion and amount as shall from time to time be fixed by the Revenue authorities subject to the control of Government until the whole of the dues outstanding shall have been repaid. (Provided that any further interest simple or compound which may be chargeable for delay in payment in accordance with the rules under the said Act shall be recoverable in addition to the said fixed instalments.)

6. THIS LOAN shall be paid to the Borrowers on production of a certified copy of this Order at the Treasury at in the amounts specified in respect of each Borrower and on the dates and in the instalments mentioned in column 10 of Schedule A.

7. THIS LOAN is granted subject to the provisions of the said Act and the Rules for the time being in force thereunder and to the following CONDITIONS, namely :—

(1) As to the repayment of the aggregate principal amount of the loan now granted each of the Borrowers is as among the Borrowers themselves liable for and bound to contribute the amount specified in column 4 of Schedule A ;

(2) As to the payment of the aggregate instalments hereinbefore mentioned, which are inclusive of principal, interest and cost of the loan now granted (and previous loans outstanding) each of the Borrowers is as among the Borrowers themselves liable for and bound to contribute (subject to condition 7) the amount specified in column 5 of Schedule A in respect of each Borrower and such amounts shall (subject to condition 6) be payable on the dates hereinbefore mentioned for the payment of each aggregate instalment ;

(3) All the Borrowers are nevertheless jointly and severally liable for and bound to repay to Government the total amount of the loan now granted with interest and costs (together with the total amount outstanding on the previous loans hereinbefore referred to with interest and costs), and the total amount so payable shall (subject to conditions 6 and 7) be payable in the aggregate in the instalments and on the dates hereinbefore specified ;

(4) This loan shall be applied solely to the purposes for which it is granted ;

(5) The $\frac{\text{works}}{\text{objects}}$ for the purpose of which this loan is granted shall be $\frac{\text{completed}}{\text{carried out}}$ before the day of or the subsequent date to which an extesion of time may be granted by the grantor ;

(6) Any instalment of this [and previous] loan(s) shall be payable on such earlier date than the date herein fixed in that behalf as may be fixed in any year by the Sub-Divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decision shall be final) ;

(7) Any instalment of this [and previous] loan(s) may be increased to such amount not exceeding double the amount hereinbefore fixed as may be determined in any year by the Sub-Divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decision shall be final).

8. In default of the due observance by any of the Borrowers of any of the foregoing conditions, or if any instalment is not fully paid within one month of the date fixed for its payment, the whole of the amounts outstanding against the Borrowers may be recovered immediately, from the Borrowers jointly and severally, notwithstanding that the period fixed for repayment has not elapsed.

8-A. When any instalment due by the Borrower is not paid within one month of the date fixed for its payment, the grantor, instead of proceeding under condition 8, may recover the unpaid instalment together with interest at the rate equal to the rate of interest fixed in the order granting the loan *plus* two per cent. from the date of default in payment of the said instalment until the said instalment together with interest thereon shall have been paid.

9. We the persons who have signed our names or whose thumb impressions have been recorded in column 11 of the underwritten Schedule A hereby agree to all the terms and conditions of the abovewritten Order and to the particulars specified in the underwritten Schedule A and accept the same as correct and our signatures or thumb impressions hereunder made witness this our agreement and acceptance.

10. And we further agree that when any disbursement has been made to any of us, the signature or thumb impression of the recipient if made or recorded in

Schedule B hereunder written shall be evidence of his having duly received such disbursement to the amount therein specified.

Schedule A.

1	2	3					4	5	
Serial number.	Name and Account No of Borrowers	Detail balances of previous loans still unrecovered.					Portions of present loan for repayment of which the Borrowers are respectively liable as between themselves.	Consolidated instalments (including principal, interest and costs of previous and present, loans) for which the Borrowers are respectively liable as between themselves.	
		a	b	c	d	e			
		Date.	Amount.	Rate of interest.	Principal	Interest.		No.	Amount of each.

6	7				8	9		
Purpose for which present loan is granted.	Details of land for the benefit of which loan is granted.				Signature or thumb impression of person having the right to make the improvement whose consent is hereby given to the loan.	Details of land in occupation of Borrowers (to be inserted in cases to which column 7 does not apply).		
	Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Remarks.		Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.

10						11	12
Instalments in which the loan is to be disbursed.						Signature or thumb impressions of Borrowers.	Remarks.
1st.		2nd.		3rd.			
Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.		

Schedule B.

Serial Number. 1	Name of person to whom the disbursement is made. 2	Date of first disbursement 3	Amount. 4	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement. 5	Signature of disbursing officer. 6	Date of second disbursement. 7

Amount. 8	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement. 9	Signature of disbursing officer. 10	Date of third disbursement. 11	Amount. 12	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement. 13	Signature of disbursing officer. 14

Dated this day of

(Signature of Grantor or of Mamlatdar, if the Assistant or Deputy Collector is the Grantor).

BOND FORM No. 3.

Order granting loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, to a number of borrowers in severalty.

WHEREAS each of the persons mentioned in column 2 of Schedule A hereto as Borrowers (hereinafter called the Borrowers), being residents of in the taluka of and district of , has applied for a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883;

a—*a* To be cancelled where there are no previous loans outstanding.

*a*2. [AND WHEREAS the Borrowers (or some, or one, of the Borrowers) $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ been previously granted $\frac{\text{a loan}}{\text{loans}}$ under the said Act and the amount now outstanding on account of the said loan(s) is as detailed in column 3 of Schedule A AND each of the Borrowers to whom a loan has previously been granted has agreed to repay the said previous and present loans with interest in fixed instalments.]*a*

b—b To be cancelled where all the Borrowers have the right to make the improvements.

3. THIS ORDER witnesses that a loan is hereby granted to each of the Borrowers of the amount stated in column 4 of Schedule A opposite the name of each Borrower *b*(with the consent of each of the persons mentioned in column 7 of Schedule A as to the land specified in the corresponding entry in column 6 of the same Schedule each of the said persons having signed his name or made his thumb impression in column 7 of the same Schedule in token of his consent)*b* at simple interest of $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. per annum FOR THE PURPOSES respectively specified in column 9 of the same Schedule and for the BENEFIT of the lands respectively mentioned in column 6 of the same Schedule.

c—c To be cancelled where there are no previous loans outstanding.

4. REPAYABLE in each case with interest and the costs of granting the present loan *c*(together with the principal, interest and costs outstanding on the said previous loans)*c* in fixed instalments of the amounts and on the dates specified in column 5 of Schedule A, such instalments to be credited to interest and principal in such proportion and amount as shall from time to time be fixed by the Revenue authorities subject to the control of Governor until the whole of the dues outstanding in each case shall have been repaid (Provided that any further interest, simple or compound, which may be chargeable for delay in payment in accordance with the rules under the said Act shall be recoverable in addition to the said fixed instalments).

5. Each of these loans is granted subject to the provisions of the said Act and the Rules for the time being in force thereunder and to the following CONDITIONS, namely :—

(1) Each of these loans shall be applied solely to the purpose for which it is granted.

(2) The $\frac{\text{works}}{\text{objects}}$ for the purposes of which these loans are granted shall be $\frac{\text{completed}}{\text{carried out}}$ before the date specified in column 10 of Schedule A hereto in respect of each loan, or the subsequent date to which an extension of time may be granted by the officer granting the loan.

(3) None of the Borrowers, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall transfer by way of mortgage, sale, gift, partition or otherwise any land mortgaged as security for these loans.

(4) The details of the encumbrances / statement that there are no encumbrances now existing on the lands mortgaged by the Borrowers as security for these loans (which statements are contained in column 12 of Schedule A) are true and complete.

(5) Any instalment of any of these (and previous) loans shall be payable on such earlier date than the date herein fixed in this behalf as may be fixed in any year by the Sub-Divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural condition in the year (as to which conditions his decision shall be final).

(6) Any instalment of these (and previous) loans may be increased to such amount not exceeding double the amount herein fixed as may be determined in any year by the Sub-Divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decisions shall be final).

6. In default of the due observance by any one of the Borrowers of any of the foregoing conditions, or if any instalment is not paid by any Borrower within one month of the date fixed for its payment, the whole of the amounts for the time being outstanding against such Borrower may be recovered immediately, notwithstanding that the period fixed for payment has not elapsed.

6-A. When the instalment due by the borrower is not paid within one month of the date fixed for its payment, the grantor, instead of proceeding under condition 6, may recover the unpaid instalment together with interest at the rate equal to the rate of interest fixed in the order granting the loan *plus* two per cent. from the date of default in payment of the said instalment until the whole of the amount of the said instalment together with interest thereon shall have been paid.

7. These loans shall be paid to the Borrowers on production of a certified copy of this Order at the Treasury at on the dates and in the instalments specified in respect of each Borrower in column 20 of Schedule A.

* * * * *

8. EACH OF US the person mentioned as Borrowers in column 2 of Schedule A hereunder written who have signed our names or whose thumb impressions have been recorded in column 15 of the said Schedule hereby agrees to all the terms and conditions of this Order and to the particulars specified in the said Schedule A so far as the said terms, conditions and particulars apply in respect of the loan granted to him, and each of us accepts the same as correct and his signature or thumb impression made in the said column 15 witnesses this his agreement and acceptance.

9. AND each of us further agrees that when any disbursement has been made to him, his signature or thumb impression, if made or recorded in Schedule B hereunder written, shall be evidence of his having duly received such disbursement to the amount therein specified.

* * * * * *

Suretyship agreement.

10. WE, the persons who have signed our names or made our thumb impressions in column 16 of the underwritten Schedule A as sureties, opposite the names of the Borrowers, entered in column 2 of the same, hereby declare that we are, as to any one or any two or more of us whose names or thumb impressions are entered opposite the name of any Borrower, sureties for such Borrower and every one and every two or more of us so entered does and do hereby agree that if the said Borrower shall make default in payment of $\frac{\text{the loan now advanced to him}}{\text{his total tagai outstandings}}$ at any time when the same shall become payable, then the said monies shall be recoverable from us jointly and severally AND we hereby declare that our signatures or thumb impressions made in column 16 of the said Schedule are evidence of this our agreement.

* * * *

Mortgage agreement (as to mortgages by Borrowers).

11. EACH OF US BORROWERS who has signed his name or whose thumb impression has been recorded in column 13 of the underwritten Schedule A does hereby agree to repay to the Governor of Bombay $\frac{\text{the loan now advanced to him}}{\text{his total tagai outstandings}}$ and in consideration of the same and as security for the due repayment thereof each such Borrower hereby mortgages to the Governor of Bombay the lands specified opposite his name in column 11 of the said Schedule A in which lands he has the interest specified in column 12 of the said Schedule.

12. AND in the event of his making default in payment of any portion of the said monies on any of the dates fixed in or under the above written Order for payment each such Borrower hereby agrees that the Governor of Bombay shall be at liberty to cause the said lands to be sold and the proceeds to be applied in payment of the whole amount outstanding against him at the time of sale; AND

he the Borrower and each such Borrower further agrees that it shall be lawful for the Governor of Bombay to cause the said lands to be sold without the intervention of the Court under section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) Where the said monies or any part thereof have become due and notice in writing requiring payment thereof has been served on the Borrower and he has made default in payment for three months after such service, or

(*b*) Where some interest on the loan(s) granted to the Borrower amounting to at least five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) is in arrears and unpaid for three months after becoming due.

13. AND each such Borrower hereby lastly agrees and declares that his signature or thumb impression made in column 13 of the said Schedule A hereunder written is evidence of this his agreement.

* * * * *

Mortgage agreement (as to mortgages by persons other than borrowers).

14. EACH OF US being the persons who have signed our names or whose thumb impressions have been recorded in column 18 of the underwritten Schedule A as Mortgagors hereby agrees as follows, namely :—

In consideration of the monies advanced to each Borrower (opposite whose name each Mortgagor has made his signature or thumb impression and hereinafter referred to in this agreement as the Borrower) and as security for the due repayment of the same, each such Mortgagor hereby mortgages to the Governor of Bombay the lands specified opposite his name in column 17 of the said Schedule A ;

AND in the event of the Borrower making default in payment of any portion of the said monies on any of the dates fixed in or under the said Order for payment, each such Mortgagor hereby agrees to pay to the Governor of Bombay the amount of the default ; AND each such Mortgagor also agrees that in the event of his making default in any such payment the Governor of Bombay shall be at liberty to cause the said lands to be sold and the proceeds to be applied in payment of the amount of the said default ; AND each such Mortgagor further agrees that it shall be lawful for the Governor of Bombay to cause the said lands to be sold without the intervention of the Court under section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) Where the said monies or any part thereof have become due and notice in writing requiring payment thereof has been served on the Mortgagor and he has made default in payment for three months after such service, or

(*b*) Where some interest on the loan(s) granted to the Borrower amounting to at least five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) is in arrears and unpaid for three months after becoming due :

AND each such Mortgagor lastly agrees and declares that his signature or thumb impression made in column 18 of the said Schedule A hereunder written is evidence of this his agreement.

* * * * *

Declaration by attesting witnesses.

15. We the persons who have signed our names or whose thumb impressions have been recorded in column 14 and column 19 of Schedule A hereunder written as attesting witnesses hereby declare that we have and each of us declares that he has thereby attested the mortgage of the land described in column 11 or column 17 of the said Schedule by the persons mentioned in column 2 or column 18 of the said Schedule, as the case may be.

Schedule A referred to above.

1	2	3						4
		Details of previous loans.						
Serial Number	Name and Account number of borrower.	*a* Date.	*b* Amount.	*c* Principal outstanding.	*d* Rate of interest.	*e* Interest outstanding.	*f* Total outstanding.	Amount of Principal of present loans.

5						6			
Consolidated Instalments (including principal, interest and costs of previous and present loans in which repayment is to be made) with dates of payment						Details of land for the benefit of which the loan is granted.			
1st		2nd		3rd					
Amount	Date.	Amount	Date.	Amount	Date.	Survey number.	Area.	Assessment.	Remarks.

(*Continued*)

Schedule A referred to above—contd.

7	8			9	10	11			
Signature or thumb impression of person having the right to make the improvement, whose consent is hereby given to the loan.	Details of land in occupation of borrowers (to be inserted in cases to which column 6 does not apply).			Purpose for which the loan is granted.	Date for completion of work or object of loan.	Land mortgaged by borrower (all in the village of and taluka of and district of unless otherwise stated).			
	Survey number.	Area.	Assessment.			Survey number.	Area.	Assessment.	Remarks.

12	13	14	15	16	17			
Statement of encumbrances (or that there are no encumbrances) and extent of interest of borrower as to land in column 11.	Signature or thumb impression of borrower in token of correctness of entries in columns 11 and 12 and in evidence of the mortgage.	Signatures or thumb impressions of attesting witnesses.	Signature or thumb impression of borrower in token of assent to conditions of the Order.	Signatures or thumb impressions of sureties.	Land mortgaged by persons other than the borrower.			
					Survey number.	Area.	Assessment.	Remarks.

18	19	20					
Name, etc., and signatures or thumb impressions of mortgagors of land entered in column 17.	Signatures or thumb impressions of attesting witnesses.	Instalments in which the loans are to be disbursed to the borrowers.					
		1st.		2nd.		3rd.	
		Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.

Schedule B referred to above.

Particulars of Disbursement.

Serial Number.	Name of person to whom the disbursement is made.	Date of first disbursement	Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.	Date of second disbursement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Particulars of Disbursement—*contd.*

Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.	Date of third disbursement.	Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Dated the day of

(Signature of Grantor or of Mamlatdar if the Assistant or Deputy Collector is the Grantor.)

G. N., R. D., No. A. 57(a), dated 4th July 1922 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1923).

S. 10 Co-operative Societies Land Improvement Loans Rules, 1922.

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 57-A, dated 17th April 1925.

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 3864/33, dated 8th February 1936.

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4544/39 (b), dated 30th November 1940.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules regulating the grant of loans under the said Act to Co-operative Societies registered under Act II of 1912 and members thereof, namely :—

1. *Short title and extent.*—(1) These rules may be called the Co-operative Societies Land Improvement Loans Rules, 1922.

(2) They shall apply to loans granted to Co-operative Societies or their members only.

2. *Definitions.*—In the rules—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.

(*b*) "Registrar" means the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Rural Development, State of Bombay, or any officer to whom he may delegate all or any of his powers and duties.

3. *Ordinary rules applicable.*—Save as provided in these rules, rules under section 10 of Act XIX of 1883 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be applicable to such loans.

4. *Registrar empowered to grant loans.*—The State Government empowers the Registrar to grant loans under the Act to Co-operative Societies and their members. The Government may place each year at the credit of the Registrar with the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Bombay, an allotment for loans, *if required*, to be made to Co-operative Agricultural Societies for land improvement work. The Registrar may grant loans up to any amount, provided that the aggregate of the grants shall not exceed the credit at his disposal.

5. *Sanction and distribution of loans.*—Loans will not be sanctioned by the Registrar except with the concurrence of and on the recommendation of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Bombay. Loans so sanctioned shall be paid by the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Bombay, to the societies concerned, when the societies are directly financed by that Bank; and through District Central Co-operative Banks when the societies are affiliated to such Banks. Loans shall be granted by the Registrar to the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Bombay, at such rates of interest as are from time to time fixed by Government for loans under the Act and shall be distributed by that Bank and by the District Banks and Societies concerned at the rates of interest fixed by the Directors or Managing Committees for loans to Co-operative Banks, Societies or Members, as the case may be and approved from time to time by the Registrar. A Society may, with the permission of the persons having a right to execute the scheme, retain loans in its own hands and execute the schemes for which they were sanctioned, if empowered by its bye-laws to undertake such schemes, or may distribute the amounts to individual members or groups of members having a right to execute the schemes, for executing the schemes.

6. *Repayment of loans; suspension of instalments; Separate Accounts.*—The Societies and Co-operative Banks on whose recommendation and through which payment is made shall be responsible for due repayment of such loans to Government on the dates of instalments fixed by the Registrar when the loans are granted or in accordance with orders passed under the rules applicable to such loans; and shall forward an undertaking to that effect with their applications for loans. Such instalments may be suspended and postponed by the Registrar under the general tagavi rules for due cause shown. The Co-operative Banks and Societies concerned shall keep a separate ledger showing all receipts and expenditure on this account.

7. The procedure in applying for loans by Co-operative Societies and their members shall be as follows :—

Societies when they apply for loans either for joint land improvement to be effected at the cost of the society or of individual members shall forward a consolidated application to the Assistant Registrar attaching to the application proper and systematic schemes relating to these improvements. The Assistant Registrar will examine the schemes and unless some technical advice is required, forward them to the District Bank or the Provincial Bank in cases where the societies are affiliated to the Provincial Bank. Where, however, technical

opinion is necessary, the Assistant Registrar will forward the schemes to the Deputy Director of Agriculture or to the Collector as the case may be. The Collector may consult the Public Works Department if he considers that such consultation is necessary or desirable. Schemes so referred to will be counter-signed by the Deputy Director of Agriculture or by the Collector as the case may be in token of approval. The schedule to the consolidated application shall be signed by each member applying for a loan in token of acceptance of the conditions applicable to loans granted under these rules and of agreement to repay the loan on the dates of instalments fixed by the Registrar or in accordance with orders passed under the rules applicable to such loans. The society, if not the person having the right to make the improvement, shall append to each scheme the written consent of each such person to the loan being granted to the society. Such person shall be a member of the society. The District Banks will examine the shemes from the banking side and submit the applications with accompaniments and their recommendations to the Provincial Co-operative Bank, with an application for the amount of the loans recommended together with an undertaking to repay the amount in case of default. The Provincial Co-operative Bank shall then consider the application and submit a list of recommendations for the Registrar's decision, with an application for the amount of the loans recommended and the undertaking required by rule 6. When the Registrar has communicated his approval approved loans will be distributed by the Provincial Co-operative Bank to societies or to the District Banks concerned and by District Banks to societies and by societies to members in the usual manner and on the usual terms fixed for loans to such banks, societies and members, as the case may be. It shall not be necessary to endorse the order granting a loan on an application or to make out such order in any prescribed form or to have such order signed by the applicant or other persons concerned.

8. *Preference to collective schemes.*—In considering the recommendations made by the Provincial Co-operative Bank, the Registrar shall give preference to improvements of a collective over those of an individual character.

9. *Persons to whom loans may be granted.*—No loans under these rules shall be given to societies or members of societies which have not been placed in the A or B class at the last preceding audit.

10. *Loans under ordinary rules prohibited.*—Members of Agricultural Co-operative Societies shall not be granted loans under the Act otherwise than under the procedure described in these rules, unless such members are ineligible for loans under these rules.

In cases where the Provincial Co-operative Bank or the District Banks refuse to sanction loans to a society the Assistant Registrar may forward the society's application to the Registrar and with the Registrar's approval the Collector may sanction the loan directly to the Society from the ordinary takavi grant. The recovery of such loans shall be made according to No. 8 of the Co-operative Societies Agricultural Loans Rules, 1922.

11. *Inspection of works : Recovery on default.*—Assistant Registrars and Auditors in the Co-operative Societies Department will be responsible for inspecting works for which loans have been granted under these rules,. In addition, such works may be inspected by the Collector or by any officer of the Revenue, Public Works or Agricultural Department to whom the Collector may from time to time delegate the duty.

All cases of misappropriation of funds or failure to complete an improvement within the period stated in the schedule attached to the application form or to comply with any of the conditions of the loan shall be reported by the Inspecting officer to the Registrar for appropriate action; the Registrar may in such cases order the Provincial or District Co-operative Bank to take immediate steps for the recovery of the whole loan, or the amount advanced and not repaid.

12. *Suspension of rules in case of famine.*—These rules may be suspended in whole or in part by the Government in consultation with the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Bombay, in any tract where famine is declared or imminent.

13. *Concessions in regard to boring for water.*—The same concessions as are or may be given by Government for unsuccessful borings for water to persons borrowing directly from Government shall be granted when loans have been made under these rules.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR TAKAVI.

(Under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.)

1. Name of Society Unlimited.

2. Village.

3. Taluka.

4. Number of members—
   (*a*) agriculturists.
   (*b*) others.

5. Date of last audit.
   Audit Classification.

6. Working capital of Society :—
   (*a*) deposits by members.
   (*b*) deposits and loans by non-members.
   (*c*) loans from Central Banks.
   (*d*) share capital.
   (*e*) reserve fund.
   (*f*) other capital.

7. Certified that the total takavi loan required by members of this Society is Rs. as shown in the attached Schedule, and that the Society considers the valuations of the security in column 17 of the schedule to be correct, and is willing to stand as surety for the above-mentioned members and to abide by the rules under which these loans are made.

Date. Chairman,

Committee Member,

Secretary.

Committee Member.

SCHEDULE.

List of applicants for takavi under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, from the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of member.	Amount required.	Survey number in which work is to be done.	Nature of proposed improvement.	Period for completion of work.	Instalments by which money is to be paid.		
						Amount.	Date of payment.	Work to be done for each instalment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Amounts and dates of repayment of instalments.	Member's property.				Estimated value of security.	Previous encumbrances and arrears due to Government and to societies.	Net value.	Signature of applicant in verification of these details, and in acceptance of the conditions prescribed in the rules regulating such loans.
	Survey No.	Tenure.	Area.	Assessment.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Certified that the above entries in Columns 11 to 14 and 16 are correct according to the Record of Rights.

G. N., R. D., No. 6676, dated 29th September 1891 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 800). S. 11

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (1) of the proviso to section 11 of the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883), the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, to frame the following rule for the Presidency of Bombay, *viz.* :—

1. When waste-land has been reclaimed with the aid of a loan obtained under the said Act, the increase in value of the said land, derived from the reclamation thereof, may be taken into account, in revising the assessment of land revenue on the said land :

(*a*) in the case of land granted under No. 39 or No. 40 of the rules noted in the margin, after the expiration of the period fixed by the Collector in the grant thereof for the enjoyment of the said land-revenue free or at a reduced assessment ;

Land Revenue Rules made by the Governor in Council, published in Notification No. B. 205 of 26th January 1921.

(*b*) in any other case, after the expiration of the period prescribed in the grant of the land or in any rule, order or instruction respecting the same or applicable thereto, for the enjoyment of the said land as aforesaid.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).

G. N., H. D., No. 2990/5-IV, dated 12th May 1950.

EXPLOSIVES RULES, 1940.

Order.

Whereas it is considered necessary for the security of public peace to prescribe conditions under which gunpowder can be possessed without a licence ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the functions of the Central Government under the proviso to rule 83 of the Explosives Rules, 1940, entrusted to the Government of Bombay by the Government of India, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, Notification No. P. 103, dated the 21st May 1948, the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to prescribe that the maximum quantity of gunpowder that may be possessed by any person for his own private use and not for sale without a licence shall not exceed 10 lbs.

THE AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT, 1884 (XII OF 1884).

G. N., F. D., No. 2678, dated 13th September 1916 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2116).

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 1032, dated 3rd April 1917.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. K-17-A, dated 17th November 1920.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 258-A, dated 13th April 1921.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. P-292, dated 26th June 1922.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 83, dated 3rd October 1922.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 83-E, dated 20th December 1924.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 83-F, dated 10th June 1927.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 2164/28 (a), dated 7th May 1929.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. P-32 (a), dated 2nd June 1931.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 9324/28 (a), dated 6th March 1935.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 9324/28 (a), dated 20th April 1938.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 4544/39, dated 30th November 1940.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 4763/45 (2), dated 4th May 1950.

Amended by Erratum, R. D., No. 4763/45 (2), dated 22nd July 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 678, dated the 27th January 1886, as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding the making of loans under the said Act, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Agriculturists' Loans Rules, 1916.

(2) In these rules "the Act" means the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

2. The powers of granting loans under these rules may be exercised by the following officers in the areas specified below:—

(*a*) in the Akrani Mahal, the Divisional Forest Officer shall exercise the powers of a Collector, and the Range Forest Officer those of a Mahalkari ;

(*b*) in Chopda, Raver and Yaval Talukas of the East Khandesh District and in the North Khandesh and West Khandesh Divisions of the West Khandesh District, for Forest Settlements, the Divisional Forest Officer shall exercise the powers of an Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka ;

(*bb*) in the North Khandesh and West Khandesh Divisions of the West Khandesh District, for Forest Settlements, the range forest officers of Shirpur East, Shirpur West, Shahada and Taloda and Sakri and Nawapur shall in their respective ranges exercise the powers of a Mahalkari ;

(*c*) in any area in which the Collector considers famine to be prevalent every officer in receipt of a salary of not less than Rs. 60 per mensem whom the Collector shall appoint in this behalf shall, with reference to the area for which he is so appointed, be deemed to be an Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka.

3. Government may, by general or special order, appoint any person to perform, for the purposes of these rules, the duties of a Collector, an Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka, a Mamlatdar or Mahalkari.

4. Loans may be granted to holders of arable land for the following objects :—

(*a*) purchase of seed, seedlings, fodder, cattle, agricultural stock, agricultural implements, including mots (well-buckets), ropes, jumping bars, manure and hire of cattle or agricultural implements ;

(*b*) rebuilding houses destroyed by fire or flood or any other calamity ;

(*c*) maintenance of the cultivators while engaged in sowing and tilling their lands prior to the next crop ;

(*d*) any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, connected with agricultural objects.

5. (1) Applications may be presented to any Revenue Officer not below the rank of an Aval Karkun.

(2) The applications may be made in writing in the application form hereto annexed ; or if orally made, shall be reduced to writing by the officer in that form. Blank copies will be supplied free to intending applicants.

(3) When the security offered is land, extracts from the Record of Rights relating thereto must be attached to the application.

(4) Provided that when there is a joint application by a number of inhabitants of one village for an advance to be taken jointly and severally under a *joint* bond or severally upon a *common* bond, there need be no separate application from each applicant, but the necessary particulars will be compiled in the schedules to Bond Forms Nos. 2 and 3.

6. Loans may be granted by the authorities and to the extent specified in the following table :—

Authority.	A. L. Act.
	Rs.
Collector	2,500
Prant Officer	1,000
Mamlatdars (specially selected by Collectors)	500
Mamlatdars or Mahalkaris	200

N.B.—Higher loans (i.e., exceeding Rs. 2,500) to be referred to Government.

7. (1) The officer entertaining the application shall either make an enquiry himself, or cause one to be made by a Revenue Officer not below the rank of an Aval Karkun, for the purpose of ascertaining the particulars in the application form.

(2) A Mamlatdar may, by general or special order, direct his Aval Karkun to enquire, or send any application to him for enquiry. If any application is made to an Aval Karkun, he may, if the Mamlatdar has authorised him by general or special order, complete the enquiry and forward the application with his recommendation to the Mamlatdar for disposal.

8. (1) The objections, if any, submitted to the officer who received the application, or to the enquirer, shall be disposed of by such officer at the time when he makes the local enquiry if he makes it himself, and, if not, upon receipt of the report of the officer who made it. He shall then record the particulars of the objections and of his orders thereon in the appropriate space in the application form.

(2) If the officer who receives the application is empowered by rule 6, he may himself grant or refuse the loan. Otherwise he shall forward the application, with his report and recommendation thereon, through the usual channel, to the Mamlatdar, Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka or Collector, as the case may be.

9. No loan may be granted unless the grantor shall be satisfied of the sufficiency of the security with a margin for safety.

10. (1) Moveable property shall rarely be accepted as security. Personal security may be accepted, even that of one person, provided that his solvency is certain.

(2) If the sureties are more than one they should preferably be required to bind themselves jointly and severally.

(3) Except in times of scarcity or famine, loans shall not be given to persons who are in arrears for Government dues of any kind, unless the grantor is quite satisfied of the amplitude of the security.

(4) When the amount of a loan is large, the security of immovable property should almost invariably be taken.

11. Interest shall ordinarily be charged on all loans at $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., i.e. 16 pies in the rupee per annum, but Government on the recommendation of Collector, in any case may sanction a reduced rate, or no interest.

12. The order granting a loan shall be endorsed on the application, if separate, and also be made out in any of the Forms 1 to 3 hereto annexed suitable to the case, and shall, at the time of or before the issue of the loan or the first instalment of it, be signed by the applicant and other persons concerned in token that he and they understand and agree to the conditions contained therein.

13. The following are prescribed as the maximum periods over which repayments may be permitted to extend :—

—	By Grantor	By specially empowered Mamlatdar or by Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka.
	Years.	Years.
Seed and manure and hire of cattle	1	2
Khavti, weeds, fodder, trial-pits, leather-mots, clearing silt and similar purposes	2	4.
For cattle or for house-building or for implements of a durable type	4	8

14. An instalment should be suspended whenever from causes beyond the borrower's control his crops fail to such an extent as to render the payment unduly burdensome to him. Whenever suspensions of land revenue are granted, general suspensions of loans should be granted at the same time and to the same extent so that when only one-half of the land revenue is suspended, only one-half of the current instalment should be suspended. Unless the season is bad enough to justify general suspensions of land revenue, *general* suspensions of loans will not be justifiable. In case of general suspensions of loans it will be in the Collector's discretion, with the sanction of Government, to except any class of persons from the operation of the order.

15. Where an advance has been granted on condition that if any land mortgaged as security for the advance is transferred the whole amount outstanding may be recovered immediately this condition shall not be enforced if the transferee at the discretion of the grantor either pays the amount outstanding or executes a fresh bond mortgaging the land as security, for repayment of the amount outstanding.

16. The grantor, if at any time satisfied that the borrower has failed to comply with any of the conditions—

(*a*) shall, if the failure appears to be due to the misapplication of the loan and

(*b*) may, if the failure is due to any other cause, after recording in writing the grounds of his decision, proceed to recover under the provisions of section 5 any sum still payable by such person :

Provided that when any instalment due by the borrower is not paid within one month of the date fixed for its payment, the grantor may at his option,

instead of recovering the whole of the amount for the time being outstanding against the borrower, recover under the provisions of the said section the unpaid instalment only together with interest on the said instalment at the rate equal to the rate of interest fixed in the order granting the loan *plus* two per cent. from the date of the default in payment of the said instalment until the whole of the amount of the said instalment together with interest thereon shall have been paid.

17. (1) When any loan or portion of a loan is found to be irrecoverable, it may be written off by the Collector—

(*a*) if the amount is Rs. 200 or less, of his own authority ;

(*b*) if the amount exceeds Rs. 200, with the previous sanction of Government.

(2) The Collector shall report to Government in the half-yearly returns all sums written off, giving reasons for each sum ordered to be written off by him under clause (*a*) of sub-rule (1).

18. The accounts for all loans shall be kept in such form as Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

I.—Applicant's name and residence.

II.—Amount and object of loan.

III.—Nature of security, whether personal or otherwise.

Date Applicant's signature.

Notes.—(1) This application may be made to any Revenue officer not lower in rank than an Aval Karkun free of Court-fee stamp.

(2) Interest at 8⅓ per cent., i.e., 16 pies in the rupee per annum, will be charged on the loan and instalments will be distributed over a number of years not exceeding 20.

INQUIRY FORM.

Particulars to be filled in by inquirer after verifying the details in the application.

[At whatever stage of the inquiry it appears that the loan cannot be granted, the inquirer should stop and endure the reason and cease filling up any more of the particulars.]

IV.—Status of the applicant as in column 10 of Village Form No. VI ; if he has no right to make the improvement, does the superior holder consent to the loan ?

V.—Is he a Government servant or a member of a Co-operative Society ? Or tenant of an Inamdar or Khot, or a Watandar in respect of the land offered ?

VI.—Security offered—

(1) If the land itself, the value of the applicant's interest in it;

(2) If personal, the names and status of the surety or sureties and the value of the immovable property;

(3) If property other than the land itself, its nature, Survey No., area, assessment (and judi), and value and extent of pre-existing encumbrances.

VII.—Outstanding balance, if any, e.g., land revenue, tagai, irrigation, *vide* Village Form No. VIII-B, Tagai Form No. IV, and Irrigation Accounts.

VIII.—Whether the loan should be advanced in one lump sum or in instalments.

IX.—Period within which the work is to be completed or object carried out.

X.—Repayments :—

(1) Amount of instalment (consolidating principal and interest).

(2) Period of repayment.

(3) Signatures in token of correctness of, and consent to, the above particulars :—

(1) applicant,

(2) personal surety,

(3) person pledging collateral security,

(4) attesting officer.

XI.—List of papers to be annexed :—

(1) Extracts from Record of Rights, and Village Forms Nos. VI and VII.

(2) Deeds, if any, presented.

(3) Panchnamas or officer's own figured estimates as to value of collateral security.

XII.—Opinion and recommendation in the inquirer's own hand :—

Note—The inquirer should, among other remarks, particularly make a note as to the Applicants character for thrift and regularity in fulfilling his obligations (*see* VII above).

Submitted for sanction to Mamlatdar or other inquirer.

XIII.—Sanctioned for Rs. (in words)

Date Grantor.

Filed.

Date Mamlatdar or Mahálkari.

BOND FORM No. 1.

Order granting a loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

WHEREAS A B of (hereinafter called the Borrower) has applied for a loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884;

a—*a* To be cancelled where there is none.

*a*2. (And whereas the Borrower has previously been granted $\frac{\text{a loan}}{\text{loans}}$ under the said Act and the amount now outstanding against the Borrower on account of the said previous loan(s) is as detailed in the margin and the Borrower has agreed to repay the said previous and present loans with interest in fixed instalments).*a*

Details of previous loan(s) outstanding.

Date of Loan.	Amount of Loan.	Principal.	Rate of interest.	Interest.	Total.	Remarks.

Total outstanding.

b Here describe in detail the object of the loan.

3. This order witnesses that a loan of rupees (Rs.) is hereby granted to the Borrower at simple interest of $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., i.e., 16 pies in the rupee per annum for the purpose of *b*

c—*c* To be cancelled where there is none.

Details of instalments.

Serial No.	Date.	Amount.	Remarks.

4. Repayable with interest and costs of granting the present loan(s) [*c*]together with the principal, interest and costs outstanding on the said previous loan(s) [*c*] in fixed instalments of the amounts and on the dates mentioned in the margin, such instalments to be credited to interest and principal in such proportion and amounts as shall from time to time be fixed by the Revenue authorities subject to the control of Government until the whole of the dues outstanding shall have been repaid (Provided that any further interest simple or compound which may be chargeable for delay in payment in accordance with the rules under the said Act shall be recoverable in addition to the said fixed instalments).

5. This Loan is granted subject to the provisions of the said Act and the Rules for the time being in force thereunder and to the following conditions, namely :—

(1) This loan shall be applied solely to the purpose for which it is granted.

(2) The $\frac{\text{work}}{\text{object}}$ for the purpose of which this loan is granted shall be $\frac{\text{completed}}{\text{carried out}}$ before the day of or the subsequent date to which an extension of time may be granted by the grantor.

(3) Neither the Borrower nor his heirs executors, administrators or assigns shall transfer by way of mortgage, sale, gift, partition or otherwise any land mortgaged as security for this loan.

(4) The statement $\frac{\text{of the encumbrances}}{\text{that there are no encumbrances}}$ now existing on the land mortgaged by the Borrower as security for this loan (which statement is appended to the mortgaged deed endorsed hereon) is true and complete.

(5) Any instalment of this (and previous) loan(s) shall be payable on such earlier date than the date hereinbefore fixed in that behalf as may be fixed in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decision shall be final).

(6) Any instalment of this (and previous) loan(s) may be increased to such amount not exceeding double the amount hereinbefore fixed as may be determined in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decision shall be final).

6. The amount of this loan shall be paid to the Borrower on production of a certified copy of this order at the Treasury at in the following instalments :—

Date.	Amount.

7. In default of the due observance by the Borrower of any of the foregoing conditions or if any instalment is not paid within one month of the date fixed for its payment, the whole of the amounts for the time being outstanding against the Borrower may be recovered immediately notwithstanding that the period fixed for repayment has not elapsed.

Dated this day of

.....

(Signature of Grantor or of Mamlatdar, if the Assistant or Deputy Collector is the Grantor).

7-A. When any instalment due by the borrower is not paid within one month of the date fixed for its payment the grantor, instead of proceeding under condition 7, may recover the unpaid instalment, together with interest at the rate equal to the rate of interest fixed in the order granting the loan *plus* two per cent. from the date of default in payment of the said instalment until the said instalment together with interest thereon shall have been paid.

* * * * * *

Agreement by endorsement, to be executed by the Borrower.

8. I agree to all the conditions in the above-written order.

.....

Thumb print of Borrower. (Signature of Borrower.)

.....

.....

(Signatures of witnesses.)

* * * *

Suretyship Bond by endorsement.

9. We, E F and G H of are sureties for the said A B and do hereby agree that if the said A B shall make default in payment of the loan now advanced to him / his total tagai outstandings or any portion thereof at any time when the same shall become payable, then the amount of the default shall be recoverable from us jointly and severally.

Dated this day of

.....

Thumb prints. .....

(Signatures of Sureties.)

.....

.....

Thumb prints. (Signatures of witnesses.)

Mortgage by endorsement of land offered as security.

Mortgagor is borrower

Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.

10. I, the abovementioned A, B, hereby agree to repay to the Government of Bombay $\frac{\text{the loan now advanced to me}}{\text{my total tagai outstandings}}$ and in consideration of the same and as security for the due repayment thereof, I hereby mortgage to the Government of Bombay the lands specified in the margin (*a*)(to which I am absolutely entitled free from encumbrances.)(*a*).

(*a*)—(*a*) Where the Borrower or Mortgagor is not the absolute owner or the property has been previously encumbered, the nature of his interest or the details of such encumbrances should be entered in lieu of the words in brackets.

11. And in the event of my making default in payment of any portion of the said monies on any of the dates fixed in or under the above written Order for payment, I hereby agree that the Government of Bombay shall be at liberty to cause the said lands to be sold and the proceeds to be applied in payment of the whole amount outstanding at the time of sale.

12. And I further agree that it shall be lawful for the Government of Bombay to cause the said lands to be sold without the intervention of the Court under section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) Where the said monies or any part thereof have become due and notice in writing requiring payment thereof has been served upon me and I have made default in payment for three months after such service, or

(*b*) Where some interest on the loan(s) referred to in the said Order amounting to at least five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) is in arrears and unpaid for three months after becoming due.

Dated this day of

.....

Thumb print. (Signature of borrower.)

.....

.....

(Signatures of two witnesses.)

* * * * * *

Mortgage by endorsement of land offered as security.

Mortgagor is some person other than Borrower.

Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.

(*a*)—(*a*) Where the Mortgagor is not the absolute owner or the property has been previously encumbered, the nature of his interest or the details of such encumbrances should be entered in lieu of the words in brackets.

13. In consideration of the monies advanced to the abovementioned A B and referred to in the above written order, and as security for the due repayment of the same, I hereby Mortgage to the Government of Bombay the lands specified in the margin (*a*)(to which I am absolutely entitled free from encumbrances).(*a*)

14. And in the event of the said A B making default in payment of any portion of the said monies on any of the dates fixed in or under the said Order for payment, I hereby agree to pay to the Government of Bombay the amount of the default, and I also agree that in the event of my making default in any such payment the Government of Bombay shall be at liberty to cause the said lands to be sold and the proceeds to be applied in payment of the amount of the said default.

15. And I further agree that it shall be lawful for the Government of Bombay to cause the said lands to be sold without the intervention of the Court under section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) Where the said monies or any part thereof have become due and notice in writing requiring payment thereof has been served upon me and I have made default in payment for three months after such service, or

(*b*) Where some interest on the loan(s) referred to in the said Order amounting to at least five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) is in arrears and unpaid for three months after becoming due.

Dated this day of

.....

(Signature of mortgagor.)

Thumb print.

.....

.....

(Sinatures of two witnesses.)

BOND FORM No. 2.

Order granting a joint loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

WHEREAS the persons mentioned in column 2 of the Schedule A hereto as Borrowers (hereinafter called the Borrowers) being residents of in the taluka of and district of have applied for a loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

(*a*)—(*a*) Cancel where there are none.

(*a*)2. [And whereas the Borrowers (or some, or one, of the Borrowers) $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ previously been granted $\frac{\text{a loan}}{\text{loans}}$ under the said Act and the amount now outstanding on account of the said loan(s) is as detailed in column 3 of Schedule A.](*a*).

3. And the Borrowers have agreed to be jointly and severally liable for the payment of $\frac{\text{the said previous and present loans}}{\text{the loan now granted to them}}$ with interest in fixed instalments.

4. This order witnesses that a loan of the total amount of rupees (Rs.) is hereby granted to the Borrowers at simple interest of 8⅓ per cent, i.e., 16 pies in the rupee per annum FOR THE PURPOSES respectively specified in column 6 of Schedule A.

(*b*)—(*b*) To be cancelled where there is no previous loan outstanding.

5. REPAYABLE with interest and the cost of granting the present loan (*b*)[together with the principal, interest and costs outstanding on the said previous loan(s)](*b*) in fixed instalments of the aggregate amounts and on the dates specified in the margin, such instalments to be credited to interest and principal in such proportion and amount as shall from time to time be fixed by the Revenue authorities subject to the control of Government until the whole of the dues outstanding shall have been repaid (Provided that any further interest simple or compound which may be chargeable for delay in payment in accordance with the rules under the said Act shall be recoverable in addition to the said fixed instalments).

Details of Instalments of total amount to be paid jointly and severally by the Borrower.

Serial No.	Date.	Amount.	Remarks.

6. THIS LOAN shall be paid to the Borrowers on production of a certified copy of this Order at the Treasury at in the amounts specified in respect of each Borrower and on the dates and in the instalments mentioned in column 8 of Schedule A.

7. THIS LOAN is granted subject to the provisions of the said Act and the Rules for the time being in force thereunder and to the following CONDITIONS, namely :—

(1) As to the repayment of the aggregate principal amount of the loan now granted, each of the Borrowers is as among the Borrowers themselves liable for and bound to contribute the amount specified in column 4 of Schedule A ;

(2) As to the payment of the aggregate instalments hereinbefore mentioned, which are inclusive of principal, interest and costs of the loan now granted (and previous loans outstanding) each of the Borrowers is as among the Borrowers themselves liable for and bound to contribute (subject to condition 7) the amount specified in column 5 to Schedule A in respect of each Borrower and such amounts shall (subject to condition 6) be payable on the dates hereinbefore mentioned for the payment of each aggregate instalment ;

(3) All the Borrowers are nevertheless jointly and severally liable for and bound to repay to Government the total amount of the loan now granted with interest and costs (together with the total amount outstanding on the previous loans hereinbefore referred to with interest and costs) and the total amount so payable shall (subject to conditions 6 and 7) be payable in the aggregate in the instalments and on the dates hereinbefore specified ;

(4) This loan shall be applied solely to the purposes for which it is granted ;

(5) The $\frac{\text{works}}{\text{object}}$ for the purpose of which this loan is granted shall be $\frac{\text{completed}}{\text{carried out}}$ before the day of or the subsequent date to which an extension of time may be granted by the grantor ;

(6) Any instalment of this (and previous) loan(s) shall be payable on such earlier date than the date herein fixed in that behalf as may be fixed in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decisions shall be final) ;

(7) Any instalment of this [and previous] loan(s) may be increased to such amount not exceeding double the amount hereinbefore fixed as may be determined in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decision shall be final).

8. In default of the due observance by any of the Borrowers of any of the foregoing conditions, or if any instalment is not fully paid within one month of the date fixed for its payment, the whole of the amounts outstanding against the Borrowers may be recovered immediately from the Borrowers jointly and severally, notwithstanding that the period fixed for repayment has not elapsed.

8-A. When any instalment due by the Borrower is not paid within one month of the date fixed for its payment, the grantor, instead of proceeding under condition 8, may recover the unpaid instalment together with interest at the rate equal to the rate of interest fixed in the order granting the loan plus two per cent. from the date of default in payment of the said instalment until the said instalment together with interest thereon shall have been paid.

9. We the persons who have signed our names or whose thumb impressions have been recorded in column 9 of the under written Schedule A hereby agree to all the terms and conditions of the above written Order and to the particulars specified in the under written Schedule A and accept the same as correct and our signatures or thumb impressions hereunder made witness this our agreement and acceptance.

10. And we further agree that when any disbursement has been made to any of us, the signature or thumb impression of the recipient if made or recorded in Schedule B hereunder written shall be evidence of his having duly received such disbursement to the amount therein specified.

Schedule A.

1	2	3					4	5		6
Serial number.	Name and Account No. of Borrowers.	Detail balances of previous loans still unrecovered.					Portions of present loan for repayment of which the Borrowers are respectively liable as between themselves.	Consolidated Instalments (including principal, interest and costs of previous and present loans) for which the Borrowers are respectively liable as between themselves.		Purpose for which present loan is granted.
		a	b	c	d	e				
		Date.	Amount	Rate of Interest.	Principal			No.	Amount of each.	

7			8						9	10
Details of land in occupation of Borrower.			Instalments in which the loan is to be disbursed.						Signatures or thumb impression of Borrowers.	Remarks.
			1st		2nd		3rd			
Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.		

Schedule B.

Serial Number.	Name of person to whom the disbursement is made.	Date of first disbursement.	Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.	Date of second disbursement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of persons receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.	Date of third disbursement.	Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Dated this day of

(Signature of Grantor or of Mamlatdar, if the Assistant or Deputy Collector is the Grantor.)

BOND FORM NO. 3.

Order granting loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, to a number of borrowers in severalty.

WHEREAS each of the persons mentioned in column 2 of Schedule A hereto as Borrowers (hereinafter called the Borrowers), being residents of in the taluka of and district of has applied for a loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

[a—a] To be cancelled where there are no previous loans outstanding.

2. [a][AND WHEREAS the Borrowers (or some, or one, of the Borrowers) has/have been previously granted a loan/loans under the said Act and the amount now outstanding on account of the said loan(s) is as detailed in column 3 of Schedule A AND each of the Borrowers to whom a loan has previously been granted has agreed to repay the said previous and present loans with interest in fixed instalments][a].

3. THIS ORDER WITNESSES that a loan is hereby granted to each of the Borrowers of the amount stated in column 4 of Schedule A opposite the name of each Borrower at simple interest of 8⅓ per cent., i.e. 16 pies in the rupee per annum FOR THE PURPOSES respectively specified in column 7 of the same Schedule.

[b—b] To be cancelled where there are no previous loans outstanding.

4. REPAYABLE in each case with interest and the costs of granting the present loan [b][together with the principal, interest and costs outstanding on the said previous loans][b] in fixed instalments of the amounts and on the dates specified in column 5 of Schedule A, such instalments to be credited to interest and principal in such proportion and amount as shall from time to time be fixed by the Revenue Authorities subject to the control of Government until the whole of the dues outstanding in each case shall have been repaid (Provided that any further interest, simple or compound, which may be chargeable for delay in payment, in accordance with the rules under the said Act shall be recoverable in addition to the said fixed instalments).

5. Each of these loans is granted subject to the provisions of the said Act and the Rules for the time being in force thereunder and to the following CONDITIONS, namely :—

(1) Each of these loans shall be applied solely to the purpose for which it is granted.

(2) The $\frac{\text{works}}{\text{objects}}$ for the purposes of which these loans are granted shall be $\frac{\text{completed}}{\text{carried out}}$ before the date specified in column 8 of Schedule A hereto in respect of each loan, or the subsequent date to which an extension of time may be granted by the Officer granting the loan.

(3) None of the Borrowers, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall transfer by way of mortgage, sale, gift, partition or otherwise any land mortgaged as security for these loans.

(4) The $\frac{\text{details of the encumbrances}}{\text{statements that there are no encumbrances}}$ now existing on the lands mortgaged by the Borrowers as security for these loans (which statements are contained in column 10 of Schedule A) are true and complete.

(5) Any instalment of any of these (and previous) loans shall be payable on such earlier date than the date herein fixed in this behalf as may be fixed in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decision shall be final).

(6) Any instalment of these (and previous) loans may be increased to such amount not exceeding double the amount herein fixed as may be determined in any year by the Sub-divisional Officer having regard to any exceptional agricultural conditions in the year (as to which conditions his decisions shall be final).

6. In default of the due observance by any one of the Borrowers of any of the foregoing conditions, or if any instalment is not paid by any Borrower within one month of the date fixed for its payment, the whole of the amounts for the time being outstanding against such Borrower may be recovered immediately, notwithstanding that the period fixed for payment has not elapsed.

6-A. When any instalment due by the borrower is not paid within one month of the date fixed for its payment, the granter, instead of proceeding under condition 6, may recover the unpaid instalment together with interest at the rate equal to the rate of interest fixed in the order granting the loan *plus* two per cent. from the date of default in payment of the said instalment until the whole of the amount of the said instalment together with interest thereon shall have been paid.

7. These loans shall be paid to the Borrowers on production of a certified copy of this Order at the Treasury at on the dates and in the instalments specified in respect of each Borrower in column 18 of Schedule A.

* * * * *

8. EACH OF US the persons mentioned as Borrowers in column 2 of Schedule A hereunder written who signed our names or whose thumb impressions have been recorded in column 13 of the said Schedule hereby agrees to all the terms and conditions of this Order and to the particulars specified in the said Schedule A so far as the said terms, conditions and particulars apply in respect of the loan granted to him, and each of us accepts the same as correct and his signature or thumb impression made in the said column 13 witnesses this his agreement and acceptance.

9. AND each of us further agrees that when any disbursement has been made to him, his signature or thumb impression, if made or recorded in Schedule B hereunder written, shall be evidence of his having duly received such disbursement to the amount therein specified.

Suretyship agreement.

10. We the persons who have signed our names or made our thumb-impressions in column 14 of the underwritten Schedule A as sureties, opposite the names of the Borrowers entered in column 2 of the same hereby declare that we are, as to any one or any two or more of us whose names or thumb-impressions are entered opposite the name of any Borrower, sureties for such Borrower and every one and every two or more of us so entered does and do hereby agree that if the said Borrower shall make default in payment of $\frac{\text{the loan now advanced to him}}{\text{his total tagai outstanding}}$ at any time when the same shall become payable, then the said monies shall be recoverable from us jointly and severally AND we hereby declare that our signatures or thumb-impressions made in column 14 of the said Schedule are evidence of this our agreement.

Mortgage agreement (as to mortgages by Borrowers).

11. EACH OF US BORROWERS who has signed his name or whose thumb-impression has been recorded in column 11 of the underwritten Schedule A does hereby agree to repay to the Government of Bombay $\frac{\text{the loan now advanced to him}}{\text{his total tagai outstandings}}$ and in consideration of the same and as security for the due repayment thereof each such Borrower hereby mortgages to the Government of Bombay the land specified opposite his name in column 9 of the said Schedule A in which lands he has the interest specified in column 10 of the said Schedule.

12. AND in the event of his making default in payment of any portion of the said monies on any of the dates fixed in or under the abovewritten Order for payment each such Borrower hereby agrees that the Government of Bombay shall be at liberty to cause the said lands to be sold and the proceeds to be applied in payment of the whole amount outstanding against him at the time of sale ; AND he the Borrower and each such Borrower further agrees that it shall be lawful for the Government of Bombay to cause the said lands to be sold without the intervention of the Court under section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) Where the said monies or any part thereof have become due and notice in writing requiring payment thereof has been served on the Borrower and he has made default in payment for three months after such service, or

(*b*) Where some interest on the loan(s) granted to the Borrower amounting to at least five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) is in arrears and unpaid for three months after becoming due.

13. AND each such Borrower hereby lastly agrees and declares that his signature or thumb-impression made in column 11 of the said Schedule A hereunder written is evidence of this his agreement.

Mortgage agreement (as to mortgages by persons other than Borrower).

14. EACH OF US being the persons who have signed our names or whose thumb-impressions have been recorded in column 16 of the underwritten Schedule A as Mortgagors hereby agrees as follows, namely :—

In consideration of the monies advanced to each Borrower (opposite whose name each Mortgagor has made his signature or thumb-impression and hereinafter referred to in this agreement as the Borrower) and as security for the due repayment of the same, each such Mortgagor hereby mortgages to the Government of Bombay the lands specified opposite his name in column 15 of the said Schedule A ;

AND in the event of the Borrower making default in payment of any portion the said monies on any of the dates fixed in or under the said Order for

payment each such Mortgagor hereby agrees to pay to the Government of Bombay the amount of default; AND each such Mortgagor also agrees that in the event of his making default in any such payment the Government of Bombay shall be at liberty to cause the said lands to be sold and the proceeds to be applied in payment of the amount of the said default; AND each such Mortgagor further agrees that it shall be lawful for the Government of Bombay to cause the said lands to be sold without the intervention of the Court under section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) Where the said monies or any part thereof have become due and notice in writing requiring payment thereof has been served on the Mortgagor and he has made default in payment for three months after such service, or

(*b*) Where some interest on the loan(s) granted to the Borrower amounting to at least five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) is in arrears and unpaid for three months after becoming due;

AND each such Mortagor lastly agrees and declares that his signature or thumb-impression made in column 16 of the said Schedule A hereunder written is evident of this his agreement.

* * * * *

Declaration by attesting witnesses.

15. We the persons who have signed our names or whose thumb-impressions have been recorded in column 12 and column 17 of Schedule A hereunder written as attesting witnesses hereby declare that we have and each of us declares that he has thereby attested the mortgage of the land described in column 9 or column 15 of the said Schedule by the persons mentioned in column 2 or column 16 of the said Schedule, as the case may be.

Schedule A referred to above.

1	2	3						4
		Details of previous loans						
		a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	
Serial Number.	Name and account number of borrower.	Date.	Amount.	Principal outstanding.	Rate of interest.	Interest outstanding.	Total outstanding.	Amount of Principal present loans.

5						6		
Consolidated instalments (including principal, interest and costs of previous and present loans) in which repayment is to be made with dates of payment.						Details of land in occupation of Borrowers.		
1st		2nd		3rd				
Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount	Date.	Survey number.	Area.	Assessment.

7	8	9				10
		Land mortgaged by Borrower (all in the village of and taluka of and district of unless otherwise stated).				
Purpose for which the loan is granted.	Date for completion of work or object of loan.	Survey number.	Area.	Assessment.	Remarks.	Statement of encumbrances (or that there are no encumbrances) and extent of interest of Borrower as to land in column 9.

(Continued)

Schedule A referred to above—contd.

11	12	13	14	15			
Signature or thumb-impression of Borrower in token of correctness of entries in Columns 9 and 10 and in evidence of the mortgage.	Signatures or thumb-impressions of attesting witnesses.	Signature or thumb-impression of Borrower in token of assent to conditions of the Order.	Signature or thumb-impressions of sureties.	Land mortgaged by persons other than the Borrower.			
				Survey number.	Area.	Assessment.	Remarks.

16	17	18					
Name, etc., and signature or thumb-impressions of Mortgagors of land entered in Column 15.	Signatures or thumb-impressions of attesting witnesses.	Instalments in which the loans are to be disbursed to the Borrowers.					
		1st		2nd		3rd	
		Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.

Schedule B referred to above.

Particulars of disbursements.

Serial number.	Name of person to whom the disbursement is made.	Date of first disbursement.	Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.	Date of second disbursement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Particulars of disbursements.

Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.	Date of third disbursement.	Amount.	Signature or thumb impression of person receiving disbursement.	Signature of disbursing officer.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Dated this day of

(Signature of Grantor or of Mamlatdar, if the Assistant or Deputy Collector is the Grantor).

S. 4 Co-operative Societies' Agricultural Loans Rules, 1922.

G. N., R. D., No. A-57, dated 4th July 1922 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1420).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules regulating the grant of loans to members of co-operative societies with unlimited liability registered under Act II of 1912, namely :—

1. *Short title and extent.*—(1) These rules may be called the Co-operative Societies' Agricultural Loans Rules, 1922.

(2) They shall apply to loans granted to members of Agricultural Co-operative Societies with unlimited liability only.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 ;

(*b*) "Taluka Officer" means the Mamlatdar of the taluka or any officer subordinate to him duly empowered by the Collector to grant takavi loans under the Act ;

(*c*) "Registrar" means the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay State, or any officer to whom he may delegate all or any of his powers and duties.

3. *Consent of Managing Committee.*—No member of an agricultural co-operative society with unlimited liability shall be granted a loan under the Act unless the consent of the Managing Committee of the Society of which he is a member has been obtained in writing.

4. *Application for loan.*—When the consent of the Society has been obtained as aforesaid the member may, at his option—

(*a*) apply to the Taluka Officer in the usual form attaching to the application, the written consent required by Rule 3. Such written consent shall specify the maximum loan to which the Managing Committee has given its consent and the amount already borrowed from the society ; the applicant shall also offer independent security, the society undertaking no responsibility of any kind for the repayment of the loan ; such application shall be dealt with thereafter as an application under the ordinary rules ; or

(*b*) request his society to obtain the loan on his behalf and to stand as surety for him.

5. *Society to submit a consolidated application for loans.*—The society shall, from time to time, prepare a list of members wishing to obtain loans under rule 4 (*b*) for whom it is willing to stand as surety, and shall submit such list to the Taluka Officer for disposal through the authorised Government Auditor of the society, provided that—

(1) the Society shall not stand as surety for any member for any amount exceeding Rs. 200.

(2) the Society shall not stand as surety for any loan repayable in instalments extending over more than two years ;

(3) the total amount of loan to be granted shall not exceed Rs. 2,500 per every 50 members ;

(4) the Society may charge the borrower such commission for its services, over and above the usual interest payable to Government on the loan, as may be determined at a general meeting of the society and approved by the Registrar ;

(5) the Society shall submit its consolidated application in the attached form ;

(6) loans may be advanced either on mortgage or personal security. In the latter case, the Managing Committee of the Society shall insist on the borrower producing one surety in addition to the society.

(7) the Society shall not undertake any duties or liabilities in connection with loans under the Act to non-members.

(8) the Society shall have been placed in the A or B class at the last preceding audit.

Note.—On the written request of any Society the restrictions imposed in clauses (1) and (3) of this rule may be relaxed by the Collector with the previous consent of the Registrar.

6. *Sanction of loan.*—The Taluka Officer on receipt of such application from a society shall, if it is certified by the authorised Government Auditor of the society to be in order and correct to the best of his knowledge, and if it complies with the conditions prescribed in rule 5, sanction the loan forthwith, provided that the takavi allotment at his disposal is sufficient.

7. *Execution of bonds.*—When the loan has been sanctioned, the whole amount shall be paid to a duly authorised representative of the society, who shall also be supplied with forms of bonds. The Society will be responsible for the execution of bonds, the distribution of the money among the applicants and the return of the bonds duly executed within 10 days to the Taluka Office. A copy of the resolution of the Managing Committee authorizing a member of the Society by name to sign the bond on behalf of the society as surety shall be attached by the society to every bond so signed by its representative.

8. *Recovery of loans.*—The Mamlatdar shall send each year to the society a list showing the names of members from whom recoveries are to be made under the Act in that year, the amounts of the instalments due (principal and interest separately) and due dates for repayment. The Society shall be responsible for collecting these instalments and remitting them to the Treasury within one month after the due date. In cases where the Society reports that it has been unable to recover the whole or part of an instalment, the Mamlatdar shall forthwith recover the amount from the borrower under the provisions of section 5 of the Act. In the event of a deficit remaining thereafter the Mamlatdar shall report the facts of the case through the Sub-Divisional Officer to the Registrar, who shall take such further steps under section 44 of Act II of 1912, to require the Society to make good the deficit, as may

seem to him necessary, unless the Sub-Divisional Officer agrees that a case has been made out for suspending or remitting the demand.

9. *Loans in normal years.*—Loans shall ordinarily be granted to members of Co-operative Societies with unlimited liability in years of scarcity only and in normal years shall be granted only with the prior consent of the Assistant Registrar.

10. *Ordinary rules applicable.*—Save as provided in these rules, rules under section 4 of the Act sall *mutatis mutandis*, apply to loans under these rules.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR TAKAVI.

(Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.)

1. Name of Society Unlimited.

2. Village.

3. Taluka.

4. Number of members—
   (*a*) agriculturists.
   (*b*) others

5. Date of last audit—
   Audit classification.

6. Working capital of Society—
   (*a*) deposits by members
   (*b*) deposits and loans by non-members
   (*c*) loans from Central Banks
   (*d*) share capital
   (*e*) reserve fund
   (*f*) other capital

7. Certified that the total takavi loan required by members of the Society is Rs. as shown in the attached schedule, and that the Society considers the valuations of the security in column 12 of the schedule be correct, and is willing to stand as surety for the abovementioned members and to abide by the rules under which these loans are made.

Date

Secretary, Chairman,

Committee Member,

Committee Member.

SCHEDULE I.

List of applicants for takavi under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

Serial No.	Name of member.	Amount required.	Object of loan.	Amount and date of repayment of Instalments.	Personal.	Security offered.						
						Mortgage.						
						Sur. No.	Area.	Tenure.	Incumbrances.	Assessment.	Net valuation after deducting column 10.	Signature of applicant in verification of these details.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Certified that the above entries in columns 7 to 11 are correct.

Talati.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).†

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2078/34, dated 22nd May 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 874). S. 15 (1)

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government under sub-section (*1*) of section 15 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), entrusted to the Provincial Government by the notification of the Government of India, Department of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs, No. N. 478/38, dated the 23rd March 1939, and in supersession of Government Notification, Political and Services Department, No. 2078/34, dated the 30th June 1938, the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to appoint

(*i*) in the Presidency town of Bombay, the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, and

(*ii*) elsewhere in the State of Bombay, the District Judges within their respective jurisdictions,

to determine the disputes referred to in sub-section (*1*) of the said section 15 of the said Act arising between the telegraph authority and a local authority.

† For entrustment of functions of the Central Government under section 15 of the Act, see G. of I., Dept. of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs, Notification No. N. 478/38, 23rd March 1939, under section 124 (*1*) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886 (VI OF 1886).

G. N., G. D., No. 624, dated 13th Feb. 1889, para. 1 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 124). S. 6

Under section 6 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to establish in the City of Bombay a General Registry Office for the purposes specified in the said section under the charge of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appointed for the territories under the administration of the Government of Bombay.

G. N., G. D., No. 3348, dated 25th Sept. 1888 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 771). S. 6 (1) (b)

In exercise of the power conferred by section 6, clause 1 (*b*), of Act VI of 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps, Bombay, to be Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories under the administration of the Government of Bombay.

G. N., G. D., No. 1878, dated 10th May 1895 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 579). S. 9

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the Sub-Registrar of Bombay under Act III of 1877 to certify, in the absence from the City of Bombay of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, copies of entries required by section 8 of the said Act to be given to persons applying for them.

G. N., G. D., No. 624, dated 13th Feb. 1889, para. 2 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 124). S. 12

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4421, dated 23rd October 1889.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1732, dated 25th March 1908.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 481, dated 2nd October 1924.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 481, dated 4th December 1928.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 3144/33, dated 11th December 1939.
Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 6008/33 (d), dated 16th January 1951.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under section 12 of the said Act, to make the following appointments—

(*a*) by virtue of their office, all persons appointed Registrars of Districts under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for the local areas within their respective Districts;

(*b*) by virtue of their office, all persons appointed under the said Registration Act as Sub-Registrars or as Joint Sub-Registrars of the Sub-Districts mentioned in List A to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for the local areas respectively defined by the corresponding entries in the third column of the said list;

(*c*) by name, the Ministers of Religion mentioned in List B to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for the territories under the administration of the Government of Bombay.

A.—By virtue of office.

District.	Persons.	Local areas.
Bombay ...	Sub-Registrar of Bombay	State of Bombay.
	Joint Sub-Registrar of Bombay	
Ahmedabad ...	Joint Sub-Registrars, Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad District.
Broach and Panch Mahals.	Sub-Registrar, Broach	Broach, Ankleshwar, Jambusar and Vagra talukas of Broach and Panch Mahals District.
	Sub-Registrar, Godhra	Godhra, Dhond and Kalol talukas and Jhalod and Halol petas of Broach and Panch Mahals District.
Kaira ...	Sub-Registrar, Kaira	Kaira District.
Surat ...	Joint Sub-Registrars, Surat	Surat District.
Kolaba ...	Sub-Registrar, Alibag	Kolaba District.
Ratnagiri ...	Sub-Registrar, Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri District.
Thana ...	Sub-Registrar, Thana	Thana District.
Ahmednagar ...	Sub-Registrar, Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar District.
East Khandesh ...	Sub-Registrar, Jalgaon	East Khandesh District.
West Khandesh ...	Sub-Registrar, Dhulia	West Khandesh District.
Nasik ...	Sub-Registrar, Nasik	Nasik District.
Poona ...	Joint Sub-Registrars, Haveli	Poona District.
Satara ...	Joint Sub-Registrars, Satara	Satara North District.
Sholapur ...	Joint Sub-Registrars, Sholapur	Sholapur District.
Belgaum ...	Sub-Registrar, Belgaum	Belgaum District.
Bijapur ...	Sub-Registrar, Bijapur	Bijapur District.
Dharwar ...	Sub-Registrar, Dharwar	Dharwar District.
Kanara ...	Sub-Registrar, Karwar	Kanara District.
Bombay Suburban ...	Sub-Registrar, Bandra	Bombay Suburban District.
Sabar Kantha ...	Sub-Registrar, Himatnagar	Sabar Kantha District.
Banas Kantha ...	Sub-Registrar, Palanpur	Banas Kantha District.
Baroda ...	Sub-Registrar, Baroda	Baroda District.
Mehsana ...	Sub-Registrar, Mehsana	Mehsana District.
Amreli ...	Sub-Registrar, Amreli	Amreli District.
Satara South ...	Sub-Registrar, Sangli	Satara South District.
Kolhapur ...	Sub-Registrar, Karvir	Kolhapur.

B.—By Name.

G. N., G. D., No. 4422, dated 5th Nov. 1890 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1114). S. 12

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1606, dated 4th April 1910.
Modified by G. N., G. D., No. 3083-A, dated 15th May 1912.
Modified by G. N., G. D., No. 481, dated 27th October 1921.
Modified by G. N., G. D., No. 481, dated 22nd February 1923.
Modified by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 1826/33, dated 4th June 1952.

Under Section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following persons by virtue of their offices, as Registrars of Births and Deaths for the areas marked against their names :—

Station.	Designation.	Area of Jurisdiction.
	Church of England.	
* *	* *	*
* *	* *	*
Ahmedabad ...	Chaplain Christ's Church	Bombay Presidency.
Ahmednagar ...	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	The Missionary in charge Mission Church ...	Do.
Bandra ...	The Church Trustee, St. Stepen's Church ...	Do.
Belgaum ...	The Chaplain of Belgaum, Fort and Camp ...	Do.
Bijapur ...	The Clergyman or Officer in charge of Church Establishment.	Do.
Bhusaval ...	The Railway Chaplain in charge Church Establishment.	Do.
Bombay (St. Thomas' Cathedral).	The Senior Chaplain	Do.
Broach ...	The Clergyman or Officer in Charge St. Mathias' Church.	Do.
Bombay (Byculla) ...	Chaplain, Chirst Church	Do.
Bombay (Colaba) ...	Chaplain of the Church of St. John the Evangelist.	Do.
Dapoli ...	The Clergyman or Officer in charge St. John's Church.	Do.
*Devlali ...	The Clergyman or Officer in Charge St. John's Church.	Do.
Dharwar ...	Do.	Do.
Bombay (Girgaon) ...	The Clergyman in charge Mission Church ...	Do.

* These notifications are printed, *infra*.

This order is modified by Notn. No. 481, G.D., 27th Oct. 1921, printed below.

Station.	Designation.	Area of Jurisdiction.
	Church of England—contd.	
Ghorepuri ...	Chaplain	Bombay Presidency.
Igatpuri ...	The Railway Chaplain, St. Mathias' Church ...	Do.
Junnar ...	The Clergyman or Officer in charge Church Establishment.	Do.
Bombay (Kamathipura).	Do. St. Paul's Church ...	Do.
Karagav ...	Do. Church Establishment ...	Do.
Karwar ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
Kaira ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
Kirkee ...	Chaplain	Do.
Khadambe ...	The Clergyman or Officer in charge Church Establishment.	Do.
Khandala ...	Do. Christ Church ...	Do.
Lonavli ...	The Railway Chaplain in charge of Church Establishment.	Do.
Malegaon ...	The Clergyman or Officer in charge Church Establishment.	Do.
Bombay (Malabar Hill).	The Archdeacon in charge All Saints Church ...	Do.
Matheran ...	The Clergyman or Superintendent in charge St. Paul's Church.	Do.
Bombay (Mazgaon) ...	The Clergyman or Officer in charge St. Peter's Church.	Do.
Nasik ...	Do. Church Establishment	Do.
Panchgani ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
Poona (Panch Howds) ...	The Clergyman or Officer in charge of the Church of the Holy Name.	Do.
Bombay (Parel) ...	Do. St. Mary's Church	Do.
Poona ...	The Chaplain, St. Mary's Church	Do.
Do.	Do. St. Paul's Church	Do.
Do. ...	The Clergyman in charge of Church Mission Society.	Do.
Bombay (Prince's Dock)	The Harbour Chaplain, St. Nicholas Church ...	Do.
Purandhar ...	The Chaplain of St. Mary's Church, Poona, in charge Purandhar Church.	Do.
Ratnagiri ...	The Clergyman or Officer in charge Church Establishment.	Do.
Satara ...	The Chaplain, St. Thomas' Church	Do.
Sholapur ...	The Railway Chaplain, Christ Church ...	Do.

Station.	Designation.	Area of Jurisdiction.
	Church of England—concld.	
Surat ...	The Clergyman or Officer in charge Christ Church.	Bombay Presidency.
Thana ...	The Church Trustee in charge St. James' Church.	Do.
	Church of Scotland.	
Bombay ...	Minister for the time being in charge of any Baptismal or Burial Registers belonging to the station.	Bombay Presidency.
*	* * *	*
Poona ...	Minister for the time being in charge of any Baptismal or Burial Registers belonging to the station.	Bombay Presidency.
Kirkee ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
	Roman Catholic Vicars and Chaplains under the Archdiocese of Bombay.	
Bombay (Kalbadevi) ...	The Vicar of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope	Bombay Presidency.
Bombay (Mazgaon) ...	Do. of N. S. de Rozario	Do.
Bombay (Mazagaon) ...	Do. of St. Anne's	Do.
Bombay (Upper Mahim)	Do. of N. S. de Victoria's	Do.
Bandra ...	Do. of St. Peter's Church	Do.
Salsette (Juvem) ...	Do. of St. Joseph's Church ..	Do.
Trombay (Mane) ...	Do. of St. Anthony's Church ...	Do.
Salsette (Candoli) ...	Do. of N. S. de Assumption. ...	Do.
Salsette (Culvem) ...	Do. of the Cathedral of Sacred Heart Church.	Do.
Bombay (Colaba) ...	The Roman Catholic Chaplain ...	Do.
Bombay ...	The Vicar of Mount Carmel (Fort Chapel) ...	Do.
Bombay (Grant Road)	The Roman Catholic Chaplain ...	Do.
Ahmedabad ...	Do.	Do.
* *	* *	*
Bombay (Sewri) ...	The Municipal Registrar of Deaths ...	Bombay Presidency.

G. N., G. D., No. 3083-A, dated 15th May 1912 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 729). S. 12

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), and in supersession of so much of Government Notification in the General Department, No. 4422, dated the 5th November 1890, as relates to the appointment of the clergyman or officer in charge Christ Church Mahableshwar, as Registrar of Births and Deaths for the area marked against his name, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Superintendent of Mahableshwar by virtue of his office, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for Mahableshwar in the Satara District.

S. 12

G. N., G. D., No. 481, dated 27th Oct. 1921 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2779).

Modified by G. N., G. D., No. 481, dated 22nd February 1923.

Under section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1886, and in modification of Government Notification No. 4422, dated the 5th November 1890, the Governor with the concurrence of his Ministers, is pleased to appoint the following persons, by virtue of their offices, as Registrars of Births and Deaths for the areas marked against their names :—

Station.	Designation.	Area of Jurisdiction.
Deolali ...	Cantonment Magistrate ...	Cantonment limits.
Manmad ...	Resident Magistrate	Nandgaon Taluka [Please see Notification No. 481, G. D., 22nd February 1923, printed below.]

S. 12

G. N., G. D., No. 481, dated 22nd Feb. 1923 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 405).

Under section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886) and in modification of Government Notification No. 481, dated the 27th October 1921, so far as it relates to the appointment of the Resident Magistrate, Manmad, as Registrar of Births and Deaths, the Governor with the concurrence of his Ministers is pleased to appoint the Mamlatdar of Nandgaon Taluka in Nasik District, by virtue of his office, to be the Registar of Births and Deaths having jurisdiction over the Nandgaon Taluka of the Nasik District.

S. 12

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 1826/33, dated 4th June 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, Government is pleased to cancel the appointments of Roman Catholic Clergymen as Registrars of Births and Deaths made under Government Notification, General Department, No. 4422, dated 5th November 1890, as amended by Government Notification No. 1606, dated 4th April 1910.

Ss. 26, 28 & 36.

G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 1173, 19th July 1888, republished in G. N., G. D., No. 2600, dated 25th July 1888 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 622).

Amended by G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 185, dated 27th July 1894.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 7224-A, dated 19th December 1911.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8647, dated 4th February 1937.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8647 (a), dated 13th August 1938.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8647, dated 20th March 1939.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules made under sections 26, 28 and 36* of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, No. VI of 1886 :—

1. In these rules unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "the Act" means the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886;

* The powers under these sections now vest in the State Government.

(2) "schedule" means a schedule to these rules;

(3) "Registrar-General" and "Registrar" mean respectively a Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and a Registrar of Births and Deaths appointed under the Act; and

(4) "sign" used with reference to a person who is unable to write his name includes mark.

2. Notices of births and deaths shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule A and Schedule B, respectively.

3. Every such notice shall be signed by the person giving it and shall specify the capacity in which the person claims to be authorized to give it.

3-A. The notice shall be presented to the Registrar in person unless—

(*i*) the signature of the person giving the notice is known to the Registrar, or

(*ii*) the signature on the notice has been duly authenticated by (*a*) a Magistrate under his signature and official seal or (*b*) by a gazetted officer of Government whose signature is known to the Registrar.

4. Every such notice shall ordinarily be presented to the Registrar for the local area in which the birth or death occurred within three months of the date of the birth or death to which it refers, as the case may be:

Provided that the Registrar may, of his own authority for any reason which he considers sufficient, accept notice of a birth or death at any time within six months from the date of its occurrence and with the special sanction in writing of the Registrar-General after that time.

5. An appeal against an order of a Registrar refusing to register a birth or death on any other ground than that referred to in proviso (*a*) to section 19 of the Act shall lie to the Registrar-General who may in his discretion either confirm the order of the Registrar or direct him to register the birth or death.

6. Registers of births and deaths shall be kept in the forms set forth in Schedule C and Schedule D, respectively.

7. When a birth or death has occurred during a journey, or when a person giving notice of birth or death was compelled by duty or urgent necessity, or unavoidable accident to leave the local area in which such birth or death occurred so soon after its occurrence that he was unable to give the prescribed notice to the Registrar for that local area, any Registrar may receive notice of such birth or death and register the same as if it were a birth or death which had occurred within the local area for which he has been appointed.

8. The provisions of Rule 4, as to the time within which notice of a birth or death must be given, shall apply to every notice of a birth or death given under the circumstances described in the last foregoing rule.

9. In every case of a birth or death admitted to registration under Rule 7 the Registrar to whom the notice of the birth or death is given shall record in his register the reason why the notice was not given to the Registrar of the local area within which the birth or death occurred, and shall within one week from the date of the registration of the birth or death forward to the Registrar-General, and to the Registrar of the local area within which the birth or death occurred, a copy of the entry in the register relating to the birth or death.

Every Registrar shall paste into a book kept by him for the purpose all copies of entries received by him under this rule, and the book containing the copies shall be at all reasonable times open to inspection by any person desiring to inspect it.

10. The Registrar for any local area including a port may register any birth or death which has occurred on the high seas on board any ship arriving at such port :

Provided that notice of the birth or death is given to such Registrar within sixty days after the arrival of the ship.

In the notice of such birth or death and in the entry thereof in the register there shall be specified in lieu of the name of the place at which the name of the ship on which the event occurred and the name of the Commander of the ship and the approximate latitude and longitude of the ship's position at the time of the birth or death.

11. Every certificate of registration of a birth or death given by a Registrar under Section 23 of the Act shall be in the form set forth in Schedule E.

12. At the foot of every copy of an entry given under section 9 or section 25 of the Act there shall be written a certificate dated and subscribed by the Registrar-General or officer authorised under section 9 or by the Registrar as the case may be that the copy is a true copy of the entry.

13. Every Registrar shall keep in the form set forth in Schedule F a register of all certificates of registration and copies of entries given by him.

Every Registrar-General shall keep a register in a similar form of all copies given by him of entries in the certified copies of the registers sent to his office.

14. The copies of entries, births and deaths which Registrars are required by section 24 of the Act to send to the Registrar-General shall be certified in the form set forth in Schedule G, and shall be sent at intervals of three months on or as nearly as possible after the 1st January, April, July and October in each year.

Should no entries be made in a register during the preceding three months, a certificate to this effect shall be sent to the Registrar-General.

15. The indexes which are required by section 7 of the Act to be made of the certified copies of the registers of births, deaths and marriages sent to the office of the Registrar-General shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule H, Schedule I and Schedule J, respectively.

Every entry in an index shall be made alphabetically with reference to the initial letter of the name of the person indicated by the entry :

Provided that in the case of a person, who is not of European descent and whose name is not given, the entry in the index of certified copies of the registers of births shall be made with reference to the initial letter of the name of his father, with a note "child of" in the first column of the index.

Provided, further, that in the case of an illegitimate person whose paternity is not admitted and whose name is not given, the entry in the index of certified copies of the registers of births shall be made with reference to the initial letter of the name of his mother with a note "child of" in the first column of the index.

In the index of certified copies of entries of marriages, the names of both the husband and the wife must be indexed.

In the case of the person of European descent the initial letter will be the first letter of the surname; and in the case of any other person the first letter of his name and not that of his rank, title or class.

16. A Registrar may, of his own motion, correct in manner prescribed in section 28 of the Act any error in form made in an entry of a birth or death in a register of births or register of deaths kept by him under the Act.

In every case in which an entry is corrected under this rule intimation thereof shall (if practicable) be communicated within one week from the date of the correction being made to the person who gave the notice of the birth or death.

17. When an error in substance in any entry of a birth or death in a register of births or register of deaths is asserted to have been made the Registrar may correct the error in manner prescribed in Section 28 of the Act on application made in writing and signed in the presence of two witnesses attesting the signature by any person authorised under section 20 or 21 as the case may be to give notice of the birth or death to which the entry relates:

Provided that the Registrar is satisfied that the application is well founded.

An appeal against an order of a Registrar under this rule refusing to correct an asserted error in an entry in a register shall lie to the Registrar-General who may in his discretion either confirm the order of the Registrar or direct him to correct the error.

18. Without the special sanction in writing of the Registrar-General an application for the correction of an entry in a register of births or register of deaths shall not be entertained after the expiration of one year from the date on which the notice of the birth or death was given.

19. The sums specified in Schedule K shall be the fees payable under the sections of the Act there referred to:

Provided that warrant officers and other ranks of the Armed Forces of the Union shall be exempted from the payment of such fees.

Provided further that a Department of the Government of Bombay shall also be exempt from the payment of such fees.

20. Every Registrar-General and every Registrar, who is a Government servant and not a minister of religion shall keep a register in the form set forth in Schedule L of all fees realized under these rules, and shall forward such fees at the end of each month to the nearest treasury to be credited to Government. The Treasury Officer shall give each Registrar a certificate of the amount so credited, and the Registrar shall send a copy of the certificate to the Registrar-General. Registrars who are not Government servants or who are ministers of religion may retain for their own use any fees which they may realize under these rules.

SCHEDULE A.

Notice of Birth.

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths for.....

I, (†)

hereby give notice for the purposes of Section 19 of Act VI of 1886 that on (††) (‡‡) (§) the wife of (¶) gave birth to a male/famale child which has been named

§ is by race and by religion

¶ is by race and by religion

and by occupation.

For provisions of Section 20 of Act VI of 1886, see page *infra*.

I am qualified under Section 20 of Act VI of 1886 to give notice of this birth inasmuch as I.....

I have satisfied myself of the truth of all the facts above stated.

Date.

Signature.....

Occupation.....

Residence.....

When the signature of the person giving notice is not known to the Registrar, the following certificate should be filled up :—

I, ( ), being a Magistrate exercising jurisdiction / Gazetted officer of Government in the in Department, hereby certify that affixed his signature above in my presence and that the said is known to me.

Seal of the Magistrate

.....

.....

Signature and Designation of certifying Officer.

The following extracts from Act VI of 1886 and the Rules framed thereunder are printed below for public information:—

Act VI of 1886.

S. 19.—Every Registrar of Births and Deaths, on receipt of notice of a birth or death within the local area or among the class for which he is appointed shall, if the

† Name in full. †† Enter date. ‡‡ Enter the name of town or village.
§ Enter mother's name. ¶ Enter father's name.

notice is given within the prescribed time and in the prescribed mode by a person authorised by this Act to give the notice, forthwith make an entry of the birth or death in the proper register book :

Provided that—

(*a*) if he has reason to believe the notice to be in any respect false, he may refuse to register the birth or death until he receives an order from the Judge of the District Court directing him to make the entry and prescribing the manner in which the entry is to be made : and

(*b*) he shall not enter in the register the name of any person as father of an illegitimate child, unless at the request of the mother and of the person acknowledging himself to be the father of the child.

S. 20.—Any of the following persons may give notice of a birth namely :—

(*a*) the father or mother of the child ;

(*b*) any person present at the birth ;

(*c*) any person occupying at the time of the birth any part of the house wherein the child was born and having knowledge of the child having been born in the house ;

(*d*) any medical practitioner in attendance after the birth and having personal knowledge of the birth having occurred ;

(*e*) any person having charge of the child.

S. 22.—(*1*) When an entry of a birth or death has been made by the Registrar of Births and Deaths under section 19, the person giving notice of the birth or death must sign the entry in the register in the presence of the Registrar :

Provided that it shall not be necessary for the person giving notice to attend before the Registrar or to sign the entry in the register if he has given such notice in writing and has furnished to the satisfaction of the Registrar such evidence of his identity as may be required by any Rules made by the State Government in this behalf.

(*2*) Until the entry has been so signed or the conditions specified in the proviso to sub-section (*1*) have been complied with, the birth or death shall not be deemed to be registered under this Act.

(*3*) When the birth of an illegitimate child is registered, and the mother and the person acknowledging himself to be the father of the child jointly request that that person may be registered as the father, the mother and that person must both sign the entry in the register in the presence of the Registrar.

S. 23.—The Registrar of Births and Deaths shall, on application made at the time of registering any birth or death by the person giving notice of the birth or death and on payment by him of the prescribed fee, give to the applicant a certificate in the prescribed form, signed by the Registrar, of having registered the birth or death.

Rules under Act VI of 1886.

Rule 2.—Notices of births and deaths shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule A and Schedule B respectively.

N.B.—The fee payable under section 23 for a certificate of registration of a birth or death is one Rupee.

Rule 3.—Every such notice shall be signed by the person giving it, and shall specify the capacity in which the person claims to be authorised to give it.

Rule 3A.—The notice shall be presented to the Registrar in person unless

(*i*) the signature of the person giving the notice is known to the Registrar, or

(*ii*) the signature on the notice has been duly authenticated by (*a*) a Magistrate under his signature and official seal or (*b*) by a gazetted officer of Government whose signature is known to the Registrar.

Rule 4.—Every such notice shall ordinarily be presented to the Registrar for the local area in which the birth or death occurred within three months of the date of the birth or death to which it refers, as the case may be :

Provided that the Registrar may, of his own authority, for any reason which he considers sufficient, accept notice of a birth or death at any time within six months from the date of its occurrence and with the special sanction in writing of the Registrar-General after that time.

Rule 7.—When a birth or death has occurred during a journey,

or when the person giving notice of birth or death was compelled, by duty or urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, to leave the local area in which such birth or death occurred so soon after its occurrence that he was unable to give the prescribed notice to the Registrar for that local area,

any Registrar may receive notice of such birth or death and register the same as if it were a birth or death which had occurred within the local area for which he has been appointed.

SCHEDULE B.

Notice of Death.

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths for.....

I, (*) hereby give notice for the purposes of section 19 of Act VI of 1886 that on (†) at (‡) (§) died of.....

The deceased was by race and by religion and by occupation and was aged years.

The deceased's father (*) $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{was}}$ by race and by religion and by occupation

The deceased's mother (*) $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{was}}$ by race and by religion

‖The deceased's husband (*) $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{was}}$ by race and by religion)

---

* Name in full. † Enter date. ‡ Enter the name of town or village.
§ Enter name, surname, etc., of deceased. ‖ If deceased was a married woman or a widow.

(*c*) any person occupying at the time of the death any part of the house wherein the death occurred and having knowledge of the deceased having died in the house ;

(*d*) any person in attendance during the last illness of the deceased ;

(*e*) any person who has seen the body of the deceased after death.

S. 22.—(*1*) When an entry of a birth or death has been made by the Registrar of Births and Deaths under section 19, the person giving notice the birth or death must sign the entry in the register in the presence of the Registrar :

Provided that it shall not be necessary for the person giving notice to attend before the Registrar or to sign the entry in the register if he has given such notice in writing and has furnished to the satisfaction of the Registrar such evidence of his identity as may be required by any Rules made by the State Government in this behalf.

(*2*) Until the entry has been so signed or the conditions specified in the proviso to sub-section (*1*) have been complied with the birth or death shall not be deemed to be registered under this Act.

* * * * * * *

S. 23.—The Registrar of Births and Deaths shall, on application made at the time of registering any birth or death by the person giving notice of the birth or death and on payment by him of the prescribed fee, give to the applicant a certificate in the prescribed form, signed by the Registrar, of having registered the birth or death.

Rules under Act VI of 1886.

Rule 2.—Notices of Births and Deaths shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule A and Schedule B respectively.

Rule 3.—Every such notice shall be signed by the person giving it, and shall specify the capacity in which the person claims to be authorised to give it.

Rule 3-A.—The notice shall be presented to the Registrar in person unless—

(*i*) the signature of the person giving the notice is known to the Registrar, or

(*ii*) the signature on the notice has been duly authenticated by (*a*) a Magistrate under his signature and official seal or (*b*) by a gazetted officer of Government whose signature is known to the Registrar.

Rule 4.—Every such notice shall ordinarily be presented to the Registrar for the local area in which the birth or death occurred within three months of the date of the birth or death to which it refers, as the case may be :

Provided that the Registrar may, of his own authority, for any reason which he considers sufficient, accept notice of a birth or death at any time within six months from the date of its occurrence and with the special sanction in writing of the Registrar General after that time.

Rule 7.—When a birth or death has occurred during a journey,

N.B.—The fee payable under section 23 for a certificate of registration of a birth or death is one Rupee.

and by occupation

I am qualified under section 21 of Act VI of 1886 to give notice of this death inasmuch as I _____

I have satisfied myself of the truth of all the facts above stated.

For provisions of section 21 of Act VI of 1886, see page *infra*.

Date.

Signature.....

Occupation.....

Residence.....

When the signature of the person giving notice is not known to the Registrar, the following certificate should be filled up :—

I, ( ), being a Magistrate exercising jurisdiction / Gazetted officer of Government in the in _____ Department, hereby certify that affixed his signature above in my presence and that the said is known to me.

Seal of Magistrate.

.....

.....

Signature and Designation of certifying Officer

The following extracts from Act VI of 1886 and the Rules framed thereunder are printed below for public information :—

Act VI of 1886.

S. 19.—Every Registrar of Births and Deaths, on receipt of notice of a birth or death within the local area or among the class for which he is appointed shall, if the notice is given within the prescribed time and in the prescribed mode by a person authorised by this Act to give the notice, forthwith make an entry of the birth or death in the proper register book :

Provided that—

(*a*) if he has reason to believe the notice to be in any respect false, he may refuse to register the birth or death until he receives an order from the Judge the District Court directing him to make the entry and prescribing the manner in which the entry is to be made ;

* * * * * * *

S. 21.—Any of the following persons may give notice of a death, namely :—

(*a*) any relative of the deceased having knowledge of any of the particulars required to be registered concerning the death ;

(*b*) any person present at the death ;

or when the person giving notice of a birth or death was compelled by duty or urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, to leave the local area in which such birth or death occurred so soon after its occurrence that he was unable to give the prescribed notice to the Registrar for that local area,

any Registrar may receive notice of such birth or death, and register the same as if it were a birth or death which had occurred within the local area for which he has been appointed.

SCHEDULE C.

Register of Births.

(Rule 6.)

1. Serial number.

2. Date of birth.

3. Place of birth.

4. Name, if any.

5. Sex.

6. Name, race, religion and occupation of father.

7. Name, race and religion of mother.

8. Signature, description and residence of person giving notice. (*Signature to appear only when the notice is presented personally to Registrar.*)

9. Signature, description and residence of mother, and person acknowledging himself to be father [*column only to be used in the case referred to in section 19, proviso (b), and section 22, sub-section (3)*].

10. Reason why notice was not given to Registrar within whose local area birth occurred (*column only to be used in the case of a birth registered under Rule 7*).

11. Date of registration.

12. Signature of Registrar.

13. Rectification of error in entry.

SCHEDULE D.

Register of Deaths.

(Rule 6.)

1. Serial number.

2. Date of death.

3. Place of death.

4. Name, sex, race, religion and occupation of deceased.

5. Name, race, religion and occupation of parents of deceased.

6. When deceased was a married woman or a widow, name, race, religion and occupation of the husband or late husband.

7. Age of deceased.
8. Cause of death.
9. Signature, description and residence of person giving notice. (*Signature to appear only when the notice is presented personally to Registrar.*)
10. Reason why notice was not given to Registrar within whose local area death occurred (*column only to be used in the case of a death registered under Rule 7*).
11. Date of registration.
12. Signature of Registrar.
13. Rectification of error in entry.

SCHEDULE E.

Certificate of Registration of Birth or Death.

(Rule 11.)

Certified that I have this day registered the birth (*or* death) to which the entry in the Register of Births (*or* Deaths) of which a true copy is above written, relates.

Dated the of

A.B.,
Registrar of Births and Deaths
for (*local area or class*).

SCHEDULE F.

Register of Certificates of Registration or copies of entries granted.

(Rule 13.)

1. Serial number.
2. Name and residence of person applying for certificate or copy.
3. Date of application.
4. Nature of certificate or copy granted.
5. Date of grant of certificate or copy.
6. Fee paid.
7. Initials of Registrar.
8. Remarks.

SCHEDULE G.

Certificate of truth of copies of entries sent to Registrar-General.

(Rule 14.)

Certified that the above, which contains entries from No. regarding to No. regarding , is a true copy of all the entries in the Register of Births (or Register of Deaths, *as the case may be*) kept by me for the three months ending day of 19

Dated the of

(Signature)
Registrar of Births and Deaths
for (*local area or class*).

SCHEDULE H.

Index of certified copies of Registers of Births.

(Rule 15.)

Name and sex.
Father's name.
Date.
Place.
Reference to certified copy of Register.

SCHEDULE I.

Index of certified copies of Registers of Deaths.

(Rule 15.)

Name and sex.
Father's name.
Date.
Place.
Reference to certified copy of Register.

SCHEDULE J.

Index of certified copies of entries of Marriages.

(Rule 15.)

Name of (husband) (wife).
Date.
Place.
Reference to certified copy of entry.

SCHEDULE K.

Fees leviable under Sections 8, 23 and 25 of the Act.

(Rule 19.)

	Rs.	a.	p.
(*i*) Under section 8 for inspection of indexes in the office of a Registrar-General—			
(*a*) for the first year	1	0	0
(*b*) for every additional year, four annas up to a maximum for one inspection of	5	0	0
(*ii*) Under section 8 for each copy of an entry in a certified copy of a register in the office of a Registrar-General ...	1	0	0
(*iii*) Under section 23 for a certificate of registration of birth or death	1	0	0
(*iv*) Under section 25 for search in a register of births or deaths—			
(*a*) for the first year	1	0	0
(*b*) for every additional year, four annas up to a maximum for one search of	5	0	0
(*v*) Under section 25 for each copy of an entry given by a Registrar	1	0	0

SCHEDULE L.

Register of fees.

(Rule 20.)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of receipt.
3. From whom received.
4. On what account received.
5. Section of Act under which chargeable.
6. Amount of fee.
7. Signature of Registrar-General or officer authorised under section 9 of the Act (or Registrar, *as the case may be*).
8. Signature of Treasury official, and date of receipt in Treasury.
9. Remarks.

S. 35 (2) **G. N., G. D., No. 1939 dated 23rd May 1894 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 465).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 35 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the respective officers and persons in whose custody the registers and records referred to in sub-section (*1*) of the said section are kept, in accordance with rules for the time being in force under clause (*f*) of section 36 of the said Act, to certify such copies of entries in those registers or records as are required by sub-section (*1*) of section 35 of the said Act to be given to persons applying for them.

S. 35 (2) **G. N., G. D., No. 1878-A, dated 10th May 1895 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 579).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 35 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the Sub-Registrar of Bombay under Act III of 1887 to certify, in the absence from the City of Bombay of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, all such copies of entries in registers and records referred to in sub-section (*1*) of the said section as are by the said section required to be given to persons applying for them.

S. 35A (1) **G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 1557, 20th Oct. 1890, republished in G. N., G. D., No. 4342, dated 29th Oct. 1890 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1085).**

In exercise of the power conferred by section 35A (*1*) of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, as amended by Act XVI of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Commissioners for the purpose of examining and verifying

the registers or records which have already been, or may hereafter be, sent under section 32 to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Bombay Presidency :—

The Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Bombay Presidency.

The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bombay.

The Registrar of the Bombay Diocese.

S. 36 (a)

G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 296, 26th Oct. 1894, republished in G. N., G. D., No. 4053, dated 31st Oct. 1894.

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8647, dated 20th May 1938.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8647 (b), dated 13th August 1938.

In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 1173, dated the 19th July 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules under section 36 (*a*) *of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886.

1. The following fees shall be payable under section 35 of the said Act, namely :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For inspection of the descriptive list of registers or records delivered to the Registrar-General by Commissioners appointed under Chapter V of the said Act	1	0	0
For each copy of an entry in any register or record described in the above-mentioned descriptive lists	1	0	0

Provided that warrant officers and other ranks of the Armed Forces of the Union shall be exempted from the payment of the foregoing fees, when the same are payable to a Registrar-General or a Government servant who is not a minister of religion.

Provided further that a Department of the Government of Bombay shall also be exempt from the payment of the foregoing fees.

2. When fees payable under the foregoing rule are received by a Registrar-General or any person being a Government servant and not a minister of religion having the custody of any such registers or records as aforesaid, they shall be entered in a register and otherwise treated, as if they were fees realised under the rules published under the Notification No. 1173, dated 19th July 1888, above referred to. When such fees are received by any other person, they may be retained by such person.

* The powers under this section now vest in the State Government.

THE INDIAN TRAMWAYS ACT, 1886 (XI OF 1886).

G. N., P. W. D., No. 84, dated 9th Nov. 1887 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 899). S. 2

Under the provisions of section 2 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the whole of the State of Bombay, except the City of Bombay.

G. N., G. D., No. 3097, dated 15th July 1896 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 691). S. 26 State of Bombay Tramway Rules.

Amended by G. N., P. W. D., No. 2322/36, dated 23rd February 1939.
Amended by G. N., P. W. D., No. 2322/36, dated 25th July 1942.

The following Rules made in exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, are published under section 26 of the said Act for general information :—

RULES.

1. *Short title.*—The Rules may be cited as "The State of Bombay Tramway Rules".

They shall apply to all tramways in the State of Bombay which are wholly within a municipal area or which are declared by Parliament by law not to be railways in pursuance of clause (20) of article 366 of the Constitution, constructed under "The Indian Tramways Act, 1886".

2. *Interpretation.*—The several words and expressions defined in section 3 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, have in these Rules the same meanings respectively as are therein assigned to them.

3. *Form of application by local authorities for an Order.*—Every application by a local authority for an Order authorizing it to construct a tramway under the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, shall be made in duplicate in the following form :—

"To

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

Public Works Department.

Sir,

The (here the local authority applying should be designated by its proper title) having, by resolution passed at a general meeting of the (Local Board, Municipality or other body, as the case may be) duly convened for the purpose, a certified copy of which resolution is hereto annexed, decided that it is desirable that a tramway should be constructed and worked from to a distance of not more than miles, I am instructed to submit this application on their behalf under section 4 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, to the State Government for an Order authorizing them to construct the said tramway.

/This application is made with the consent of the , which is the road-authority of the road which is to be traversed by the tramway, as given in the resolution of that , dated , of which a certified copy is hereto annexed [or. The (local authority aforesaid) is the road-authority of the road to be traversed by the tramway, as the case may be].

The particulars required by the State of Bombay Tramway Rules are herewith submitted, as per annexed list."

Such application shall be signed on behalf of the local authority making it by the President, Secretary, or other officer of the body who usually conducts correspondence on its behalf.

4. *Form of application for Order in other cases.*—Every application by any person other than a local authority for an Order authorizing him to construct a tramway under the said Act shall be made in duplicate in the following form and shall be signed by the applicant :—

"To

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

Public Works Department.

Sir,

Being desirous of constructing and working a tramway from to , a distance of not more than miles, I (or we) hereby apply under section 4 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, to the State Government for an Order authorizing me (or us) to construct the said tramway.

This application is made with the consent of the which is the local authority, and of the which is the road authority (*or* of the , which is both the local authority and the road-authority, *as the case may be*) of the road which is to be traversed by the tramway as given in the resolution (or resolutions) of that body (*or* those bodies respectively) of which a certified copy (*or* certified copies) is (*or* are) hereto annexed.

The particulars required by the State of Bombay Tramway Rules are herewith submitted, as per annexed list."

5. *Approval or consent of local authority to application for Order how to be obtained.*—Whenever it is proposed that a local authority shall make an application for an Order or shall consent to an application for an Order being made under the said Act, the making of such application or the giving of such consent shall be approved by a resolution passed by a majority at a general meeting of the Local Board, Municipality or other body constituting the local authority, duly convened for the purpose.

6. *Plans and sections of works to be submitted by applicants.*—Applicants for an Order under the said Act shall submit with their applications the following plans and drawings in duplicate :—

(1) Map or plan of the district to the scale of not less than six inches to a mile, or, if no such map or plan is procurable, then the best map obtainable, with the proposed tramway marked thereon.

(2) An index plan or diagram, on a scale of not less than two inches to a mile, showing the general location of the proposed tramway.

(3) A drawing consisting of a full-sized section of the proposed rail, and full-sized plan and elevation of the same extending to about nine inches on each side of the joint, and showing how the joint is proposed to be secured.

(*There should be a statement on this drawing giving the material, weight and length of the proposed rail and fish-plates, and the depth and width of the groove.*)

(4) A drawing, on a scale of two inches to the foot, consisting of a plan, cross-section and longitudinal section of the permanent way and substructure of the tramway, and showing the mode of fixing the rails and chairs, if any, and the gauge ties, if any.

(*There should be a statement on this drawing giving the nature of the paving proposed to be adopted between the rails, and for a distance of eighteen inches outside the rails. There should also be on this drawing a plan, on a scale of one inch to a foot, of the points proposed to be employed at single line passing-places and junctions.*)

(5) The drawings required under (2), (3) and (4) should be on tracing cloth.

7. *Deposits required before publication of Order.*—Before an Order authorising the construction of a tramway is published under section 6, sub-section (*4*) the promoters, unless they are a local authority, shall deposit with the Collector of the district within the limits of which it is desired to construct the tramway, a sum in Government paper, or in such other form as the State Government may direct, which shall be equal to five per cent. of the estimated cost of the works or such sum as the State Government may decide.

8. *Receipts for deposits to be given.*—A receipt for all sums or securities so deposited shall be given to the promoters by the officer with whom the same are so deposited.

9. *Deposits to be lodged with the Reserve Bank of India.*—All Government papers so deposited shall be lodged with the Reserve Bank of India.

Investment of deposits.—Any sum deposited in cash may be invested in Government Securities by the officer with whom it is so deposited and such securities shall be lodged by him with the Reserve Bank of India.

10. (1) *Interest on deposits how to be dealt with.*—The interest, if any, accruing due on the Government Securities in the custody of the Reserve Bank of India shall after deducting income-tax and surcharge, if any, be remitted by the Reserve Bank of India to the Officer with whom such securities or the sum invested in such securities were deposited for distribution to the promoters—

(*a*) if the officer is stationed at a place where there is an office of the Reserve Bank of India or a branch of the Imperial Bank of India by means of Government drafts in lieu of Remittance Transfer Receipts, and

(*b*) in other cases by means of Security Deposits Interest payment Drafts on treasuries.

(2) *Fees to be charged in respect of Government Securities.*—The following fees shall in addition to any actual outlay on brokerage, be chargeable by the Reserve Bank of India in respect of Government Securities lodged with the Bank under these rules :—

(*i*) One-eighth per cent. on all purchases and sales of Government securities made by the Bank under these rules.

(*ii*) A commission of annas two on every sum of Rs. 50 or part thereof subject to a minimum charge of annas four for drawing and remitting the interest on the securities, provided that no commission shall be charged for drawing and remitting interest the amount of which is less than Rs. 10.

11. *Forfeiture of deposit and application thereof to liabilities and penalties incurred by promoters.*—At the expiration of the time specified in the Order for the completion and opening of the tramway should the promoter fail to discharge any liability to the State Government or to any local or road authority incurred by him in connection with the tramway, or any penalty which under the provisions of any Order under Section 7 or further Order under Section 8 of the Act he may have incurred, such sum or securities shall be forfeited to the State Government, and the State Government may apply any sum so deposited to the discharge of such liability or penalty or may realise by sale of any such securities any sum so due from the promoter and apply such sum to the discharge of such liability or penalty.

12. *Return of balance to promoter.*—Any surplus, whether as principal or interest, remaining to the credit of the promoter after the discharge of all such liabilities and penalties and after deducting such commission as may be chargeable under Sub-rule (2) of Rule 10 shall be paid or returned to the promoter on his producing and giving up the receipt for the original deposit granted by the officer with whom the original deposit was made and on the promoter giving to the officer who repays or returns such surplus a receipt acknowledging such repayment or return.

13. *Maximum number of passengers that may be carried in each carriage to be notified.*—The maximum number of passengers that may be carried in each carriage shall be distinctly exhibited in a conspicuous place on such carriage in English and in the vernacular language of the district.

14. *Notice to be given by promoter when inspection is desired.*—If the promoter of a tramway desires that the same or any portion thereof shall be inspected under Section 12 of the Indian Tramways Act in view to the same being opened for public traffic, he shall give to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, or to such other officer as the State Government from time to time appoints in this behalf, notice in writing of his desire not less than fourteen days before the date on which the tramway or portion thereof will be ready for inspection.

15. *Information to be given of accidents on tramway.*—The manager or chief officer of a tramway shall, within forty-eight hours after the occurrence upon the tramway of—

(*a*) any accident attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property,

(*b*) any accident of a description which the State Government may, from time to time, direct to be notified,

give notice thereof to the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay in the Home and Public Works Departments; and shall be responsible that notice of such accident be given in writing or by telegram to the nearest Magistrate and to the officer-in-charge of the police station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurs and to such other person, if any, as the State Government may from time to time direct.

16. *Fares to be paid on demand.*—Each passenger shall, upon demand, pay to the conductor or other duly authorized officer the fare legally demandable for the journey.

17. *Tickets to be shown and delivered on demand.*—Each passenger shall show his ticket (if any have been supplied to him) when required to do so by any duly authorized servant of the promoter, and shall also deliver up such ticket upon demand to any servant of the promoter duly authorized to collect tickets.

18. *The public prohibited from riding on steps of carriages, etc.*—No passenger or other person, not being a servant of the promoter, shall ride or attempt to ride on the steps or any other part of a carriage upon any tramway, except on those parts which are intended for the accommodation of passengers.

19. *Or on engine.*—No person shall, without permission of the promoter, ride or attempt to ride upon any locomotive engine upon any tramway, or in or upon any vehicle not appropriated to the carriage of passengers.

20. *Loaded fire-arms not allowed in carriage.*—No person shall travel in or on any carriage on a tramway with loaded fire-arms.

21. *Obstruction to tramway employees.*—No person shall wilfully obstruct or impede any officer or servant of the promoter in the execution of his duty in connection with a tramway.

22. *Entering carriage already full, prohibited.*—When any carriage contains the maximum number of passengers fixed by competent authority for such carriage, no additional passenger shall enter, mount, or remain in or on any such carriage when warned by a servant of the promoter not to do so.

23. *Disorderly behaviour, etc., prohibited.*—No person in a state of intoxication shall, after he has been desired by a servant of the promoter not to do so, enter or remain in or on any tramway-carriage, and no person who is suffering from an infectious disease shall enter any tramway carriage, and no person shall commit any nuisance or act of indecency in any tramway-carriage or shall wilfully and without lawful excuse interfere with the comfort of any passenger or extinguish any lamp in any tramway-carriage.

24. *Regulating the use of animal power on tramways.*—When animal power is used the draught animals shall be subject to inspection by the police. The promoter shall afford all reasonable facilities for such inspection, and shall, on an order by a Magistrate, remove any animal found unfit for working on the tramway from such work and shall not re-employ such animal on such work unless and until, on its being again inspected by the police, it has been declared fit for such work by a Police Officer not lower in rank than a Chief Constable.

25. *Front lamp to be provided between sunset and sunrise.*—When any engine or vehicle is run on a tramway between sunset and sunrise, it shall be provided with at least one lamp lighted and brightly burning to the front.

26. *Lamp for convenience of passengers between sunset and sunrise.*—When any vehicle is run on a tramway between sunset and sunrise for the conveyance of passengers, it shall be lighted with a lamp or lamps for the convenience of the passengers using the same.

27. *Manner of publishing rules made by the local authority, promoter or lessee.*—The publication of any rule or rules made by a local authority or by a promoter or lessee under section 24 (*2*) and (*3*) shall be—

(*i*) by insertion once in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in not less than three issues of a local newspaper (if any);

(*ii*) by affixing copies in English and in the vernacular language of the district in conspicuous spots in the towns or villages served or to be served by the tramway and at stations or other principal places on the line of the tramway.

28 *Penalties.*—Any person committing a breach of Rule 15 shall be punished with fine which may extend to forty rupees, and, for every day after the first during which the breach continues, with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Any person committing a breach of any of the foregoing rules, viz., 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 and 26, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Any person committing a breach of Rule 24 shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, for every day after the first during which the breach continues, with fine which may extend to five rupees.

29. *Languages in which orders are to be published.*—Orders authorising the construction of tramways shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in the following languages as well as in English, viz. :—

In the case of tramways to be constructed in the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Sholapur-Bijapur—In the Marathi and Kannada languages.

In the case of tramways to be constructed in any other district—In the Marathi and Gujarati languages.

30. *Manner in which local authority shall approve requisition on promoter to sell undertaking.*—The making of any requisition by a local authority requiring a promoter to sell to such local authority his undertaking or any part thereof shall be approved by a resolution passed by a majority at a general meeting of the Local Board, Municipality or other body constituting such local authority duly convened for the purpose.

31. *Notice to be given by local authority of intention to lease undertaking.*—A local authority intending to make a lease of the right of user of any tramway and of demanding and taking the authorized tolls of which it has authority to make lease approved by the State Government, shall give notice of its intention to make such lease in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, in at least one English and one vernacular daily newspaper published in Bombay and in the local newspapers published within its circle. Such notice shall set forth the conditions which will be binding on the lessee.

THE PROVINCIAL SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT, 1887 (IX OF 1887).

G. N., J. D., No. 2305,* dated 19th Apr. 1887 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 314). S. 5

Amended by G. N., J. D., No. 7098, dated 19th December 1890.

Under section 1 of Act III of 1880, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend sections 5 to 7 of the said Act to the Cantonments of Kirkee, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar.

The Governor in Council is further pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council to constitute under section 3 of Act XI of 1865, a Small Cause Court in each of the abovementioned Cantonments, *and to declare under section 5 of Act III of 1880 the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of these Courts to be Rs. 200.*

G. N., J. D., No. 10331, dated 3rd Dec. 1919 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2979). S. 5

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Judicial Department No. 1436, dated the 4th March 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 15th day of December 1919, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes at Poona in the Poona district shall comprise the limits for the time being of the talukas of Poona and Haveli.

G.N., P. & S. D., No. 5293/46-I-I, dated 14th Sept. 1949 [B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 881(5)]. S. 5

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), the Government of Bombay is pleased to establish a Court of Small Causes at Baroda having territorial jurisdiction over Baroda City, with effect on and from the 4th October 1949.

G. N., H. D., No. 7774/2, dated 12th Jan. 1931 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 164). S. 12 (3)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 12 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), as further amended in its application to the Presidency of Bombay by Bombay Act VI of 1930, and in modification of Government Notification in the Home Department No. 6047, dated the 22nd June 1921, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad for the time being, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed fifty rupees.

G. N., H. D., No. 7552/2, dated 12th Jan. 1931 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 164). S. 12 (3)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 12 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), as further amended in its application to the Presidency of Bombay by Bombay Act VI of 1930, and in modification of

* This notification issued under Act XI of 1865 and Act III of 1880 is still in force.

Government Notification in the Home Department, No. S. 20/1/67, dated the 5th June 1923, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Poona for the time being, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed fifty rupees.

S. 15 (3) ***G. N., J. D., No. 592, dated 27th Jan. 1883 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 102).**

In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of Act XI of 1865, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes at Poona, to Rs. 1,000 in suits of the nature described in section 6 of the said Act and thereby made cognizable by Court of Small Causes.

S. 15 (3) **G. N., H. D., No. 7556, dated 2nd Aug. 1921 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1850).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 3, section 15 of Act IX of 1887 (the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to order that, with effect from the date of this notification, all suits of a civil nature, of which the value does not exceed one thousand rupees, shall be cognizable by the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad.

S. 15 (3) **G. N., P. & S. D., No. 5293/46-I-I, dated 28th September 1949, (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 897A).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15, sub-section (*3*), of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that all suits of a civil nature of which the value does not exceed one thousand rupees shall be cognizable by a Court of Small Causes established at Baroda by Government Notification No. 5293/46-I-I, dated the 14th September 1949, in the Political and Services Department.

S. 30 **G. N., J. D., No. 964, dated 14th Feb. 1907 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 339).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act IX of 1887, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish the Court of Small Causes at Broach with effect from the 1st day of April 1907.

S. 30 **G. N., J. D., No. 7213, dated 2nd Aug. 1920 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2064).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), the Governor in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st day of September 1920, to abolish the Court of Small Causes at Surat, constituted by Government Notification in the Judicial Department, dated 7th April 1869.

* This notification issued under section 7 of Act XI of 1865 corresponding to section 15 (*3*) of Act IX of 1887 is still in force.

G. N., H. D., No. 5500/5015-I, dated 23rd July 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1695). S. 30

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish the Court of Small Causes at Deolali in the Nasik district, which was constituted by Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 8034, dated the 23rd September 1919.

G. N., J. D., No. 5271, dated 15th Sept. 1911 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1694). Sch. II, Cl. 8

With reference to clause (8) of the second schedule of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Subordinate Judges of all districts in the Bombay Presidency proper (except the districts of Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar) with authority to try on the Small Cause Side (if any) of their Courts, all suits for the recovery of rent arising within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of their Courts and falling within the pecuniary limits up to which suits are cognizable by them, as Judges of Courts of Small Causes.

G. N., J. D., No. 6321, dated 1st Nov. 1911 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1972). Sch. II, Cl. 8

With reference to clause (8) of the second schedule of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Judges of the Courts of Small Causes of Ahmedabad (Nadiad and Surat)* with authority to try all suits for the recovery of rent arising within the local limits of the jurisdiction of their Courts and falling within the pecuniary limits up to which suits are cognizable by them.

G. N., H. D., No. 5463/6, dated 5th April 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 133). Sch. II, Cl. 8

With reference to clause (8) of the Second Schedule of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), the Government of Bombay is pleased to invest the Civil Judges in the districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara (North), Satara (South) and Sholapur with authority to try on the Small Cause Side (if any) of their Courts all suits for the recovery of rent arising within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of their Courts and falling within the pecuniary limits up to which suits are cognizable by them, as judges of Courts of Small Causes.

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* These Courts have since been abolished.

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890).†

G. N., G. D., No. 4889 (B), dated 17th Mar. 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 582).

S. 13 (2) Bombay Charitable Endowments Rules, 1923.

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4889, dated 6th March 1930.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4889, dated 8th January 1934.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4889, dated 2nd April 1935.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4889, dated 25th November 1936.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4889, dated 18th July 1938.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), as amended by the Devolution Act, 1920 (XXXVIII of 1920), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 1569, dated the 24th October 1890, as subsequently amended so far as it applies to the Presidency of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to prescribe the following forms and to make the following rules, namely :—

1. *Short Title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Charitable Endowments Rules, 1923.

2. *Interpretation.*—In these rules—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.

(*b*) "The Treasurer" means the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the State of Bombay for the time being, appointed under sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Act.

3. *Cases in which previous publication of vesting orders and schemes should be made.*—In cases in which private persons apply for a vesting order or a scheme or modification of a scheme and in all cases in which it is proposed to depart in any respect from the ascertained wishes or presumable intentions of the founder of an endowment, there should ordinarily be previous publication of the proposed vesting order and scheme or modification of scheme.

4. *Mode of previous publication.*—(1) When the State Government is of opinion that a proposed vesting order or proposed scheme or modification of a scheme should not be made or settled without previous publication, it shall publish a draft of the proposed order, scheme or modification of a scheme signed by one of its Secretaries, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(2) The publication shall be made in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in such other manner as the State Government may prescribe.

(3) There shall be published, with the draft a notice specifying a date on or after which the proposed order, scheme or modification of a scheme will be taken into consideration by the State Government.

(4) The State Government shall consider any objection or suggestion which it may receive from any person with respect to the proposed order, scheme or modification thereof before the date specified in the notice under sub-rule (3).

† For entrustment of functions of the Central Government under sections 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the Act see G. of I., Finance Dept., Notn. No. D/2336-F, dated 29th March 1938, under section 124 (*1*) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

5. *Incidence of cost of vesting orders and of schemes.*—The cost of the previous publication under rule 4 of any proposed order, scheme or modification of a scheme, and any other costs incurred or which may be incurred in the making of the order or in the settlement of the scheme or modification of a scheme, shall be paid by the applicant for the order, scheme or modification of a scheme, and if the State Government so directs, may be paid by him out of any money in his possession pertaining to the trust to which his application relates.

5-A. No securities for money except the securities mentioned in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, shall be vested in the Treasurer.

6. *Accounts of trusts consisting of immovable property.*—In the case of property vested in the treasurer other than securities for money, the person acting in the administration of the trust, and having under sub-section (*3*) of section 8 of the Act the possession, management, and control of the property and the application of the income thereof shall, in books to be kept by him, regularly enter or cause to be entered full and true accounts, of all moneys received and paid respectively on account of the trust, and shall, on the demand of the State Government, submit annually to such public servant as the State Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf, in such form and at such time as the State Government may from time to time prescribe, an abstract of those accounts and such returns as to other matters relating to the administration of the trust as the State Government may from time to time see fit to require.

7. *Fees.*—The following are prescribed as the fees to be paid to the State Government in respect of any property vested under the Act in the Treasurer :—

(*i*) In the case of property other than securities for money, the actual charges incurred by the Treasurer in the discharge of his functions in respect of the property.

(*ii*) In the case of securities for money, at the rate of one pie for every rupee of interest collected. The fee shall be charged on interest by rounding off the amount to the nearest rupee, fractions of a rupee below eight annas being disregarded and eight annas or more being reckoned as one rupee. In calculating the amount of fee payable in each individual transaction, fractions of an anna below half an anna shall be disregarded and half or a larger fraction of an anna reckoned as one anna.

The Treasurer may deduct any fees payable to the State Government under this rule on account of any endowment from any money in his hands on account of such endowment. If he holds no such moneys the amount shall be claimed from the administrators of the endowment.

8. *Vesting orders how filed.*—All copies of vesting orders received by the Treasurer shall be filed together and shall be numbered in consecutive order of their receipt : when a sufficient number have been received, they shall be bound in volumes. A note shall be made on each vesting order of any entries in the registers prescribed below relating to the property vesting in the Treasurer under the order.

ACCOUNTS OF SECURITIES FOR MONEY.

9. *Registers of securities.*—On the receipt of any securities for money, or on their purchase by himself, the Treasurer shall record their receipt in a register in Form No. 1 hereto appended. He shall also keep a separate account for each endowment in Form No. 2 hereto appended, in which he shall record all receipts including any amounts sent for investment, and all disbursements. In the cash account in Part II the Treasurer will record only his own transactions (such as the payment of the money to the administrators), not the transactions of the administrators of the endowment fund.

10. *Stock Disposal Register.*—The Treasurer shall enter all securities returned or sold by him in a register in Form No. 3 hereto appended. The return shall also be entered in Form No. 2 hereto appended, where the amount returned will be deducted from the capital of the endowment concerned.

11. *Custody of securities.*—On the issue of a vesting order, under section 4 of the Act in respect of any securities for money, the person authorised under section 6 of the Act to make the application for such vesting order shall, as soon as practicable, forward to the Treasurer the said securities duly endorsed in his favour. The treasurer shall, after recording the receipt of the said securities in the register kept under rule 9 take steps, as soon as practicable, to have them converted into stocks and keep the stock certificate in his custody.

12. *Accounting of interest.*—The Treasurer, on receipt of any interest on securities will pass it through his General Trust Interest Account under a special sub-head "Interests on Charitable Endowments under Act VI of 1890". The interest will then be distributed to the various ledger accounts in the register in Form No. 2 hereto appended, in which the gross amounts must be shown, any deductions for fees, etc., being shown as a charge and the payment of the balance to the administrators being shown as a disbursement. The entries in the ledger of interest received must be taken out and agreed annually with the total amount of the interest drawn.

13. *Balance Sheet.*—The register in Form No. 1 hereto appended shall show all securities vested in the Treasurer as such. In order to prove the balance actually held by the Treasurer in his own hands, a balance sheet in Form No. 4 hereto appended shall be made out annually and agreed with the actual securities in the Treasurer's possession. Such agreement shall be certified on the balance sheet.

14. *Publication of accounts.*—A list of all properties vested in the Treasurer and an abstract of the accounts of the interest and the annual agreement of balance shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* on the 15th June of each year.

PROPERTY OTHER THAN SECURITIES.

15. *Register of Property other than Securities.*—The Treasurer shall enter in a register in Form No. 5 hereto appended any property other than securities which becomes vested in him, and shall record in the same register against the original entry a note of any property of which he is divested.

PUBLICATION OF LISTS AND ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS.

16. *Form of publication of list and abstract.*—The list of properties vested in the Treasurer to be published annually under rule 14 shall be in Form No. 6 hereto appended. Part I will relate to properties other than securities : Part II will relate to securities and will also contain the abstract of accounts required by the Act to be published. The Treasurer shall demand and receive acknowledgments from the administrators of endowment funds of the correctness of the balances when so published.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

17. *Audit.*—The Treasurer's accounts shall be audited annually by the Local Audit Department of the Accountant General's Office.

FORM No. 1.

Register of Securities held under Act VI of 1890.

Serial No.	Date of receipt.	Name or brief description of Charitable Endowment.	Particulars of Securities received.		
			From whom received.	No. and date of forwarding letter.	Nature of Securities, e.g., Government securities, 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865, Guaranteed, Railway Debentures, etc., etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Particulars of Securities received—*contd.*			Ledger folio.	Remarks.
Distinguishing number of each security.	Nominal value of each security.	Total nominal value of each separate endowment.		
7	8	9	10	11

FORM No. 2.

Ledger Account of Securities held under Act VI of 1890.

1. Name of Endowment.
2. Particulars of vesting order.
3. When vested in Treasurer.
4. Names of Administrators.
5. To whom interest is to be sent.

PART I—Account of Capital.

Serial No. in Form 1.	Particulars (e.g., received or returned).	Detail of securities (distinguishing number, etc.).	Value of each Security (separate column for each kind).				Amount of half-yearly interest.	Date to which interest has been paid on receipt.	Initials of Treasurer or Assistant-in-charge.
			3½ per cent. Loan of 1865	Guaranteed Railway.					

N.B.—The balance of the value columns must be worked out on every day on which there is a new entry.

PART II—Cash Account.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
Date.	Particulars.	Amount.	Date.	Particulars.	Amount.

N.B.—To be closed annually to balance. The transactions will not be numerous. A few pages of the ledger (ruled only for the Cash Account) may be left for each account, so that the account may be carried on for several years without opening a fresh Ledger Account.

FORM No. 3

Stock Disposal Register of the 3½ of

Serial No.	Date of entry.	Name of the Fund or Trust.	No. of entries in Stock Register.

Amounts disposed of.	How disposed of	G. O.'s initials.	Official Designation of Officer.

FORM No. 4.

Balance Sheet of Securities held under Act VI of 1890.

Particulars.	3½ per cent. loan of 1865.	
	No.	Value.
Opening Balance (from last year) securities received		
Stock certificates received		
Grand Total ...		
Deduct—		
Sent to the P. D. O., Reserve Bank of India, for coversion into stock.		
Balance ...		
Deduct—		
Returned or sold		
Balance ...		
Add—		
Sent for conversion out of which stock certificates have not been received		
Closing Balance ...		

(A pair of columns for each different kind of Security held.)	Total.	
	No.	Value.

Certified that the above closing balance has been compared with the securities in Treasurer's possession and has been found to agree both as to number and value.

Form No. 5.

Register of Properties, other than Securities held under Act VI of 1890.

Serial No.	Particulars of vesting order.		Name of endowment.	Administrators of property.	Property held.		
	Number.	Date.			Description.	Value.	Annual income if known.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Title Deeds held.						Initials of Treasurer or Assistant in charge.	Remarks.
Description.	Date of receipt.	Where deposited.	Date of return.	To whom returned.	Authority for return		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Form No. 6.

List and Abstract Account of Properties, held under Act VI of 1890.

Part I—List of Properties other than Securities.

Serial No.	Particulars of vesting order.		Name of endowment.	Administrators of property.
	No.	Date.		
1	2	3	4	5

Property held.			Remarks.
Description.	Value.	Annual income if known.	
6	7	8	9

PART II—List and Abstract Account of Securities.

Case No.	Name of endowment.	Person in whose behalf held.	Particulars of securities.				Total of Securities.

Cash Receipts.					Cash expenditure.				Balance cash.	Remarks.
Interest or dividend realised.	Other cash receipts.*			Total cash receipts.	Payments.*					

* Enter details in these columns.

FORM No. 7.

Treasurer's Stock Register of per cent. loan of

No. of case in Form No.	Serial No.	Date of entry.	To what Fund or Trust the investment belongs.	To whom interest is to be remitted.

Amount of investment.	Amount of half yearly interest.	(Pair of columns for noting interest payment orders).	Remarks.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	

FORM No. 8.

Register of clean Government Promissory Notes and stock certificates held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay.

Serial No.	Date of entry.	In conversion of	Particulars.	
			Receipts.	
			No.	Amount.
				Rs. a. p.

Particulars—*contd.*		(A pair of columns for noting interest for half year ending).	Remarks.
Disposals.			
No.	Amount.		
	Rs. a. p.		

FORM No. 9.

Form of Payment Order.

(Current for six months only.)

No.

Office of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay.

Dated the 19 .

Interest upon Charitable Endowments Fund.

Administrators.

Amount of Principal Rs.
in per cent. paper of

Interest for the half year ending
Rs.
Treasury upon which issued.

No.

Office of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay.

Dated the 19 .

Interest upon Charitable Endowments Fund. { Voucher No. of List of Payments for.

Administrators.

The Collector of / Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, is hereby authorised to pay to the Administrators abovenamed, upon receipting this order, the sum of Rs.

and to charge the same in his list of Payments to Trust Interest Fund, sub-head Interest on Charitable Endowments under Act VI of 1890.

Assistant Accounts Officer for Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

Rupees in per cent. Government Promissory Notes of

Interest for the half year ending
Rs.

Dated

Pay Rupees

Accountant. Treasury Officer.

THE GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT, 1890 (VIII OF 1890).

G. N., R. D., No. 4367, dated 11th June 1895.

S. 4 (6)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*6*) of section 4 of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Talukdari Settlement Officer by virtue of his office to be a Collector with respect to minors of the class of Talukdars within the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach, to whom clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 2 of Gujarat Talukdars Act, 1888, applies, for all the purposes of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.

G. N., R. D., No. 4367-A, dated 11th June 1895.

S. 23

No. 4367, R. D., 11th June 1895.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, and with reference to the notification specified in the margin appointing the Talukdari Settlement Officer by virtue of his office to be for the purposes of the said Act a Collector with respect to the class of persons therein designated, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, as the authority to whose control the Talukdari Settlement Officer as a Collector for the said purposes shall in all matters connected with the guardianship of his ward be subject, the Commissioner of the Northern Division.

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT, 1890 (XI OF 1890).

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

G. N., J. D., No. 3461, dated 18th June 1909 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1078). S. 1 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 15th July 1909 to the local areas and roads in the Ahmedabad District, hereinbelow specified, so much of the said Act as is not already in force therein :—

The Municipal areas in the Ahmedabad District; all public roads upon which conveyances ply for hire and where the Public Conveyances Act is in force, *viz.*, Bhavnagar-Gogha Road within British limits ; Ranpur-Dhandhuka Road within British limits ; Talod-Modasa Road within British limits.

G. N., J. D., No. 869, dated 1st Feb. 1919 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 385). S. 1 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 15th of February 1919, the provisions of section 3 of the said Act to the port limits of Gogo in the Ahmedabad District.

G. N., H. D., No. 5421-B, dated 29th Feb. 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 457). S. 1 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 15th March 1924, the provision of clause (*e*) of section 3 of the said Act as amended by Bombay Act XIII of 1922, to the Ahmedabad Municipal District.

BROACH DISTRICT.

G. N., J. D., No. 2008, dated 12th Mar. 1912 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 380). S. 1 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 1st April 1912 the provisions of the said Act to the limits of the Broach City Municipality.

G. N., J. D., No. 7446, dated 15th Oct. 1912 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1831). S. 1 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 1st November 1912, the provisions of the said Act to the limits of the Ankleshwar Municipality in the Broach District.

KAIRA DISTRICT.

S. 1 (2)

G. N., J. D., No. 455, dated 16th Jan. 1913 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 141).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from 1st February 1913 the provisions of the said Act to the local areas in the Kaira District hereinbelow specified :—

The municipal areas of Nadiad and Anand in the Kaira District.

S. 1 (2)

G. N., H. D., No. 9499/3-I, dated 7th Sept. 1937 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2129).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Government of Bombay are pleased to extend, on and from the 20th September 1937 the provisions of the said Act to the local areas in the Kaira District hereinbelow specified :—

The municipal districts of Borsad, Kapadvanj and Dakor in the Kaira District.

PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT.

S. 1 (2)

G. N., J. D., No. 3403,* dated 17th June 1910 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 896).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 15th July 1910, to the local areas in the Panch Mahals District hereinbelow specified, so much of the said Act as is not already in force therein :—

The municipal areas of Godhra and Dhod in the Panch Mahals District.

* * * * * *

SURAT DISTRICT.

S. 1 (2)

G. N., J. D., No. 192, dated 8th Jan. 1902 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 68).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 1st February 1902, to the local area in the Surat District hereinbelow specified, so much of the said Act as is not already in force therein, that is to say, to the local area within the limits of—

The Municipal District of Surat.

S. 1 (2)

G. N., J. D., No. 2007, dated 12th Mar. 1912 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 380).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 1st April 1912 the provisions of the said Act to the local areas in the Surat District hereinbelow specified :—

The municipal district of Bulsar.

The town of Bardoli in the Bardoli Taluka.

The municipal district of Rander including the Rander-Surat Road.

The town of Kadod in the Bardoli Taluka.

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* The portion marked in asterisks has been superseded by Notn. No. 2520/4, H. D., 18th September 1939, printed in this volume.

THANA DISTRICT.

G. N., J. D., No. 4996, dated 18th Sept. 1906 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1296). **S. 1 (2)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 15th October 1906 to the local area in the Thana District hereinbelow specified so much of the said Act as is not already in force therein, that is to say, to the local area within the limits of the Municipal District of Bandra.

G. N., J. D., No. 2009, dated 12th Mar. 1912 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 380). **S. 1 (2)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 1st April 1912 the provisions of the Act to the local areas in the Thana District hereinbelow specified :—

1. Town of Thana.
2. Town of Kalyan.
3. Town of Mahim.
4. Village Palghar.
5. Road between Mahim and Palghar.

G. N., H. D., No. 7132/3, dated 27th July 1936 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 648). **S. 1 (2)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from 15th August 1936 the provisions of the said Act to the towns of Bassein, Shahapur and Bhiwandi in the Thana District.

G. N., H. D., No. 7132/3, dated 2nd Sept. 1936 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 860). **S. 1 (2)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 20th September 1936 the provisions of the said Act to the towns of Vada and Dahanu and to Duhanu Road Station in the Thana District.

CERTAIN DISTRICTS IN C. D.

G. N., J. D., No. 2004, dated 12th Mar. 1912 (B, G., Pt. I, p. 380). **S. 1 (2)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, XI of 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 1st April 1912 the provisions of the said Act to the following local areas :—

Municipal district of Karad in the Satara district.

Municipal district of Sholapur in the Sholapur district.

Municipal districts of Jalgaon and Amalner in the East Khandesh district.

Municipal districts of Nasik, Malegaon and Yeola in the Nasik district.

Municipal district of Nandurbar in the West Khandesh district.

Municipal districts of Ahmednagar and Sangamner and the town limits of Shrigonda in the Ahmednagar district.

Municipal district of Baramati in the Poona district and the village limits of Manchar in the Ambegaon petha of the Khed taluka of the same district.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

S. 1 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 6459, dated 17th Nov. 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2860).**

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 397/2 (Part II), dated 24th December 1926.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), as amended by Bombay Act XIII of 1922, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from 1st December 1924, the provisions of the said Act to the local area within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmednagar in the Ahmednagar District.

S. 1 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 397/2, Pts. I and II, dated 24th Dec. 1926 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2907).**

I.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, XI of 1890, as amended by Bombay Act XIII of 1922, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from 1st January 1927 the provisions of the said Act to the towns of Shevgaon, Kopargaon and the area within a radius of ten miles from Ahmednagar.

II.

* * * * * * *

KHANDESH DISTRICTS (EAST AND WEST).

S. 1 (2) **G. N., J. D., No. 1299, dated 3rd Mar. 1891 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 238).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (Act XI of 1890), His Excellency the Governor is pleased hereby to notify that on and after the 20th day of March 1891 the whole of the said Act not already in force therein shall extend to the local area contained within the Municipal limits of the town of Dhulia in the Khandesh District.

2. * * * * * * * * *

S. 1 (2) **G. N., J. D., No. 7818, dated 30th Oct. 1912 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1914).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890) the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 15th November 1912 the provisions of the said Act to the following local areas :—

(1) Municipal district of Savda in the East Khandesh District.

(2) Municipal district of Sirpur in the West Khandesh District.

* The portion marked in asterisks has been superseded by Notification No. 2520/4, H. D., 18th September 1939, printed in this volume.

G. N., J. D., No. 5280, dated 20th July 1914 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1646). S. 1 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 1st day of September 1914, the provisions of the said Act to the following local areas in the East Khandesh District :—

The Municipal districts of Yaval, Bhusaval, Dharangaon, Parola, Chopda and Raver.
The Dhulia-Bhusaval Road.
The Outram Ghat Road.
The Jalgaon-Neri Ajantha Road.
The Raver-Savda Road.
The Yaval-Chopda Road.
The Chalisgaon-Bhusaval Road *via* Kajgaon, Bhadgaon, Pachora and Jamner.
The Savda-Yaval Road.

G. N., H. D., No. 6490/3, dated 18th November 1937 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2650). S. 1 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 (*2*) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Government of Bombay is pleased to extend on and from 1st December 1937 the provisions of the said Act to the following towns in the East Khandesh District :—

(1) Edlabad
(2) Bodvad
(3) Pahur
(4) Faizpur
(5) Jamner
(6) Erandol
(7) Chalisgaon
(8) Pachora
(9) Bhadgaon

NASIK DISTRICT.

G. N., H. D., No. 498/4, dated 7th April 1938 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 639). S. 1 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Government of Bombay is pleased to extend, on and from the date of this notification, the provisions of the said Act to the Village of Gad in the Kalavan Taluka of the Nasik District.

POONA DISTRICT.

G. N., J. D., No. 1301, dated 3rd March 1891 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 238). S. 1 (2)

Amended by G. N., J. D., No. 2005, dated 12th March 1912.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (*2*), of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Act XI of 1890), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased hereby to notify that on and after the 20th day of March 1891 the whole of the said Act not already in force therein shall extend to the local area contained within the limits of the City of Poona and the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee.

2. * * * * * *

* The portion marked in asterisks has been superseded by Notification No. 2520/4, H. D., 18th September 1939, printed in this volume.

S. 1 (2) **G. N., J. D., No. 5717, dated 11th October 1909 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1945).**

In continuation of Government Notification No. 1301, dated 3rd March 1891, published in Part I, page 238, of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 12th March 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that on and after the 1st November 1909 the whole of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, XI of 1890, not already in force therein, shall extend to the local area contained within the limits of the Poona Suburban Municipality.

2. * * * * * *.

S. 1 (2) **G. N., H.D., No. 9001, dated 19th January 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 136).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, with effect from the 1st February 1927, the provisions of sections 2 to 12 of the said Act to the Poona District.

SATARA DISTRICT.

S. 1 (2) **G. N., J. D., No. 1580, dated 29th March 1905 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 402).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 1st April 1905 the whole of the said Act to the local areas in the Satara District hereinbelow specified :—

Satara, Koregaon, Wai and Javli Talukas.

S. 1 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 6490/3, dated 18th November 1937 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2650).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 (*2*) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Government of Bombay is pleased to extend on and from 1st December 1937, the provisions of the said Act to the following talukas, mahals and villages in the Satara District :—

TALUKAS.

Khatav, Khanapur, Tasgaon, Walwa, Karad and Patan Talukas.

MAHALS.

Mahableshwar, Man and Shirala Mahals.

VILLAGES.

Koregaon Taluka.

Khed Budruk, Bori, Padli, Sukhed, Nimbodi, Koparda, Lonand, Padegaon, Andori Vathar Budruk, Vaghoshi, Pimpre Budruk.

Wai Taluka.

Khandala, Haroli, Ajnuj, Morve, Mhavshi, Ahira, Loni, Bholi, Ving, Bhatghar, Kanhevadi, Vadgaon, Palshi, Naigaon, Karnavdi, Lohom, Javla, Asavli, Kanheri Jhagalvadi, Atit.

* The portion marked in asterisks, has been superseded by Notification No. 2520/4, H. D., 18th September 1939, printed in this volume.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

G. N., J. D., No. 3487, dated 6th May 1912 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 672). S. 1 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 15th June 1912 the provisions of the said Act to the following local areas :—

The municipal district of Barsi in the Sholapur District.

The municipal district of Pandharpur in the Sholapur District.

CERTAIN DISTRICTS IN S. D.

G. N., J. D., No. 2030, dated 12th March 1912 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 380). S. 1 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 1st April 1912 to the local areas in the Southern Division, hereinbelow specified, the provisions of the said Act, that is to say, to the local areas within the limits of—

District Headquarter Towns.

(1)	The Municipal District of	Belgaum.
(2)	Do.	Bijapur.
(3)	Do.	Dharwar.
(4)	Do.	Alibag.
(5)	Do.	Ratnagiri.

Taluka Headquarter Towns.

Towns.	Districts.
(1) Bail-Hongal	Belgaum.
(2) Chikodi	Do.
(3) Bagalkot	Bijapur.
(4) Hubli	Dharwar.
(5) Gadag-Bettigeri	Do.
(6) Sirsi	Kanara.

G. N., J. D., No. 5909, dated 5th September 1916 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2002). S. 1 (2)

Amended by G. N., J. D., No. 4927, dated 24th June 1919.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 1st October 1916 the provisions of the said Act to the local areas within the limits of the towns mentioned below in the Southern Division

Towns.	Districts.
1. Saundatti	Belgaum.
2. Athni	Do.
3. Muddebihal	Bijapur.
4. Chiplun	Ratnagiri.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

S. 1 (2) **G. N., J. D., No. 3389, dated 14th May 1900 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1058).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 1st day of June 1900, to the local area in the Belgaum District, hereinbelow specified, the provisions of the said Act, that is to say, to the local area within the limits of—

The Cantonment of Belgaum.

* * * * *

S. 1 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 4449/3, para. I, dated 28th May 1934 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1249).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), as amended by Bombay Act (XIII of 1922), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from 1st June 1934 the provisions of the said Act to the area within the municipal limits of the town of Nipani in the Belgaum District.

* * * * *

BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

S. 1 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 8848, dated 1st December 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3048).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the 1st January 1926, the provisions of sub-sections (*1*) to (*8*), both inclusive, of section 6 of the said Act to the local areas within the limits of the villages of (1) Badami and (2) Guledgud in the Bijapur District.

* * * * *

DHARWAR DISTRICT.

S. 1 (2) **G. N., J. D., No. 4926, dated 24th June 1919 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1519).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 15th July 1919 the provisions of the said Act to the local areas within the limits of the town of Ranebennur in the Dharwar District.

S. 1 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 6704, dated 20th March 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 786).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), as amended by Bombay Act (XIII of 1922), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from 1st April 1925,

* The portion marked in asterisks has been superseded by Notification No. 2520/4, H. D., 18th September 1939, printed in this volume.

sub-sections (*1*) to (*8*), both inclusive, of section 6 of the said Act to the local areas within the limits of the villages of (1) Byadgi, (2) Hangal, (3) Haveri, (4) Annigeri, (5) Navalgund, (6) Yamnur and (7) Ron in the Dharwar District.

* * * * *

KANARA DISTRICT.

G. N., H. D., No. 4713, dated 16th Nov. 1923 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2732). **S. 1 (2)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), as amended by Bombay Act (XIII of 1922), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from 1st December 1923, the provisions of the said Act to the local areas within the limits of the towns of Haliyal and Kumta in the Kanara District.

* * * * *

G. N., H. D., No. 8899/3, dated 1st Mar. 1937 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 356). **S. 1 (2)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, on and from the date of this notification, the provisions of the said Act to the town of Yellapur in the Kanara District.

KOLABA DISTRICT.

G. N., J. D., No. 3673, dated 21st May 1915 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1429). **S. 1 (2)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from 15th June 1915 the provisions of the said Act to the area within the limits of the taluka headquarter of Panvel in the Kolaba District.

G. N., J. D., No. 3495, dated 28th May 1916 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1008b). **S. 1 (2)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 10th June 1916 the provisions of the said Act to the area within the limits of the taluka headquarter town of Mahad in the Kolaba District.

G. N., H. D., No. 8987, para. I, dated 25th Nov. 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3048). **S. 1 (2)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), as amended by Act XIII of 1922, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 15th December 1925 the provisions of the said Act to the village of Khoncli in Karjat Taluka of the Kolaba District.

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* The portion marked in asterisks has been superseded by Notification No. 2520/4, H. D., 18th September 1939, printed in this volume.

CITY OF BOMBAY.

S. 1 (2) **G. N., J. D., No. 4642, dated 31st Aug. 1891 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 716).**

Amended by G. N., J. D., No. 6948, dated 23rd Dec. 1891.
Amended by G. N., J. D., No. 4382, dated 9th July 1902.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(1) to extend the whole of the said Act, except section 1 thereof, to the City of Bombay as defined in sub-section (*7*) of section 3 of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886 (Bombay Act III of 1886), with effect on and from the 4th day of September 1891.

* * * * * *

S. 1 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 6329, dated 21st Aug. 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1898).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend on and from the 21st September 1924 to the local area, herein below specified, clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of section 3 of the aforesaid Act, as amended by Bombay Act No. XIII of 1922 :—

The City of Bombay, i.e., the area within the local limits for the time being of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court of Judicature, *and* the Municipal district of Bandra.

S. 1 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 2663/4, dated 24th Oct. 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3208).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Government of Bombay is pleased to extend, on and from the 1st November 1939, the provisions of section 6C of the said Act to the whole of the State of Bombay (excluding those areas wherein the said provisions are already in force).

S. 1 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 733/4-II, dated 13th Sept. 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 967).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), in its application to the State of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to extend, on and from the 19th day of September 1940, the whole of the said Act to those parts of the State of Bombay to which it has not been extended before the date of this notification.

* The portion marked in asterisks has been superseded by Notification No. 2520/4, H. D., 18th September 1939, printed in this volume.

G. N., H. D., No. 2520/4, dated 18th Sept. 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2816). **S. 6-B (1)**

Amended by H. D. Erratum No. 2520/4, dated 10th February 1941.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 6-B of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), and in supersession of Government Notifications noted in the margin* in so far as they relate to the appointment of infirmaries for the treatment and care of animals, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the veterinary dispensaries or hospitals mentioned in the Schedule hereto, to be infirmaries for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences against the said Act have been committed and to authorise the detention therein of any animal pending its production before a Magistrate :—

(1) Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 4642, dated the 31st August 1891.
(2) Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 3428, dated the 12th May 1915.
(3) Government Notification, Home Department, No. 6336, dated the 29th June 1921.
(4) Government Notification, Home Department, No. 8175/3, dated the 18th March 1937.
(5) Government Notification, Home Department, No. 9499/3-II, dated the 7th September 1937.
(6) Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 3403, dated the 17th June 1910.
(7) Government Notification, Home Department, No. 7132/3(I), dated the 2nd September 1936.
(8) Government Notification, Home Department, No. 7132/3(I), dated the 27th July 1936.
(9) Government Notification, Home Department, No. 397/2-II, dated the 24th December 1926.
(10) Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 1299, dated the 3rd March 1891.
(11) Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 1301, dated the 3rd March 1891, as amended by—
Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 2005, dated the 12th March 1912.
(12) Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 5717, dated the 11th October 1909.
(13) Government Notification, Home Department, No. 4449/3, dated the 28th May 1934.
(14) Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 3389, dated the 14th May 1900.
(15) Government Notification, Home Department, No. 8848, dated the 1st December 1925.
(16) Government Notification, Home Department, No. 6704, dated the 20th March 1925.
(17) Government Notification, Home Department, No. 4713, dated the 16th November 1923.
(18) Government Notification, Home Department, No. 8987, dated the 25th November 1925.

SCHEDULE.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

1. The Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, Bombay.
2. The Bombay Pinjrapole, Bombay.
3. The Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital for Animals, Tardeo Flats. Bombay,
4. The Garret Veterinary Hospital, Ahmedabad.
5. The Veterinary Dispensary, Anand, district Kaira.
6. The Veterinary Dispensary, Dakor, district Kaira.
7. The Veterinary Dispensary, Godhra, district Broach and Panch Mahals.
8. The Veterinary Dispensary, Dahanu, district Thana.
9. The Veterinary Dispensary, Vada, district Thana.
10. The Veterinary Dispensary, Kalyan, district Thana.
11. The Veterinary Dispensary, Kopargaon, district Ahmednagar.
12. The Veterinary Dispensary, Shevgaon, district Ahmednagar.
13. The District Local Board Veterinary Dispensary at Ahmednagar (N. N. Wadia Veterinary Dispensary).

14. The Veterinary Dispensary, Dhulia, district West Khandesh.
15. The Veterinary Branch of the Agricultural College, Poona.
16. The Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amarchand Veterinary Dispensary, Poona.
17. The Veterinary Dispensary, Chikodi, district Belgaum.
18. The Pound established for the Cantonment of Belgaum.
19. The Veterinary Dispensary, Bagalkot, district Bijapur.
20. The Veterinary Dispensary, Hubli, district Dharwar.
21. The Veterinary Dispensary, Haliyal, district Kanara.
22. The Veterinary Dispensary, Kumta, district Kanara.
23. The Veterinary Dispensary, Panvel, district Kolaba.

S. 6-B (1) **G. N., H. D., No. 2520/4, dated 3rd Feb. 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 28).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 6-B of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), and in supersession of Government Order, in the Home Department, No. 498/4, dated the 13th July 1938, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint, during the period of the annual fair at the village of Gad in the Kalvan Taluka of the Nasik District, the temporary Veterinary Dispensary at the said village to be an infirmary for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences against the said Act have been committed in the said village and to authorise the detention therein of any animal pending its production before a Magistrate.

S. 6-B (1) **G. N., H. D., No. 2520/4, dated 28th Sept. 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1001).**

Amended by H. D., Erratum No. 2520/4, dated 11th January 1941.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 6-B of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), and in supersession of Government Notifications and orders contained in Government Resolutions noted in the margin, in so far as they relate to the appointment of infirmaries for the treatment and care of animals, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the veterinary dispensaries and hospitals mentioned in the schedule hereto, to be infirmaries for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences against the said Act have been committed and to authorise the detention therein of any animal

Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 191, dated the 8th January 1902.
Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2003, dated the 12th March 1912.
Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2006, dated the 12th March 1912.
Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2030, dated the 12th March 1912.
Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2419, dated the 25th March 1912.
Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3486, dated the 6th May 1912.
Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 7445, dated the 15th October 1912.
Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 7817, dated the 30th October 1912.
Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 454, dated the 16th January 1913.
Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2883, dated the 1st May 1916.
Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3494, dated the 20th May 1916.
Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5908, dated the 5th September 1916.
Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4925, dated the 24th June 1919.
Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 7131, dated the 30th July 1920.
Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1064/3, dated the 28th August 1921.
Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4718/3, dated the 8th May 1934.
Government Notification, Home Department, No. 6490/3, dated the 20th September 1937.

pending its production before a magistrate :—

SCHEDULE.

Names of Veterinary dispensaries and hospitals.

The Government Veterinary Dispensary, Ahmedabad.

The Veterinary Dispensary, Viramgaon, Ahmedabad District.
Do. Dholka, Ahmedabad District.
Do. Dhandhuka, Ahmedabad District.
Do. Prantij, Ahmedabad District.
Do. Nadiad, Kaira District.
Do. Borsad, Kaira District.
Do. Kapadvanj, Kaira District.
Do. Broach.
Do. Ankleshwar, Broach and Panch Mahals District.
Do. Jambusar, Broach and Panch Mahals District.
Do. Dohad, Broach and Panch Mahals District.
Do. Surat.
Do. Bardoli, Surat District.
Do. Eru Four Roads, taluka Jalalpore, Surat District.
Do. Olpad, Surat District.
Do. Bulsar, Surat District.
Do. Palghar, Thana District.
Do. Bandra, Bombay Suburban District.
Do. Karjat, Ahmednagar District.
Do. Akola, Ahmednagar District.
Do. Rahuri, Ahmednagar District.
Do. Newasa, Ahmednagar District.
Do. Sangamner, Ahmednagar District.
Do. Jalgaon, East Khandesh District.
Do. Amalner, East Khandesh District.
Do. Savda, East Khandesh District.
Do. Bhusawal, East Khandesh District.
Do. Pachora, East Khandesh District.
Do. Jamner, East Khandesh District.
Do. Chopda, East Khandesh District.
Do. Erandol, East Khandesh District.
Do. Parola, East Khandesh District.
Do. Chalisgaon, East Khandesh District.
Do. Bhadgaon, East Khandesh District.
Do. Yawal, East Khandesh District.
Do. Nandurbar, West Khandesh District.
Do. Shirpur, West Khandesh District.
Do. Nasik.
Do. Yeola, Nasik District.
Do. Satana, Nasik District.
Do. Vani, Nasik District.
Do. Malegaon, Nasik District.
Do. Niphad, Nasik District.
Do. Sinnar, Nasik District.

The K. B. M. N. Mehta Veterinary Hospital, Poona.
The Veterinary Hospital, Baramati, Poona District.
The Veterinary Dispensary, Indapur, Poona District.

Do.	Junnar, Poona District.
Do.	Khed, Poona District.
Do.	Satara.
Do.	Wai, Satara District.
Do.	Medha, Satara District.
Do.	Karad, Satara District.
Do.	Patan, Satara District.
Do.	Islampur, Satara District.
Do.	Rahimatpur, Satara District.
Do.	Vaduj, Satara District.
Do.	Mhaswad, Satara District.
Do.	Vita, Satara District.
Do.	Tasgaon, Satara District.
Do.	Sholapur.
Do.	Barsi, Sholapur District.
Do.	Pandharpur, Sholapur District.
Do.	Karmala, Sholapur District.
Do.	Belgaum.
Do.	Bail-Hongal, Belgaum District.
Do.	Saundatti, Belgaum District.
Do.	Athani, Belgaum District.
Do.	Bijapur.
Do.	Muddebihal, Bijapur District.
Do.	Badami, Bijapur District.
Do.	Dharwar.
Do.	Gadag, Dharwar District.
Do.	Ron, Dharwar District.
Do.	Ranebennur, Dharwar District.
Do.	Navalgund, Dharwar District.
Do.	Haveri, Dharwar District.
Do.	Sirsi, Kanara District.
Do.	Alibag, Kolaba District.
Do.	Mahad, Kolaba District.
Do.	Ratnagiri.
Do.	Chiplun, Ratnagiri District.

S. 6-B (1) and (3).

***G. N., H. D., No. 7132/3/1, dated 27th July 1936 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 647).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*2*) and (*4*)† of section 6 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Veterinary Dispensary at Kalyan to be an infirmary for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences against section 6 (*1*) have been committed, and to authorise the Veterinary Officer in charge of that dispensary to issue the certificates mentioned in section 6 (*4*) of the Act.

* This Notification, in so far as it relates to the appointment of infirmaries for the treatment and care of animals, has been superseded by Notification No. 2520/4, H. D., 18th September 1939.

† Now sub-sections (*1*) and (*3*) of section 6-B.

***G. N., H. D., No. 7132/3/1, dated 2nd Sept. 1936 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 860).** S. 6-B (1) and (3).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*2*) and (*4*)† of section 6 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890) the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Veterinary Dispensaries at Dahanu and at Bada to be infirmaries for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences against section 6 (*1*) have been committed, and to authorise the Veterinary Officers in charge of those dispensaries to issue the certificates mentioned in section 6 (*4*) of the Act.

***G. N., H. D., No. 8175/3, dated 18th Mar. 1937 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 347).** S. 6-B (1) and (3).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 6‡ of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the Garrett Veterinary Hospital at Ahmedabad to be an infirmary for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences under sub-section (*1*) of section 6 have been committed. The Veterinary Officer in charge of the Hospital is authorised to issue the certificates mentioned in sub-section (*4*) of section 6§ of the Act.

***G. N., H. D., No. 9499/3-II, dated 7th Sept. 1937 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2130).** S. 6-B (1) and (3).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*2*) and (*4*) of section 6† of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Government of Bombay are pleased to appoint the Veterinary Dispensaries at Anand and Dakor to be infirmaries for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences against section 6 (*1*) have been committed, and to authorise the Verterinary Officers in charge of those dispensaries to issue the certificates mentioned in section 6 (*4*) of the Act.

¶G. N., H. D., No. 6490/3, dated 20th Sept. 1937 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2243). S. 6-B (1) and (3).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*2*) and (*4*) of section 6‖ of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Government of Bombay are pleased to appoint the Veterinary Dispensaries at Khed and Junnar in the Poona District to be infirmaries for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences against section 6 (*1*) have been committed, and to authorise the Veterinary Officers in charge of those Dispensaries to issue the certificates mentioned in section 6 (*4*) of the Act.

G. N., H. D., 2520/4-II, dated 7th October 1944 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 143). S. 6-B (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 6-B of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Dressing Shed opened by the Society for the

* This notification, in so far as it relates to the appointment of infirmaries for the treatment and care of animals, has been superseded by Notification No. 2520/4, H. D., 18th September 1939.

† Now sub-sections (*1*) and (*3*) of section 6–B.

‡ Now sub-section (*1*) of section 6–B.

§ Now sub-section (*3*) of section 6–B.

¶ This Notification, in so far as it relates to the appointment of infirmaries for the treatment and care of animals, has been superseded by Notification No. 2520/4, H. D., 28th September 1940.

‖ Now section 6–B (*3*)

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Ahmednagar, in the Cantonment area in Ahmednagar to be an infirmary for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences against the said Act have been committed, and to authorise the detention therein of any animal pending its production before a Magistrate.

S. 6-B (3)

G. N., H. D., No. 3332, dated 26th June 1923 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1432).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 6* of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), as amended by Bombay Act XIII of 1922, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise within the City of Bombay the following veterinary officers to issue certificates of fitness, under the said sub-section, for animals detained in the infirmaries shown against each, namely :—

(1) The Equine Surgeon at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals.	For horses detained in that hospital.
(2) The Bovne Surgeon at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals.	For cattle detained in that hospital.
(3) The Veterinary Officer in charge of the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital for Animals.	For animals detained in that hospital.

S. 6-B (3)

G. N., H. D., No. 397/2-III, dated 24th Dec. 1926 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2907).

In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 6* of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), as amended by Act XIII of 1922, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Veterinary Assistants within the area mentioned below to issue certificates, in the manner prescribed under the said sub-section for animals detained in the infirmaries notified in Government Notification No. 397/2-II of 24th December 1926 :—

(1) Municipal districts of Ahmednagar and Sangamner and the town limits of Shrigonda, Kopargaon, Shevgaon and the area within a radius of ten miles from Ahmednagar in the Ahmednagar District.

S. 15 (*1*) read with S. 6-B (3).

G. N., H. D., No. 2520/4, dated 26th Mar. 1940 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 996).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 15 read with sub-section (*3*) of section 6-B of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rule, namely :—

" The Veterinary Officer in-charge of the temporary Veterinary Dispensary at the Village of Gad in the Kalvan Taluka of the Nasik District is authorised to issue a certificate of fitness for discharge in respect of animals sent for care and treatment in the said Dispensary."

* Now section 6-B (*3*).

G. N., H. D., No. 733/4-III, dated 20th December 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 477).

S. 15 (1) read with ss. 6B (2) & (3) and 14.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 15, read with sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*) of section 6-B and section 14 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

(1) The officers mentioned in Schedules A and B below are authorised to issue within their respective jurisdiction, as veterinary officers, the certificates referred to in sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*) of section 6-B of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890.

(2) The officers mentioned in Schedule A are designated, within their respective jurisdiction, as veterinary officers before whom an animal may be produced for examination under section 14 of the said Act.

SCHEDULE A.

Ahmedabad District.

(1) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Ahmedabad.

(2) Officer in charge Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Hospital, Ahmedabad.

(3) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,		Dholka.
(4)	Do.	Viramgaon.
(5)	Do.	Dhandhuka.
(6)	Do.	Prantij.
(7)	Do.	Dhansura.
(8)	Do.	Sanand.

Broach and Panch Mahals District.

(9) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,		Broach.
(10)	Do.	Ankleshwar.
(11)	Do.	Jambusar.
(12)	Do.	Vagra.
(13)	Do.	Godhra.
(14)	Do.	Dohad.

Kaira District.

(15) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,		Nadiad.
(16)	Do.	Anand.
(17)	Do.	Dakor.
(18)	Do.	Kapadvanj.
(19)	Do.	Borsad.
(20)	Do.	Matar.

Surat District.

(21) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Surat.
(22) Do. Bulsar.
(23) Do. Bardoli.
(24) Do. Eru Four-Roads.
(25) Do. Olpad.
(26) Do. Chikhli.

Thana District.

(27) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Kalyan.
(28) Do. Vada.
(29) Do. Dahanu.
(30) Do. Palghar.

Bombay Suburban District.

(31) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Bandra.

Ahmednagar District.

(32) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Ahmednagar.
(33) Do. Sangamner.
(34) Do. Karjat.
(35) Do. Kopargaon.
(36) Do. Sheogaon.
(37) Do. Akola.
(38) Do. Newasa.
(39) Do. Rahuri.

East Khandesh District.

(40) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Jalgaon.
(41) Do. Amalner.
(42) Do. Savada.
(43) Do. Bhusawal.
(44) Do. Pachora.
(45) Do. Jamner.
(46) Do. Chopda.
(47) Do. Erandol.
(48) Do. Parola.
(49) Do. Chalisgaon.
(50) Do. Bhadgaon.
(51) Do. Yawal.

West Khandesh District.

(52)	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,	Dhulia.
(53)	Do.	Nandurbar.
(54)	Do.	Shirpur.
(55)	Do.	Sakri.
(56)	Do.	Shahada.
(57)	Do.	Sindkheda.
(58)	Do.	Taloda.
(59)	Do.	Nawapur.

Nasik District.

(60)	Officer in charge Sir D. M. Petit Veterinary Hospital, Nasik.	
(61)	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,	Yeola.
(62)	Do.	Satana.
(63)	Do.	Vani.
(64)	Do.	Malegaon.
(65)	Do.	Niphad.
(66)	Do.	Sinnar.

Poona District.

(67)	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Poona City.	
(68)	Veterinary Officer in charge Public Veterinary Hospital, Shivajinagar.	
(69)	Resident Veterinary officer, Public Veterinary Hospital, Shivajinagar.	
(70)	Officer in charge Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Hospital, Poona.	
(71)	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,	Baramati.
(72)	Do.	Indapur.
(73)	Do.	Junnar.
(74)	Do.	Talegaon Dhamdhere.
(75)	Do.	Khed.
(76)	Do.	Saswad.

Satara District.

(77)	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,	Satara.
(78)	Do.	Wai.
(79)	Do.	Medha.
(80)	Do.	Karad.
(81)	Do.	Patan.
(82)	Do.	Islampur.
(83)	Do.	Rahimatpur.

Satara District—contd.

(84)	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,	Vaduj.
(85)	Do.	Mhaswad.
(86)	Do.	Vita.
(87)	Do.	Tasgaon.

Sholapur District.

(88)	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,	Sholapur.
(89)	Do.	Barsi.
(90)	Do.	Pandharpur.
(91)	Do.	Sangola.
(92)	Do.	Karmala.
(93)	Do.	Malsiras.
(94)	Do.	Madha.

Belgaum District.

(95)	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,	Belgaum.
(96)	Do.	Chikodi.
(97)	Do.	Saundatti.
(98)	Do.	Athni.
(99)	Do.	Gokak.
(100)	Do.	Bail Honga.

Bijapur District.

(101)	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,	Bijapur.
(102)	Do.	Bagalkot.
(103)	Do.	Muddebiha
(104)	Do.	Indi.
(105)	Do.	Sindgi.
(106)	Do.	Hungund.
(107)	Do.	Bagewadi.
(108)	Do.	Badami.

Dharwar District.

(109)	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,	Dharwar.
(110)	Do.	Gadag.
(111)	Do.	Ron.
(112)	Do.	Hubli.
(113)	Do.	Haveri.

Dharwar District—contd.

(114)	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,	Ranebennur.
(115)	Do.	Nargund.
(116)	Do.	Navalgund.
(117)	Do.	Hirekerur.

Kanara District.

(118)	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,	Sirsi.
(119)	Do.	Haliyal.
(120)	Do.	Kumta.

Kolaba District.

(121)	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,	Alibag.
(122)	Do.	Mahad.
(123)	Do.	Panwel.

Ratnagiri District.

(124)	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,	Ratnagiri.
(125)	Do.	Chiplun.

Bombay.

The Equine Surgeons,
The Bovine Surgeons,
The Canine Surgeons,
attached to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, Parel, Bombay.

SCHEDULE B.

The Senior Veterinary Inspector and the three Junior Veterinary Inspectors of the Bombay Municipality.

G. N., H. D., No. 733/4-II, dated 18th June 1943 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 98).

S. 15 Bombay Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Rules, 1943.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Rules, 1943.

2. *Minimum accommodation for carrying poultry on a journey exceeding 24 hours.*—(1) No poultry shall be carried in any basket during a journey exceeding 24 hours unless the basket is at least of 3 feet diameter and from 10 inches to 12 inches in height.

Provision shall be made for food and water for the poultry during journeys exceeding 24 hours.

(2) In any such basket not more than the number of fowls, ducks or turkeys mentioned below shall be carried :—

Fowls ..	Large	20
	Medium	33
	Small	45
	Chickens	55
Ducks ...	Extra large	8
	Large	18
	Small	24
	Guinea fowls	27
Turkeys ...	Large	6

3. *Minimum accommodation for carrying of monkeys.*—(1) No monkey shall be carried in any wooden or bamboo cage which measures less than $5' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$ and which is less than 2 feet in height.

(2) In any such cage not more than 8 large, 20 medium size or 25 small monkeys shall be carried.

For the purposes of this sub-rule five medium size monkeys shall be reckoned as two large monkeys and three small size monkeys shall be reckoned as one large monkey.

4. *Period and hours during which buffaloes shall not be used for draught purposes.*—No buffalo shall be used for draught purposes in any area on any day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. during the period from 15th March until 15th June.

5. *Prohibiting use of bit which is not smooth.*—No bit having a rough surface likely to injure the skin shall be put into the mouth of an animal. The mouth-piece may however be jointed. A bit must be without spikes, knobs or projections.

6. *Inspection of Milch cattle stables during milking hours.*—Every owner or person in charge of any place in which milch cattle are kept shall permit officers not below the rank of an officer in charge of a Police station or, in Bombay City, Sub-Inspectors of Police, Inspectors of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Officers of the Veterinary Department not below the rank of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons to inspect such place for the purpose of ascertaining whether any offence against section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, is being or has been committed therein.

G. N., H. D., No. 733/4, dated 16th Feb. 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 168). **S. 15**

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 733/4, dated 29th August 1950.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 733/4, dated 1st August 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the maximum weight of loads which may be carried or drawn by animals in the district of Ahmedabad :—

1. *Maximum weight which may be carried by certain animals.*—(1) The maximum weight of load which may be carried on the back of a bullock or a pony shall be 160 lbs. or 2 maunds.

(2) The maximum weight of load which may be carried on the back of a donkey shall be 160 lbs. or 2 maunds.

(3) The maximum weight of load which may be carried on the back of a camel shall be 240 lbs. or 3 maunds.

2. *Maximum weight which may be drawn by bullock.*—The maximum weight of load including the weight of the cart which may be drawn by a bullock or a pair of bullocks shall be—

(*a*) if the cart is driven on a level road, twice the weight of the bullock or the pair of bullocks as the case may be, and

(*b*) in other cases, 60 per cent. of the weight referred to in clause (*a*) :

Provided that if the cart is equipped with pneumatic tyres, the maximum weight of the load referred to in this rule shall be the maximum weight specified above in clause (*a*) or (*b*), as the case may be, plus 30 per cent. thereof.

THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT, 1894 (I OF 1894).

G. N., J. D., No. 1609-A, dated 8th Mar. 1895 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 267). S. 3 (d)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*d*) of section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Judge of Thana for the time being, within the local limits of the talukas of Salsette, Shahpur and Bassein in the district of Thana, to perform the functions of the Court under the said Act.

G. N., R. D., No. 4008, dated 19th May 1896 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 505). S. 3 (f)

With reference to clause (*f*) of section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the district of Bijapur is a district in which it is customary for the Government to make such provision for village sites as is referred to in the said section.

G. N., R. D., No. 700, dated 27th Jan. 1897 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 95). S. 3 (f)

With reference to clause (*f*) of section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, and in continuation of Government Notification No. 4008, dated 19th May 1896, published at page 505 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 21st idem, Part I, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the districts* noted in the margin are districts in which it is customary for the Government to make such provision for village sites as is referred to in the said section.

**Northern Division.*

Ahmedabad,
Kaira,
Panch Mahals,
Broach and Surat,

Central Division.

Poona,
Ahmednagar,
Satara,
Sholapur,
Nasik and Khandesh,

Southern Division.

Kanara,
Dharwar and Kolaba.

G. N., R. D., No. 683, dated 24th Jan. 1911 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 171). S. 3 (f)

With reference to clause (*f*) of section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, and in continuation of Government Notification No. 700, dated 27th January 1897, published at page 95 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 28th idem, Part I, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the district of Belgaum is a district in which it is customary for Government to make such provision for village sites as is referred to in the said section.

G. N., R. D., No. 1604, dated 11th Feb. 1916 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 275).

With reference to clause (*f*) of section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, and in continuation of Government Notifications No. 700, dated 27th January 1897, and No. 683, dated 24th January 1911, published at pages 95 and 171, respectively,

of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 28th January 1897 and 26th January 1911, Part I, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the district of Thana is a district in which it is customary for Government to make such provision for village sites as is referred to in the said section.

S. 3 (f) **G. N., R. D., No. 12769, dated 23rd Oct. 1917 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2431).**

With reference to clause (*f*) of section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, and in continuation of Government Notifications No. 700, dated 27th January 1897, No. 683, dated 24th January 1911, and No. 1604, dated 11th February 1916, published at pages 95, 171 and 275, respectively, of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 28th January 1897, 26th January 1911 and 17th February 1916, Part I, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the district of Ratnagiri is a district in which it is customary for Government to make such provision for village sites as is referred to in the said section.

S. 55 **G. N., R. D., No. 9173, dated 4th Oct. 1926 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2249).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 55 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), hereinafter referred to as the Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of officers in dealing with objections lodged under section 5A of the Act :—

1. Whenever any notification under section 4 of the Act has been published but the provisions of section 17 have not been applied; and the Collector has under the provisions of section 4 (*1*) issued notices to the parties interested; and on or before the last day fixed by the Collector in those notices in this behalf any objection is lodged under section 5A (*2*) ; *firstly* the Collector shall record the objection in his proceedings. *Secondly* the Collector shall consider whether the objection is admissible according to these rules.

2. To be admissible (*a*) an objection must be presented in writing by a party interested in the notified land and must be presented within thirty days after the date of publication of the notification under section 4 or within such further period as may be fixed by the Collector ; (*b*) it must allege some specific objection, such as these—

(*i*) the notified purpose is not genuinely or properly a public purpose ;

(*ii*) the land notified is not suitable for the purpose for which it is notified ;

(*iii*) the land is not so well suited as other land ;

(*iv*) the area proposed is excessive ;

(*v*) the objector's land has been selected maliciously or vexatiously ;

(*vi*) the acquisition will destroy or impair the amenity of historical or artistic monuments and places of public resort : will take away important public rights of way or other conveniences or will desecrate religious buildings, grave-yards and the like.

THE PRISONS ACT, 1894 (IX OF 1894).

G. N., H. D., No. 3359/4, dated 23rd November 1940 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3633). S. 3 (1)

Under section 3 (*1*) of the Prisons Act (IX of 1894), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare the buildings of the former Government Prison Farm at Visapur a "Prison" and to direct that it should be designated "Visapur Temporary Prison".

G. N., H. D., No. 6485/4, dated 13th November 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 473). S. 3 (1) (c)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare the old quarantine yard of the Borstal School, Dharwar, to be a subsidiary jail with effect from 29th October 1942.

G. N., H. D., No. 7728/2, dated 30th July 1930 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1948). S 3 (1) (c)

Under section 3 (*1*) (*c*) of the Prisons Act, IX of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following two buildings at Jalgaon to be subsidiary jails, and to direct that they should be designated "Temporary Sub-Jails, Jalgaon":

(1) Two rooms behind the office of the Deputy Educational Inspector, East Khandesh, situated in Revenue Survey No. 217-B of Jalgaon and bearing City Survey No. 1974.

(2) Two rooms in the Police Head Quarter Lines, one used at present as a Vernacular school and the other as the office of the Head Quarter Police Sub-Inspector, situated in Revenue Survey No. 217 and bearing City Survey No. 1977.

G. N., H. D., No. 1577/4, dated 10th June 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 114). S. 3 (1) (c)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare the buildings situated on the site opposite to the Railway Station known as Camping Ground and bearing Survey No. 14/4/1/1, at Nadiad, to be a subsidiary jail with effect from the 25th day of March 1941, and to direct that the said subsidiary jail shall be called "the Subsidiary Jail, Nadiad".

G. N., H. D., No. 5111/4, dated 28th October 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 260). S. 3 (1) (c)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare the two western rooms of the building bearing municipal No. 226, formerly used

as a Police Station and situated on Kole-Dongri Road at Andheri in the Bombay Suburban District, to be a subsidiary jail with effect from the 1st May 1941, and to direct that the said subsidiary jail shall be called " the Subsidiary Jail, Andheri ".

S. 3 (1) (c) **G. O., H. D., No. 4099/4-IV, dated 15th November 1943 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 150).**

Amended by Corrigendum, H. D., No. 4099/4-IV, dated 7th December 1943.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare the accommodation attached to the Court of the Resident Magistrate, Belapur Road, which is housed at present in the building formerly known as the Public Works Department Bungalow at Belapur Road, to be a subsidiary jail with effect from the date of this order.

S. 3 (1) (c) **G. N., H. D., No. 8529/4, dated 24th January 1945 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 15).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare the buildings situated in Survey No. 141 be of the Village Kurdu area in the Sholapur District to be a subsidiary jail with effect from 20th November 1944 and to direct that the said subsidiary jail shall be called " The Subsidiary Jail, Kurduwadi ".

S. 3 (1) (c) **G. N., H. D., No. 105/5, dated 9th May 1946 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 65).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare one of the cells in the Police Lock-ups at Borivali in the Thana District to be a subsidiary jail and to direct that the said subsidiary jail shall be called " The Subsidiary Jail, Borivali ".

2. Government is pleased to appoint the Resident Magistrate, First Class, Borivali, to be the Superintendent, his Shirastedar to be the part-time Jailor and the Medical Officer in charge of the Bassein Dispensary to be the Medical Officer of the Sub-Jail at Borivali.

S. 3 (1) (c) **G. N., H. D., No. 3041/5, dated 28th August 1947 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 165).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare the building situated in Survey No. 165 A.F. No. 1 at Khanatha Village in the Kankaoli Mahal of the Ratnagiri District, to be a subsidiary jail with effect from the 1st August 1947 and to direct that the said subsidiary jail shall be called " the Subsidiary Jail, Kankaoli ".

G. N., H. D., No. 9180/3-IV-(C), dated 1st February 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 25). S. 59 (25)

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 117/4, dated 9th December 1941.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 1676/5, dated 8th February 1947.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 1676/5, dated 2nd September 1947.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 4295/5, dated 26th April 1948.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 5536/5, dated 24th May 1949.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 5536/5, dated 22nd August 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*25*) of section 59 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), read with the rule made by the Provincial Government under Government Notification, Home Department, No. 9180/3-IV-(B), dated the 1st February 1940 and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules for the appointment and guidance of visitors of subsidiary jails in substitution of rules 55 to 60 (both inclusive) contained in the Sub-Jail Manual, 1928, namely :—

"55. There shall be a board of visitors for each subsidiary jail in each of the towns of Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Broach, Godhra, Surat, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Nasik, Satara, Sholapur, Dharwar, Karwar, Alibag and Ratnagiri. The Board shall consist of—

(*a*) ex-officio visitors ;
(*b*) other visitors appointed under the rules hereinafter appearing.

The District Magistrate shall be the Chairman of the Board.

56. The following officers and such other officers as Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf shall be ex-officio Visitors of Sub-Jails mentioned in rule 55 within the respective areas under their official charge or within their jurisdiction :—

* * * * * * *

(2) Sessions Judges including Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges.
(3) District Magistrates.
(4) Sub-Divisional and City Magistrates.
(5) Huzur Deputy Collectors and Huzur Mamlatdars.
(6) The Inspector-General of Police.
(7) Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.
(8) District Superintendents of Police.
(9) The Director of Public Instruction.
(10) Educational Inspectors.
(11) The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.
(12) Civil Surgeons.
(13) The Director of Public Health.

(14) Assistant Directors of Public Health.

(15) Superintending Engineers.

(16) Executive Engineers.

(17) The Sub-Divisional Engineer, Public Works Department, Broach, for the Subsidiary Jail in the town of Broach.

57. (1) In addition to the official visitors mentioned in rule 56 there shall ordinarily be three non-official visitors for the sub-jails at Ahmedabad, Jalgaon, Dharwar and Alibag and four for the Sub-Jails at Nadiad, Broach, Godhra, Surat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Satara, Sholapur, Karwar and Ratnagiri. One of the non-official visitors for each of the said fourteen Sub-Jails shall be a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly or Council representing the town or the district in which the Sub-Jail is situated. In the case of each of the Sub-Jails mentioned above for which there shall ordinarily be four non-official visitors, one of the said visitors shall be a woman.

(2) The appointment of the non-official visitors of any Sub-Jail shall be made by the District Magistrate of the District in which the Sub-Jail is situated.

(3) The appointment of non-official visitors other than members of the Bombay Legislature shall be made for a period not exceeding three years. The appointment of the members of the Bombay Legislature shall be made annually from amongst the members of the said Legislature residing in the District in which the Sub-Jail is situated. The appointment shall be made by turns to be fixed by such members themselves, failing which the District Magistrate concerned shall fix such turn by drawing lots.

(4) All the appointments made under this rule shall be notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

(5) Non-official visitors shall not be granted any travelling, daily or conveyance allowances for their visits to Sub-Jails.

57-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rule 57, Government may, at any time, terminate the appointment of any person appointed as a non-official visitor of any Sub-Jail before the expiry of the period of his appointment.

57-B. There shall also be a Board of Visitors for each subsidiary jail situated at the headquarters of a taluka or mahal.

The Board shall consist of—

(*a*) Ex-officio visitors,

(*b*) Other visitors appointed under the rules hereinafter appearing.

The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Division concerned shall be the Chairman of the Board.

57-C. The following officers and such other officers as Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf shall be *ex-officio* visitors of the Sub-Jails mentioned in rule 57-B, within the respective areas under their official charge or within their jurisdiction :—

(1) The Assistant or Deputy Collectors.
(2) The Assistant or Deputy Engineer, Public Works Department.
(3) The Resident Magistrates, if they are not Superintendents of the Sub-Jails.
(4) The Civil Judges.

57-D. (1) In addition to the official visitors mentioned in rule 57-C there shall ordinarily be two non-official visitors for each of the Sub-Jails mentioned in rule 57-B. One of the two non-official visitors shall be the President of the local Municipality and the other a member of the District Local Board representing the taluka or mahal in which the Sub-Jail is situated. In areas where there is no Municipality one person interested in social work and resident in the area and in areas where there is neither a Municipality nor a Local Board, two persons interested in social work and resident in the area shall be appointed as non-official visitors by the District Magistrate concerned.

(2) The appointment of the non-official visitor other than the President of the Municipality or member of the District Local Board shall be made for a term of three years. The appointment of the members of the District Local Board shall be made annually from amongst the members of the Local Board residing in the taluka or mahal in which the Sub-Jail is situated. The appointment shall be made by turns to be fixed by such members themselves, failing which the District Magistrate concerned shall fix such turn by drawing lots.

(3) Non-official visitors shall not be granted any travelling, daily or conveyance allowance for their visits to Sub-Jails.

58. The chairman shall convene a quarterly meeting of the whole Board in the months of January, April, July and October to carry out the duties of inspection specified in rule 59 (*See* Rule 55 and Rule 57-B).

59. The visitors may inspect every part of the premises of the Sub-Jail, interrogate prisoners, examine warrants, Sub-Jail registers and records. They may, if they deem fit, direct that any representation or petition made to them by a prisoner shall be forwarded to Government.

60. Visitors shall record the dates and hours of their visits in a Visitors' Book and also enter therein any remarks which they may wish to make. A copy of such entries shall be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons through the District Magistrate on the 1st day of the following month. Any remarks made by a visitor requiring special attention shall be submitted likewise to the Inspector-General of Prisons immediately.

61. No Police Officer, except an official visitor, shall be permitted to interrogate any prisoner unless he produces written authority signed by the Inspector-General of Police, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Commissioner of Police, District Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police.

A Police Officer so authorised shall not ordinarily be below the rank of Inspector,

62. Except for special reasons, which shall be recorded in the official Visitors' Book, no Visitor shall,

(*a*) inspect any Jail—

(*i*) on Sundays, or

(*ii*) between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., or

(*b*) on any occasion other than that of a quarterly committee meeting require the attendance of the Superintendent or Jailor."

S. 59 (26) **G. N., H. D., No. 9180/3-IV-(B), dated 1st February 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 25).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*26*) of section 59 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rule, namely :—

"The provisions of clause (*25*) of section 59 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), shall extend to all the subsidiary jails in the State of Bombay."

S. 59 (26) **G. N., H. D., No. 6178/4, dated 31st March 1943 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 52).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*26*) of section 59 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rule, namely :—

"The provisions of clauses (*11*) and (*27*) of section 59 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), shall extend to all the subsidiary jails in the State of Bombay."

S. 59 (26) **G. N., H. D., No. 5503/4-II (A), dated 8th July 1943 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 108).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*26*) of section 59 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rule, namely :—

"The provision of clause (*5*) of section 59 of the Prisons Act (IX of 1894), shall extend to all the subsidiary jails in the State of Bombay."

S. 59 (26) **G. N., H. D., No. 7786/4-II, dated 23rd June 1944 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 101).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*26*) of section 59 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rule, namely :—

"The provisions of clause (*24*) of section 59 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), shall extend to all the subsidiary jails in the State of Bombay."

S. 59 (26) **G. N., H. D., No. 2346/4-XIII, dated 4th December 1945 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 219).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*26*) of section 59 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rule, namely :—

"The provisions of section 6 and of clause (*10*) of section 59 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), shall extend to all the subsidiary jails in the State of Bombay."

G. N., H. D., No. 6696/5, dated 31st October 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 614). S. 59

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 59 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. The State Government may, from time to time, open as many extra-mural camps for the employment of prisoners selected under rule 6 as it thinks fit.

2. At an extra-mural camp opened under rule 1 prisoners shall be employed in groups of twenty and shall be permitted to select the members of their own group.

3. Any prisoner who has served one year of sentence exclusive of remission or one-fourth of sentence inclusive of remission, whichever is greater, shall be eligible for selection and employment at any camp opened under rule 1 :

Provided that the unexpired portion of the sentence of such prisoner is more than six months ;

Provided further that the habitual prisoners or the prisoners undergoing sentence for dacoity shall not be so eligible for selection and employment.

4. Any prisoner eligible for selection under rule 3 and desiring to work at the camp may make an application to the Superintendent of the Prison in Form A appended to these rules.

5. Every application made under rule 4 shall be submitted in the districts to the State Government through the following officers in succession, namely :—

(1) the Medical Officer of the Prison in which the applicant is undergoing sentence ;

(2) the Superintendent of the Prison in which the applicant is undergoing sentence ;

(3) the District Superintendent of Police of the district wherein the applicant was convicted ;

(4) the District Magistrate of the district wherein the applicant was convicted ; and

(5) the Inspector-General of Prisons, State of Bombay.

In the case of a prisoner undergoing sentence in the Greater Bombay such application shall be submitted to the State Government through the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, and the Inspector-General of Prisons, State of Bombay, in succession.

6. (1) Every officer through whom an application is forwarded under rule 5 shall make an endorsement thereon communicating his opinion for or against the selection of the applicant.

(2) Endorsements to be made by the Medical Officer, the Superintendent of Prison, the District Superintendent of Police, the District Magistrate and the Inspector-General of Prisons, State of Bombay, shall, respectively, be in Forms B, C, D, E and F appended to these rules.

7. On receipt of an application made under rule 4, the State Government may, after considering the opinions of all the Officers concerned as expressed in their endorsements, issue orders, for the selection of the applicant.

8. When orders for selection of a prisoner are issued by the State Government under rule 7, the Superintendent of Prison shall explain or cause to be explained to the prisoner the conditions on which he has been selected and shall satisfy himself that the prisoner is physically and mentally fit for employment in the camp.

9. On selection the property including cash and earnings belonging to the prisoner shall be handed over to him and he shall be taken to the camp where he is to be employed.

10. The Superintendent of Prison shall intimate the date of the transfer of the prisoner to the camp to the following officers, namely :—

(1) the District Superintendent of Police of the district where the prisoner was convicted ; or if the prisoner was convicted in the Greater Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay ;

(2) the Sub-Inspector of Police within the limits of whose jurisdiction the prisoner's family resides ;

(3) the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police of the District where the prisoner is to be employed ; and

(4) the Jailor of the camp in which the prisoner is to be employed.

11. The Superintendent of Prison shall transfer to the Jailor of the camp the warrant, history ticket and other documents relating to the prisoner and also a list of the property and cash handed over to the prisoner.

12. At the camp, the prisoner shall be provided with a bamboo matting hut and such other equipment as may be required by him and his family and also a week's wages in advance.

13. Every prisoner employed at the camp shall be paid at the current market rate, subject to a maximum of annas 10 per day. The payment shall be made weekly and the advance given under rule 12 shall be recouped in three instalments from the wages earned.

14. The prisoner who has been provided with any equipment shall be held responsible for any loss or damage done to it and shall be required to make good such loss or damage from his earnings.

15. After the advance is recouped in full under rule 13 one and a half days' earnings of the prisoner shall be deducted from the wages earned by him in a week and credited to his account to be paid to him on his release or closure of the camp.

16. The prisoner who is incapacitated to work on account of any injury sustained by him while discharging his duty shall receive free rations up to 10 days in addition to the free medical treatment. This concession of free rations shall not be available to the members of the prisoner's family.

17. In case of the prolonged sickness of the prisoner, the Jailor may, in consultation with the Medical Officer of the camp, return the prisoner to the Jail from which he was received.

18. After the prisoner has worked for three months at the camp, his family may be allowed to join him and if so allowed, the members of his family shall also be employed at the camp and paid at the market rate. No prisoner whose family has not joined him shall be permitted to remain in the group in which there are prisoners with their families.

19. Members of the prisoner's family who stay with him in the Camp shall be subject to the Camp rules and any breach of rules on their part will entail the prisoner's return to the Jail which he was assigned.

20. The prisoner who works satisfactorily in the Camp shall be allowed one-third remission on the unexpired portion of his sentence.

21. When the prisoner completes his sentence, the warrant shall be returned to the Court concerned, through the Superintendent of the Prison from which the prisoner was assigned and a report shall be submitted in that behalf to the State Government through the Inspector-General of Prisons.

22. On completion of his sentence, the prisoner shall be allowed to return to his home or if he volunteers to remain in the Camp, he shall be allowed to stay on till the work is completed. If he stays on, he shall be permitted the use of the hutments and other equipment given to him on his admission to the Camp.

23. On release from the Camp, the prisoner shall be awarded a certificate by the Public Works Department Officer in charge of the work to the effect that the prisoner has satisfactorily worked at the Camp.

24. The prisoner shall be liable to be returned to the Jail from which he was assigned at any time by the order of the Jailor of the Camp for commitment of any of the following acts :—

(*i*) Going outside the Camp limit as fixed by the Jailor of the Camp without a written permit.

(*ii*) Manufacturing, drinking or handling any intoxicating liquors or narcotics.

(*iii*) Trading or trafficking in the supplies furnished by the Camp.

(*iv*) Gambling.

(*v*) Using abusive or threatening language or force to or against any person in the Camp.

(*vi*) Feigning sickness or omitting to perform willingly, skilfully and diligently the task allotted to him.

(*vii*) Agitating, making groundless complaints or magnifying grievances or instigating others.

(*viii*) Abusing privileges, wasting or stealing food, clothes, implements, supplies or belongings of any other inmate of the Camp.

(*ix*) Escaping or attempting to escape or helping or conniving at escape of any other inmate.

25. If any inmate escapes from the Camp, either during the working hours or night, the other inmates in the group shall be jointly held responsible and be liable to be returned to the Jail from which they were assigned for undergoing the unexpired portion of their sentence and all remission previously earned by them shall be liable to be forfeited.

26. The Jailor in charge of the Camp shall hold an enquiry into any breach of any rule of the Camp, record his findings thereon and pass written orders for the return of the prisoner to the Jail from which he was assigned, if found guilty. Any order passed as aforesaid shall be final.

27. No prisoner shall work on or have access to the books, registers or accounts relating to him or others or be employed on private work of any person in the Camp.

28. All prisoners shall accept the terms of employment and the tasks allotted to them by the officer in charge of the work.

FORM A.

Application for Assignment to Road Camp.

From (Name)

No. Prison.

To

The Superintendent,

Prison.

Sir,

I hereby make application for assignment to the Road Camp.

2. I have carefully read the rules and regulations for the government of the Camp and I promise to abide by them.

3. I understand that in the event of my escape I am to lose all my earned remission and to receive an additional sentence which a competent court may award.

4. My family consists of

residing at

and is willing

to join me in the Camp on the terms and rules in force.

(Signature.)

FORM B.

No.

Endorsement by the Medical Officer.

1. The applicant

has been carefully examined and in my opinion he is/is not fit for road or Camp work.

2. The reason for his unfitness is

3. The prisoner is free from venereal or other contagious diseases.

Medical Officer,
Prison.

FORM C.

Endorsement by the Superintendent of the Prison.

To

The District Superintendent of Police,

.....

Prisoner No.

is a resident of (village) Taluka

District . Is serving a sentence of

awarded to him on by the

. Previous occupation

Has served out including

remission out of his sentence. He has following jail punishments

I do recommend/I do not

recommend him for selection for employment at the Road Camp.

Superintendent,
Prison.

FORM D.

Endorsement by the District Superintendent of Police.

To

The District Magistrate.

Forwarded.

2. The prisoner's antecedents have been gone through together with the details of his present crime.

His family resides at
and there is no objection to its joining the prisoner at the Camp.

3. His selection for employment at the Camp is/is not recommended for reasons below :—

District Superintendent of Police.

FORM E.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
State of Bombay.

Forwarded.

2. I concur/I do not concur with the District Superintendent of Police and recommend that the prisoner may be/may not be selected for employment at the Camp.

District Magistrate.

FORM F.

Endorsement by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Forwarded with compliments.

2. The prisoner will be assigned to the Road Camp, if selection is sanctioned.

Inspector-General of Prisons,
State of Bombay.

THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT, 1897 (III OF 1897).

G. N., G. D., No. 5261, dated 7th May 1920.

S. 2 Bombay Influenza Regulations.

In exercise of the powers under section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), conferred by the Notification of the Government of India, in the Department of Education (Sanitary), No. 566, dated 10th September 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe in the Bombay Presidency, excluding the City of Bombay, the following temporary regulations to prevent the outbreak or spread of Influenza and Acute Pneumonia, namely :—

INFLUENZA DRAFT REGULATIONS.

1. *Appointment of special officer.*—In every local area which is threatened with an outbreak of Influenza or Acute Pneumonia the District Magistrate, subject to the general instructions of the Commissioner, may appoint either by name or by virtue of his office a special officer or officers to carry out all measures necessary to prevent the spread of these diseases.

2. *Notification of outbreak.*—(*a*) The District Magistrate shall cause to be published in every town or village in any area infected or threatened with Influenza or with Acute Pneumonia or with a disease suspected to be Influenza, a list of infected towns and villages in that area with the names of the special officers concerned ; any area in the towns and villages of which such a list has been published shall be deemed to be an infected area.

(*b*) When any outbreak of Influenza or Acute Pneumonia or a disease suspected to be either occurs in his district, the District Magistrate shall forward to the District Magistrates of neighbouring districts a list of infected towns and villages for publication when deemed necessary. When the outbreak occurs or threatens in a pilgrim centre, he shall in addition send intimation to the District Magistrates of districts from which the pilgrims come.

3. *Intimation of cases.*—(*a*) In any town or village in an infected area every person shall, on such occurrence coming to his knowledge, give immediate information to the Municipal Secretary or to the Revenue Patel of (*a*) any human sickness or death, and (*b*) the arrival of any person from a place declared infected in any list published under regulation 2 (*a*).

(*b*) The Municipal Secretary or Revenue Patel shall, on receiving such information send intimation thereof to the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari and to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the district.

(*c*) In the case of any human sickness or death occurring on a railway in an infected area or on the arrival by rail in such area of a person from any place declared infected in any list published under rule 2 (*a*) the chief local Railway Officer in such area shall give intimation as prescribed in clause (*b*) of this regulation.

4. *Segregation and disinfection.*—The special officer may adopt such measures as he thinks necessary for—

(*a*) isolating the patient, and

(*b*) disinfecting clothes, vehicles or other property which have been exposed to infection.

5. *Publication of remedies.*—The special officer shall arrange for the publication by beat of tomtom and by periodical distribution of leaflets, in the local vernacular, of measures of protection against the disease.

6. *Disinfection of buildings.*—The special officer may require the occupier or owner of any building or enclosure in which a case of Influenza or Acute Pneumonia or a case suspected to be either has occurred, to carry out such measures as he considers necessary for the purpose of disinfecting or of improving the sanitary condition of such building or enclosure. He is also empowered to enter any building or enclosure and to order its disinfection, if he has reasonable cause to suspect that any portion of it has been recently occupied by a person suffering from either disease.

7. *Bazaars, Markets, Fairs.*—The District Magistrate may order, in the case of an infected town or village, that the bazaar, market or fair to be held outside the inhabited area and at such distance therefrom as he may prescribe.

8. *Requisition of Buildings.*—The District Magistrate may take possession of and occupy any vacant ground or building for the purpose of a camp or hospital or dispensary. Such rent or compensation as may be agreed upon shall be paid to the owner or occupier or other person entitled thereto. In default of agreement, the amount payable shall be decided by arbiters, one appointed by the District Magistrate, one by the claimant and a third by the two arbiters so appointed: a majority decision of the arbiters shall be final and binding on both parties.

9. *Destitute Patients.*—The special officer, when he learns that any person suffering from Influenza or Acute Pneumonia is left uncared for, shall arrange to take him to the nearest Hospital.

10. *Public Meetings.*—If it appears to the District Magistrate that any public meeting, theatrical or cinema performance or any gathering of persons in any hall, theatre or public building is likely to spread either disease he may, after giving due notice to the convenors or management of such meeting, gathering or performance, prohibit the holding of the same for such time as he may consider necessary. He may also close schools.

11. *Spitting in Public Places.*—The District Magistrate may prohibit spitting in the streets or in any public place or building.

12. *Public Conveyances, Waiting Rooms, etc.*—In regulations 13, 14 and 15 the term "public conveyance" shall be deemed to include tramway and railway rolling stock and such of the provisions of these regulations as are applicable to public conveyances shall apply, as far as may be, to premises such as waiting rooms, offices, etc., used in connection therewith.

13. *Conveyance of infected persons prohibited.*—No person owing or in charge of a public conveyance shall permit a person whom he has reason to believe to be suffering from Influenza or Acute Pneumonia to enter such conveyance.

14. *Infected travellers.*—If any person while using a public conveyance develops Influenza or Acute Pneumonia, the person in charge of such conveyance shall be responsible for,

(*a*) removing the person so infected;

(*b*) arranging for his accommodation and treatment at the nearest suitable place;

(c) notifying the facts to the relatives of the patient and to the local civil authority prescribed in regulation 3 (a); and

(d) properly disinfecting the conveyance used by the patient before it is again used.

15. *Examination of travellers.*—The special officer shall have power at any halting place or station to enter and examine any person using any public railway conveyance; but such examination shall not entail the detention of the conveyance for a longer time than is fixed for its detention at such place or station.

16. *Over-crowding of railway carriages.*—It shall be the duty of every railway servant to remove from a compartment the number of passengers in excess of the maximum fixed for such compartment by the railway administration and to insist on sufficient windows being kept open to ensure proper ventilation.

17. *Co-operation of the police.*—All police officers afford a special officer all necessary assistance in carrying out the provisions of these regulations.

18. *Compliance with regulations.*—Every person to whom any order or requisition is directed under these regulations shall duly comply with the same, and no person shall obstruct anyone in the performance of any duty imposed by or under these regulations.

19. *Penalty.*—Whoever shall disobey any of these regulations or any order made thereunder, shall be liable to be prosecuted under section 188, Indian Penal Code.

20. *Short title: extent: local modifications.*—The foregoing regulations shall be called the Bombay Influenza Regulations and shall apply throughout the Bombay Presidency (excluding the City of Bombay) subject to the following modifications in the case of Cantonments and Hill Stations in charge of Superintendents:—

In the case of Cantonments *substitute* "General Officer Commanding" *for* "Commissioner" and "Cantonment Authority" *for* "District Magistrate".

In the case of Hill Stations in charge of Superintendents, *substitute* "Superintendent" *for* "District Magistrate".

G. N., G. D., No. 570, dated 6th September 1921.
[*Renotified in G. N., G. D., No. 273/33, dated 15th March 1934*
(B. G., Pt. I, p. 605)].

S. 2 Bombay Cerebro-Spinal Fever Regulations.

In exercise of the powers under section 2A* of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), amended by Act XXXVIII of 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe in the Bombay Presidency, excluding the City of Bombay, the following temporary regulations to prevent the out-break or spread of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, namely:—

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER REGULATIONS.

1. *Appointment of special officer.*—In every local area which is threatened with an out-break of Cerebro-Spinal Fever the District Magistrate, subject to the general instructions of the Commissioner, may appoint either by name or by virtue of his office a special officer or officers to carry out all measures necessary to prevent the spread of this disease.

* Now section 2 of the Act as amended by the A. O.

2. *Notification of out-break.*—(*a*) The District Magistrate shall cause to be published in every town or village in any area infected or threatened with Cerebro-Spinal Fever or with a disease suspected to be Cerebro-Spinal Fever, a list of infected towns and villages in that area with the names of the special officers concerned : any area in the towns and villages of which such a list has been published shall be deemed to be an infected area.

(*b*) When any out-break of Cerebro-Spinal Fever or a disease suspected to be the same occurs in his district, the District Magistrate shall forward to the District Magistrates of neighbouring districts a list of infected towns and villages for publication when deemed necessary. When the out-break occurs or threatens in a pilgrim centre, he shall in addition send intimation to the District Magistrates of districts from which the pilgrims come.

3. *Intimation of cases.*—(*a*) In any town or village in an infected area every person shall, on such occurrence coming to his knowledge, give immediate information to the Municipal Secretary or to the Revenue Patel of (*a*) any human sickness or death, and (*b*) the arrival of any person from a place declared infected in any list published under regulation 2 (*a*).

(*b*) The Municipal Secretary or Revenue Patel shall, on receiving such information, send intimation thereof to the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari and to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the district.

(*c*) In the case of any human sickness or death occurring on a railway in an infected area or on the arrival by rail in such area of a person from any place declared infected in any list published under rule 2(*a*), the chief local Railway Officer in such area shall give intimation as prescribed in clause (*b*) of this regulation.

4. *Segregation and disinfection.*—The special officer may adopt such measures as he thinks necessary for—

(*a*) isolating the patient, and

(*b*) disinfecting clothes, vehicles or other property which have been exposed to infection.

5. *Disinfection of buildings.*—The special officer may require the occupier or owner of any building or enclosure in which a case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, or a case suspected to be the same has occurred, to carry out such measures as he considers necessary for the purpose of disinfecting or of improving the sanitary condition of such building or enclosure. He is also empowered to enter any building or enclosure and to order its disinfection, if he has reasonable cause to suspect that any portion of it has been recently occupied by a person suffering from the same disease.

6. *Requisition of buildings.*—The District Magistrate may take possession of and occupy any vacant ground or building for the purpose of a camp or hospital or dispensary. Such rent or compensation as may be agreed upon shall be paid to the owner or occupier or other person entitled thereto. In default of agreement, the amount payable shall be decided by arbiters, one appointed by the District Magistrate, one by the claimant and a third by the two arbiters so appointed : a majority decision of the arbiters shall be final and binding on both parties.

7. *Destitute patients.*—The special officer, when he learns that any person suffering from Cerebro-Spinal Fever is left uncared for, shall arrange to take him to the nearest hospital.

8. *Public meetings.*—If it appears to the District Magistrate that any public meeting, theatrical or cinema performance or any gathering of persons in any hall, theatre or public building is likely to spread the disease, he may, after giving due notice to the convenors or management of such meeting, gathering or performance, prohibit the holding of the same for such time as he may consider necessary. He may also close schools.

9. *Spitting in public places.*—The District Magistrate may prohibit spitting in the streets or in any public place or building.

10. *Public conveyances, waiting rooms, etc.*—In regulations 11 and 12 the term "public conveyance" shall be deemed to include tramway and railway rolling stock and such of the provisions of these regulations as are applicable to public conveyances shall apply, as far as may be, to premises such as waiting rooms, offices, etc., used in connection therewith.

11. *Infected travellers.*—The person in charge of any conveyance that has been used to carry a case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever shall be responsible for—

(*a*) removing the person so infected;

(*b*) arranging for his accommodation and treatment at the nearest suitable place;

(*c*) notifying the facts to the relatives of the patient and to the local civil authority prescribed in regulation 3(*a*); and

(*d*) properly disinfecting the conveyance used by the patient before it is again used.

12. *Examination of travellers.*—The special officer shall have power at any halting place or station to enter and examine any person using any public railway conveyance: but such examination shall not entail the detention of the conveyance for a longer time than is fixed for its detention at such place or station.

13. *Over-crowding of railway carriages.*—It shall be the duty of every railway servant to remove from a compartment the number of passengers in excess of the maximum fixed for such compartment by the railway administration and to insist on sufficient windows being kept open to ensure proper ventilation.

14. *Co-operation of the police.*—All police officers shall afford a special officer all necessary assistance in carrying out the provisions of these regulations.

15. *Compliance with regulations.*—Every person to whom any order or requisition is directed under these regulations shall duly comply with the same, and no person shall obstruct anyone in the performance of any duty imposed by or under these regulations.

16. *Penalty.*—Whoever shall disobey any of these regulations or any order made thereunder, shall be liable to be prosecuted under section 188, Indian Penal Code.

17. *Short title : extent : local modifications.*—The foregoing regulations shall be called the Bombay Cerebro-Spinal Fever Regulations and shall apply throughout the Bombay Presidency (excluding the City of Bombay) subject to the following modifications in the case of Cantonments and Hill Stations in charge of Superintendents :—

In the case of Cantonments *substitute* "General Officer Commanding" *for* "Commissioner" and "Cantonment Authority" *for* "District Magistrate".

In the case of Hill Stations in charge of Superintendents, *substitute* "Superintendent" *for* "District Magistrate".

S. 2
Cholera
Regulations.

G. N., G. D., No. 8589, dated 4th March 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 364).

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8589, dated 25th September 1939.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8589, dated 17th November 1944.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 177/33, dated 5th February 1946.

In order to prevent the spread of cholera, the Government of Bombay proposes to prescribe, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), as amended by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937, the temporary regulations embodied in the following draft notification, whenever necessary for any part of the State of Bombay (excluding the City of Bombay) visited by or threatened with an outbreak of cholera :—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), as amended by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937, the Government of Bombay being satisfied that * is visited by† or threatened with† an outbreak of cholera and that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof, is pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations, which shall be known as "cholera regulations" to be observed by the public, namely :—

1. *Definitions.*—In these regulations—

(*i*) "Cholera Controlling Officer" means an officer appointed under regulation 3;

(*ii*) "infected area" means any place or area which is notified by the District Magistrate under regulation 2 to be infected with cholera;

(*iia*) "person coming in contact" means a person known to have come into such close contact with the Cholera infected passenger or with the Cholera infected articles or things that he may be presumed to have exposed himself to the infection;

(*iib*) "Station master" shall include a person for the time being in charge of a railway Station;

(*iii*) "threatened area" means any place or area which is notified by the District Magistrate under regulation 2 to be threatened with an infection of cholera.

2. *Notification of place or area as infected or threatened.*—The District Magistrate may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, declare—

(*a*) any place or area in his district in which a case of cholera has occurred to be an infected area, and

(*b*) any place or area in his district contiguous to any infected area or in which in his opinion, there is danger of an outbreak of cholera to be a threatened area.

3. *Appointment of Cholera Controlling Officer.*—A District Magistrate may, subject to the general or special order of the Commissioner, appoint an officer to be the Cholera Controlling Officer to carry out all or any of the measures prescribed under these regulations.

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* Here describe the area.
† Omit the words which are unnecessary.

4. *Publication of list of infected towns and villages and intimation of outbreak of cholera in a Pilgrim Centre.*–(1) When the District Magistrate has, under regulation 2, declared any place or area to be an infected area, he shall cause to be published, in such infected area as well as in a threatened area declared under the said regulation, a list of infected towns and villages in such infected area and of the Cholera Controlling Officers concerned. He shall also send a copy of such list to the General Manager of the Railways, if any, running through or in close proximity to the infected area.

(2) When any infected area of one district is contiguous to another district, the District Magistrate of the former shall forward to the District Magistrate of the latter for publication, whenever and wherever necessary, a list of infected towns and villages in the infected area. The District Magistrate of the contiguous district on receipt of the list of the towns and villages in the infected area shall forward a copy of the list to such local authorities in his district as he may deem fit.

(3) The District Magistrate of a district in which an important pilgrim centre exists, shall intimate any outbreak of cholera at the pilgrim centre to the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, to the General Manager of the Railways, if any, running through or in close proximity to the pilgrim centre and also to the District Magistrates of the districts from and through which the pilgrims are likely to come on pilgrimage or to which they are likely to go after pilgrimage. Such District Magistrates on receipt of the intimation shall forward a copy of the intimation to such local authorities in their districts as they may deem fit.

5. *Notification of persons suffering from cholera.*—When cholera breaks out at any place where a fair is being held, if such place is a municipal district or borough the President of the Municipality, and elsewhere the District Magistrate shall cause the names and addresses of persons suffering from cholera and of persons coming in contact with persons suffering from cholera to be notified to the Mamlatdar of the Taluka or the Mahalkari of the Peta, and the President of the District Local Board or the President of the Municipality within whose jurisdiction such persons ordinarily reside.

6. *Powers of Cholera Controlling Officer.*—In any town or village which is not a cantonment and which is situated in an infected area or in a threatened area the Cholera Controlling Officer may—

(*i*) require every owner or occupier of a building and every medical practitioner forthwith to report to him the arrival of a person from an infected area and every case of cholera which may come to the notice of such owner, occupier or practitioner;

(*ii*) direct the removal of persons suffering from cholera to the Infectious Diseases Hospital or shed for treatment, the disinfection of the house and belongings of such persons, the proper disposal of vomit and excreta of such persons, and the segregation for ten days in observation wards or sheds for medical treatment of all persons coming in contact with persons suffering from cholera;

(*iii*) arrange for the medical examination of persons travelling by railway or by other means of transport to or from an infected area and for the segregation of such persons for a period not exceeding ten days;

(*iv*) take over the control and arrange for the purification of any water supply;

(*v*) prohibit water being taken for drinking or cooking purposes from unauthorised sources of water supply;

(*vi*) destroy unripe or over-ripe fruits and unwholesome articles of food kept or exhibited in markets, shops, store-houses and eating-places;

(*vii*) prohibit hawkers from selling cooked food and such other articles as may be notified by the Cholera Controlling Officer;

(*viii*) require persons dealing in fish, meat and sweetmeats to protect with gauze all fish, meat and sweetmeats against flies.

(*ix*) prohibit every person employed by a municipality to perform any of the duties specified below, from—

(*a*) resigning his office without giving at least two months' notice to $\frac{\text{President}}{\text{Chief Officer}}$ / Secretary

(*b*) withdrawing or absenting himself from the duties thereof except in case of illness or accident disqualifying him for the discharge of such duties or any other reason deemed sufficient, by $\frac{\text{President}}{\text{Chief Officer}}$ / Secretary or neglecting to do any work which it is his duty to do as such municipal servant under any provision of law or any rule or order :—

Duties.

(*a*) scavenging or cleansing street or premises,

(*b*) cleansing or flushing drains,

(*c*) removing or disposing of excrementitious or polluted matter from houses, latrines, privies, urinals, or cesspools,

(*d*) removing carcasses.

(*x*) by order require that save in the case of a person in respect of whom a certificate has been produced from a registered medical practitioner or an inoculator duly authorised in that behalf that such person has been inoculated by him within six months immediately preceding the date of the order or in respect of whom an exemption in writing has been granted by the Cholera Controlling Officer, every person in such town or village which is not included in a municipal borough or municipal district shall get himself and those under his control or guardianship inoculated against cholera within (fifteen days of such order).

7. *Powers to remove or close market or fair.*—The Cholera Controlling Officer may, in consultation with the Assistant Director of Public Health, the Health Officer of any of the local body concerned, the Civil Surgeon or the Medical Officer of a Dispensary,—

(*i*) direct in the case of an infected town or village which is not a cantonment that the bazar, market or fair in an infected area be held outside the inhabited area and at such distance as he may prescribe ;

(*ii*) direct that any existing market in any infected area or in any threatened area shall be closed.

8. *Power of the Cholera Controlling Officer to occupy vacant land or building ; payment of compensation.*—(1) The Cholera Controlling Officer may take possession of and occupy any vacant land or building for the purpose of a camp or hospital. For such occupation the Cholera Controlling Officer shall pay such rent as may be agreed with the owner or occupier of such land or building or, in the absence of an agreement, as may be fixed by a board of arbitration consisting of three members. One member of the board shall be selected by the Cholera Controlling Officer, another by the owner of the land or building and the third, who shall be the chairman, by the two members so selected, or if they do not agree by the Mamlatdar or the Mahalkari of the Taluka or Peta, in which such land or building is situate.

(2) When any land or building occupied under sub-regulation (1) ceases to be occupied or used as a camp or hospital, the Cholera Controlling Officer shall cause it to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and if the owner of such building so desires, to be whitewashed inside and outside.

9. *Power to enter any dwelling house, shed, hut, etc.*—The Cholera Controlling Officer or any person authorised by him in this behalf may enter, with or without notice, any dwelling house, shed, hut, store-house or any other building whether occupied or not for the purposes of inspection, disinfection or removal of sick persons.

10. *Action to be taken by the railway administration.*—(1) When a passenger on a railway train within the limits of any of the railway stations specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto annexed is found by the station master to be suffering from cholera, the station master shall immediately detrain him and also advise any person coming in contact to detrain.

(2) When any such passenger is found by the guard in charge of a train when the train is not within the limits of any railway station or by the station master when the train is within the limits of any railway station other than the one specified in column 1 of the said Schedule, to be suffering from cholera, the guard or the station master, as the case may be, shall isolate the passenger so far as may be practicable from other passengers and shall arrange to detrain the passenger and if willing, any person coming in contact, at the next forward station specified in column 1 of the said Schedule.

(3) On detrainment at a station under clause (1) or (2) the station master in charge of the station shall cause the detrained passenger and person coming in contact to be removed to the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed specified against the said station in column 2 of said Schedule. The station master shall communicate the name of the passenger and of the person coming in contact removed to the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed to the District Magistrate of the district to which he was proceeding for being notified to the relatives, if any, of the passenger or person as the case may be. The authority in charge of the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed, as the case may be, shall admit such passenger and person or make suitable temporary accommodation for them. A person coming in contact if removed to the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed shall be kept there for a period not exceeding 5 days unless he develops the disease during this period.

(4) When any person coming in contact with any such passenger refuses to be detrained and removed to the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed, the station master in charge of the station where he refuses to be detrained shall communicate the name of such person to the District Magistrate of the district to which he was proceeding for the purpose of his being segregated there.

11. *Obstruction to performance of duty prohibited.*—Every person shall duly comply with an order or requisition issued under these regulations and no person shall obstruct the performance of any duty imposed by these regulations.

12. *Punishment for breach of regulations, etc.*—Every person, who disobeys or commits a breach of any of these regulations or orders or requisitions issued thereunder or obstructs any measure which has been taken by Government, or which the Cholera Controlling Officer has been required or empowered to take under these regulations, shall be liable to be prosecuted under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

13. *Police Officers and Police Patels to assist the Cholera Controlling Officer.*—It shall be the duty of Police Officers and Police Patels to assist the Cholera Controlling Officer, in carrying out the provisions of these regulations.

14. *Expenses by whom to be borne.*—The expenses incurred (including rent or compensation to be paid, if any) in the carrying out of these regulations shall, in the case of action taken in municipal boroughs or districts or notified areas, be payable by the municipalities or notified area committees, as the case may be, and in other cases by the district local boards concerned.

N.B.—The above regulations are supplementary to the provisions in the Municipal and Local Boards Acts.

SCHEDULE.

(*See* Regulation 10.)

Station.	Name of hospital, ward, dispensary or shed.
1	2
G. I. P. Railway—	
Bhusaval ..	.. Railway Isolation Ward.
Manmad ..	.. Railway Isolation Ward.
Nasik Road ..	.. Government Infectious Diseases Hospital (Nasik City).
Kalyan ..	.. Civil Dispensary, Isolation Structure.
Dadar or Bombay	.. Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital, Arthur Road.
Poona ..	.. Government Infectious Diseases Hospital.
Kurduwadi ..	.. Temporary Cholera Shed erected during the Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur.
Barsi Light Railway—	
Pandharpur	.. Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital.
B.B. & C.I. Railway—	
Ahmedabad ..	.. Civil Infectious Diseases Hospital.
Baroda ..	.. Civil Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kareli Bag.
Dakore ..	.. Municipal Isolation Hospital.
M. & S. M. Railway—	
Belgaum ..	.. One ward at the Civil Hospital.
Dharwar ..	.. Civil Hospital.
Hubli ..	.. One municipal ward attached to the Hubli Dispensary.
Gadag ..	.. Civil Dispensary.

G. N., G. D., No. 1453/33, dated 21st October 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 450). S. 2 Yellow Fever Regulations.

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1453/33, dated 13th February 1943.

In order to prevent the spread of Yellow Fever, the Government of Bombay proposes to prescribe, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the temporary regulations embodied in the following draft notification, whenever necessary, for any part of the State of Bombay (excluding the City of Bombay) visited by or threatened with an outbreak of Yellow Fever :—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Government of Bombay being satisfied that * is visited by† or threatened with,† an outbreak of the yellow fever and that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof, is pleased to prescribe in supersession of those published in Government Notification in the General Department, No. 1453/33, dated the 21st September 1937, the following temporary regulations, which shall be known as Yellow Fever Regulations, to be observed by the public, namely :—

1. *Definitions.*—In these regulations unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Yellow Fever Controlling Officer" means an officer appointed by the District Magistrate under regulation 3 ;

(2) "infected area" means any place or area which is notified by the District Magistrate under regulation 2 to be infected with yellow fever ;

(3) "threatened area" means any place or area which is notified by the District Magistrate under regulation 2 to be threatened with an infection of yellow fever ;

(4) "building" or "premises" includes—

(*i*) a house, out-house, stable, latrine, godown, shed, hut, wall (other than boundary wall not exceeding 8′ in height) and any other such structure, whether of masonry, bricks, wood, mud, metal or any other material whatsoever ;

(*ii*) a structure on wheels or resting on the ground without foundations ; and

(*iii*) a ship, vessel, boat, tent, van and any other such structure used for human habitation ;

(5) "land" includes the bed of any pond, tank, lake, watercourse, channel, canal, or stream ;

(6) "Village Officer" means the Police Patel or Patil, or where there is no Police Patel or Patil the Revenue Patel or Patil, or where there is neither a Police nor a Revenue Patel or Patil, the Village Accountant or the Talati or the Kulkarni ;

(7) "Mosquito control unit" means the Medical Officer in charge thereof and other persons deputed by the Director General, Indian Medical Service, for the purpose of carrying out intensive anti-mosquito measures in an infected area or a threatened area.

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* Here describe the area.

† Omit the words which are unnecessary.

2. *Notification of place or area as infected with or threatened with infection of Yellow Fever.*—The District Magistrate, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, may declare—

(*a*) any place or area in his district in which a case or a suspected case of yellow fever has occurred, or in which yellow fever exists among mosquitoes, to be infected with yellow fever ; and

(*b*) any place or area in his district in which there is reasonable ground to believe that infection of yellow fever is likely to be introduced, to be threatened with an infection of yellow fever.

3. *Appointment of Yellow Fever Controlling Officer.*—The District Magistrate may, subject to the general or special order of the Commissioner,—

(*a*) appoint an officer to be Yellow Fever Controlling Officer for any threatened or infected area to carry out all or any of the measures prescribed under these regulations ;

(*b*) provide such additional staff as may be necessary to ensure the effective execution of the measures required by these regulations ;

(*c*) designate a building or buildings for the accommodation of persons suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from yellow fever and of persons considered as possibly having been infected with yellow fever ; and cause every such building to be mosquito-proofed in such manner as to preclude the access of mosquitoes to the persons accommodated therein.

4. *Publication of list of towns and villages infected or threatened with infection of yellow fever.*—(1) The District Magistrate shall cause to be published in every infected area and threatened area, a list of the towns and villages infected or threatened as the case may be with the infection of yellow fever and of the Yellow Fever Controlling Officers appointed for such area.

(2) When any infected area in one district is contiguous to another district or is likely to be a source of infection to another district or is likely to be a source of infection to a neighbouring district, the District Magistrate of the former shall forward to the District Magistrate of the latter for publication, whenever and wherever necessary, a list of infected towns and villages in the infected area. The District Magistrate of the latter district on receipt of the list of the towns and villages in the infected area shall forward a copy of the list to such local authorities in his district as he may deem fit.

5. *Information to be given of persons suffering from Yellow Fever.*—In any town or village, which is not a cantonment and which is situated in an infected area or in a threatened area—

(*a*) every medical practitioner and every person in charge of or in attendance on any case who knows or has reason to believe that any person in any place, not being a hospital or dispensary, is infected with yellow fever or is suspected to have been infected with yellow fever or is suffering from any fever accompanied by jaundice or has arrived from an infected area or has died of any fever within ten days of its onset ;

(*b*) every manager of a factory, or educational or other institution, every head of a household, and every owner or occupier of a building who knows or has reason to believe that any person residing in any building under his management or control

is infected with yellow fever or is suspected to have been infected with yellow fever or is suffering from any fever accompanied by jaundice or has arrived from an infected area or has died of any fever within ten days of its onset ;

shall give information with the least possible delay of such infection or case or arrival or death to the nearest Yellow Fever Controlling Officer and the Chief Officer of the Municipality, if any, within whose area the dwelling place, or building is situated. If there be no municipality for the area, the information shall be conveyed to the Chief Officer of the District Local Board concerned. If the dwelling place or building in question is in a village, the information shall be conveyed to the nearest Yellow Fever Controlling Officer and to the village officer and the Chief Officer of the District Local Board concerned.

6. *Intimation of Yellow Fever case.*—On the occurrence of the outbreak or occurrence of a case or suspected case of yellow fever or a case of any fever accompanied with jaundice within the limits of a Municipality or village in the area of a district local board, the Health Officer or the Chief Officer of a Municipality or the Chief Officer of the District Local Board or the village officer, as the case may be, shall, with the least practicable delay, send intimation to the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari, to the Civil Surgeon, to the Health Officer of the District Local Board, if there be any such officer, and to the Assistant Director of Public Health of the Registration District informing them of such outbreak or occurrence.

7. *Powers of Yellow Fever Controlling Officer.*—The Yellow Fever Controlling Officer may—

(1) remove or cause to be removed with the least possible delay any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from yellow fever or any person whom he considers as possibly having been infected with yellow fever to a mosquito-proofed building designated under clause (*c*) of regulation 3 for the accommodation of such persons and shall during the removal of such persons take all possible steps to preclude their being bitten by mosquitoes ; provided that the persons whom he considers as possibly having been infected shall not be detained in such building for more than thirteen days unless they develop symptoms of yellow fever during that period ;

(2) arrange for the medical examination of persons travelling by railway or by other means from an infected area or a threatened area and for the segregation of such persons for a period not exceeding thirteen days ;

(3) carry out or cause to be carried out intensive spraying operations with an effective insecticide in the building in which a case or suspected case of yellow fever occurs and in the surrounding buildings situated in an area of not less than four hundred yards in every direction and in every other building visited by the patient during the seven days before he developed symptoms, or require the owners of such buildings to carry out such operations ;

(4) direct, in consultation with the Assistant Director of Public Health, the Health Officer, if any, of the local authority concerned, the Civil Surgeon or the Medical Officer in charge of a dispensary,—

(*a*) in the case of an infected town or village, which is not a cantonment, that the bazar, market or fair shall be held outside the inhabited area and at such distance and in such place as he may prescribe ;

(*b*) that any existing market in any infected area or in any threatened area which is not a cantonment shall be closed ; and

(*c*) that it shall not be lawful for persons bringing articles for sale from or to an infected area, to pass beyond such limits as he may prescribe ;

Note.—If the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer is a Medical practitioner he need not consult the authorities mentioned in clause (4) of this Regulation.

8. *Power to order evacuation of premises, etc.*—(1) In any infected area which is within the area of a District Local Board, the District Magistrate may order the evacuation of any buildings or premises in which a case or suspected case of yellow fever occurs and of any buildings or premises in the neighbourhood of such buildings or premises, or of the infected area generally or of any part thereof and no person shall except with the permission of the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer enter into such buildings until the operations referred to in regulation 7 (3) have been effectively carried out therein :

Provided that, before issuing the order for evacuation the District Magistrate shall—

(*a*) satisfy himself in consultation with the Director of Public Health, or the Assistant Director of Public Health having jurisdiction over the area and the Civil Surgeon or the Health Officer of the District Local Board, if there be any such officer, as the case may be, of the district that the evacuation is necessary to check the further spread of yellow fever or is in the interest of the residents of the infected area having due regard to climatic conditions ;

(*b*) provide adequate and suitable shelter and necessary water supply within a reasonable distance for the persons required to evacuate or satisfy himself that such shelter and water supply have been provided by private agency ; and

(*c*) provide necessary arrangements for watch and ward.

(2) The District Magistrate may require all persons, who evacuate their buildings or premises voluntarily or against whom an order of evacuation is passed under this regulation to reside in such place and for such period as he may direct.

9. *Power to order ordinary anti-mosquito measures.*—The Yellow Fever Controlling Officer may, in consultation with any of the officers mentioned in the proviso (*a*) to regulation 8 (1), in respect of any land take or order the owner of any land to take or adopt to the officer's satisfaction any or all of the following measures for preventing the breeding of mosquitoes upon the land, namely :—

(*i*) the removal and destruction or other effective disposal of all open tins, bottles, vases, boxes, cocoanut shells, split cocoanuts, and other articles capable of holding accumulations of stagnant water ;

(*ii*) the maintenance of all gutters, downpipes and drains clear of all obstruction to the flow of water ;

(*iii*) the maintenance of all cisterns, tanks, and other receptacles for water in good repair, keeping them at all times so closed, covered or treated as to make the mosquito-proof and emptying them at least once every week and providing such safe and easy means of access to any receptacles for the storage of water as the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer considers necessary ;

(*iv*) in the event of there being on the land any artificial pond so constructed as to be capable of being emptied, emptying it at least once every week, or so treating it at least once every week as to render the breeding of mosquitoes impossible ;

(*v*) the maintenance of all water-courses, streams, canals or channels passing through the land, in a condition capable of preventing the formation of pools along their course;

(*vi*) the draining of any casual collection of water in any court-yard, garden, or other part of the land, or the elimination of all other potential breeding-places such as hollowed bowls of trees, rotten tree stumps, open bamboo stumps or any other possible harbourage that may be indicated by the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer;

(*vii*) the removal of shrub or under-growth or over-growth of rank or noxious vegetation, and clearing the land of unwholesome or filthy surroundings and where the land is within a radius of hundred yards of any building or structure used as a human dwelling, clearing it of all vegetation, other than that grown for the purposes of food.

10. After the arrival of the mosquito control unit in an infected area or threatened area—

(*a*) all anti-mosquito measures shall be carried out under the direction of the officer in charge of the unit;

(*b*) the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer and his staff shall carry out all instructions given to them by the officer in charge of the unit;

(*c*) the State Government shall provide such staff for anti-mosquito measures as the officer in charge of the unit may consider necessary.

11. *Power to order special anti-mosquito measures.*—(1) The Yellow Fever Controlling Officer may, in consultation with any of the officers mentioned in proviso (*a*) to regulation 8 (1) by notice in writing direct the owner of any land to take or adopt with respect to that land, within such time as may be specified in the notice, any one or more of the following precautions or measures :—

(*i*) the repair of all gutters, downpipes and drains;

(*ii*) the construction or reconstruction of any cistern, tank or artificial pond required by the owner, in such manner as may make it capable of being emptied periodically;

(*iii*) the temporary draining and the clearing of any such cistern, tank or pond, and the closing thereof when it is no longer required by the owner;

(*iv*) the filling up or the draining of any disused well, cesspit, pond or other collection of water;

(*v*) the filling up of natural pits and hollows and low-lying parts of the land;

(*vi*) the filling up, or the draining, or the treatment with larvicide, of swamps and water-logged parts of the land.

(2) Service of any such notice may be effected upon an owner either personally or by leaving the notice with some adult person living with the owner or by posting up the notice in some conspicuous part of the land.

(3) Every such owner shall comply with the directions in such notice within the time specified therein.

(4) If any owner fails to comply with any such direction within the time specified in the notice, then without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken for failure to comply with the direction, the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer may take measures for complying with the direction and recover the costs thereof from the owner.

12. *Measures to prevent breeding of mosquitoes.*—If in the opinion of the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer—

(*a*) any pool, ditch, tank, well, pond, quarry-hole, drain, water course, or any collection of water ; or

(*b*) any cistern or other receptacle for water, or any article or thing capable of collecting rainwater during the monsoon season, whether inside or outside a building ; or

(*c*) any land on which water accumulates or is likely to accumulate ; or

(*d*) any premises or part thereof whether occupied or unoccupied or under construction, re-construction or demolition,

is or is likely to become a breeding place of mosquitoes, the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer may, by notice in writing, require all or any of the following persons—

(*i*) the person by whose act, default or sufferance the breeding of mosquitoes has arisen or is likely to arise ;

(*ii*) the owner or occupier of any premises on which the breeding of mosquitoes has arisen or is likely to arise ;

(*iii*) where the breeding of mosquitoes has arisen or is likely to arise in connection with the work of construction, reconstruction or demolition of any premises or part thereof, any architect, contractor or other person engaged in carrying out such work—

to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes and the recurrence thereof by taking such measures and executing such work in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed in the notice; and thereafter, notwithstanding that the breeding of mosquitoes may have been stopped, the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer, may, if he considers that the breeding of mosquitoes is likely to recur, by like notice require all or any of the aforesaid persons to take all steps necessary to prevent such recurrence, including such work to be executed or other measures to be carried out as may be specified in the notice.

13. *No wells, tanks, etc., to be constructed without permission.*—No new well, tank, pond, cistern, fountain or any immovable receptacle for water shall be dug or constructed without the previous permission in writing of the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer ; and if any such work is begun or completed without such permission, the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer may by written notice either—

(*a*) require the owner or other person who has carried out such work to till it up or otherwise demolish it in such manner as may be prescribed in the notice ; or

(*b*) grant permission to retain such work with such modifications, if any, as may be specified in the notice.

14. *Power to order anti-mosquito measures in boats or country crafts.*—The Yellow Fever Controlling Officer may—

(*a*) enter and inspect a steamer, sailing or rowing boat, "machwa", "phatemari" or any other vessel or craft including a country craft and order the owner or occupier thereof to destroy mosquitoes, to store drinking water in mosquito-proof receptacles, to maintain all cisterns, tanks or other receptacles for water at all times so closed or covered as to make them mosquito-proof and emptying them at least once every week, and to maintain free of any casual collection of water any part of the steamer, sailing or rowing boat, "machwa", "phatemari" or any other country craft;

(*b*) require any steamer, sailing or rowing boat, "machwa", "phatemari" or any other vessel or craft including a country craft to moor at a distance of not less than 220 yards from the coast.

15. *Power of the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer to enter upon or occupy land or building, payment of compensation.*—(1) The Yellow Fever Controlling Officer may enter or occupy any land or building or premises which are required for and are in the opinion of the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer suitable for any purposes connected with Yellow fever measures. For such occupation the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer shall pay such rents as may be agreed with the owner or occupier of such land, building or premises, or in the absence of an agreement, as may be fixed by a board of arbitration consisting of three members. One member of the board shall be selected by the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer, another by the owner or occupier of the land, building or premises and the third, who shall be the chairman, by the two members so selected, or if the members fail to select the chairman, by the Mamlatdar or the Mahalkari of the Taluka or Peta in which such land, building or premises are situate.

(2) When any land or building occupied under sub-regulation (1) ceases to be occupied for any purpose connected with the Yellow Fever measures the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer shall cause it to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and, if the owner of such building so desires, to be white-washed inside and outside.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation the occupation of any building under these regulations shall be deemed to have commenced on the occupier being required to vacate or on actual entry and occupation under these regulations whichever is earlier.

16. *Power to enter buildings, etc.*—The Yellow Fever Controlling Officer or any person authorised by him in this behalf may—

(*a*) enter with or without notice at any time of the day or night with or without assistants or workmen any dwelling house, store-house or other building, whether occupied or not, for the purpose of inspection or survey or destroying mosquitoes by fumigation or any other means or prevention of mosquito breeding or destruction of any animals infected with yellow fever or execution of any work which is authorised by these regulations or which is necessary for any of the purposes or in pursuance of any of the provisions of these regulations and may order the temporary removal of any article or articles in order to facilitate destruction of mosquitoes or permanent removal or complete destruction of any article or articles capable of breeding mosquitoes from such premises;

(*b*) detain in any town or village in the district—

(*i*) for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, any person conveying clothes, bedding or articles of merchandise from an infected area, pending the disinfection of such person's clothes, bedding or articles;

(*ii*) any person coming from an infected or threatened area in isolation up to a period not exceeding thirteen days in the building designated for the accommodation of such persons;

(*iii*) any monkey, cat, hedgehog, guinea pig, mouse or squirrel up to a period not exceeding one month to enable tests for immunity to be made;

(*iv*) any dog, ferret, mongoose, rabbit, rat, pig, horse, or bird up to a period not exceeding one week for the same purpose.

17. *Destruction of huts, etc.*—(1) If it appears to the District Local Board or the Municipality, as the case may be, that the destruction of any hut or shed in any area subject to its jurisdiction is necessary to prevent the spread of Yellow fever, it may, with the previous sanction of a Magistrate not lower in rank than a Magistrate of the Second Class, take summary measures for the destruction of such hut or shed and of the materials of which it is constructed.

(2) The District Local Board or the Municipality, as the case may be, shall pay by way of compensation to the owner of such plot or shed, such sum as it may consider sufficient to cover the cost of repairing the damage or replacing the property destroyed.

18. *Conditions of Temporary employment.*—(1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every person temporarily employed to do duty under these regulations shall be entitled to one month's notice before discharge or to one month's wages in lieu thereof unless he is discharged for misconduct, or was engaged for a specific term and is discharged at the end of such term.

(2) No such person shall, without reasonable cause, resign his employment except after giving one month's notice or absent himself from his duties, or neglect or refuse to perform any of his duties.

19. *Delegation of powers.*—(1) The District Magistrate and Yellow Fever Controlling Officer may delegate to their respective subordinates such of their powers under these regulations as they may deem necessary: provided that the discharge of the powers so delegated shall be subject to the control of the said authority or officer, as the case may be.

(2) References in these regulations to the District Magistrate and the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer shall be deemed to include references to those of their respective subordinates to whom the relevant powers have been delegated under these regulations.

20. *Persons not to obstruct performance of duty.*—Every person on whom any order or requisition is served under these regulations shall duly comply with the same and no person shall obstruct the performance of any duty imposed by these regulations.

21. *Expenses by whom to be borne.*—The expenses incurred (including rent or compensation to be paid, if any) in the carrying out of these regulations shall, in the case of action taken in municipal boroughs or districts or notified areas, be payable by the municipalities or notified area committees, as the case may be, and in other cases by the district local boards concerned.

G. N., G. D., No. P. 195-D, dated 28th February 1947 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 47).

S. 2 Small-pox Regulations.

In order to prevent the spread of small-pox, the Government of Bombay proposes to prescribe in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the temporary regulations embodied in the following draft notification whenever necessary, for any part of the State of Bombay visited by or threatened with an outbreak of small-pox :—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Government of Bombay, being satisfied that * is visited by†/or threatened with† an outbreak of small-pox and that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient to prevent the outbreak of such disease† or the spread thereof, is pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations, which shall be known as the small-pox regulations to be observed by the public namely :—

1. *Definitions.*—In these regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*i*) "District Magistrate" for purposes of the Bombay Suburban District shall be deemed to mean the Commissioner of Police, Bombay,

(*ii*) "Small-pox Controlling Officer" means an officer appointed under regulation 3,

(*iii*) "infected area" means any place or area which is notified by the District Magistrate under regulation 2 to be infected with small-pox,

(*iv*) "threatened area" means any place or area which is notified by the District Magistrate under regulation 2 to be threatened with an infection of small-pox.

2. *Notification of place or area as infected or threatened.*—The District Magistrate may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare—

(*a*) any place or area in his district in which a case of small-pox has occurred to be an infected area, and

(*b*) any place or area in his district contiguous to any infected area or in which, in his opinion, there is danger of an outbreak of small-pox to be a threatened area.

3. *Appointment of Small-pox Controlling Officer.*—The District Magistrate may, subject to the general or special order of the Commissioner, appoint an officer to be the Small-pox Controlling Officer for any infected or threatened area to carry out all or any of the measures prescribed under these regulations.

4. *Publication of list of infected towns and villages.*—(1) When the District Magistrate has, under regulation 2, declared any place or area to be an infected area, he shall cause to be published, in such infected area as well as in a threatened area declared under the said regulation, a list of infected towns and villages in such infected area and of the Small-pox Controlling Officers

* Here describe the area. † Omit the words which are unnecessary.

concerned. He shall also send a copy of such list to the General Manager of the Railways, if any, running through or in close proximity to the infected area.

(2) When any infected area of one district is contiguous to another district, the District Magistrate of the former shall forward to the District Magistrate of the latter for publication, whenever and wherever necessary, a list of infected towns and villages in the infected area. The District Magistrate of the contiguous district on receipt of the list of the towns and villages in the infected area shall forward a copy of the list to such local authorities in his district as he may deem fit.

5. *Powers of Small-pox Controlling Officer.*—In any town or village which is not a Cantonment and which is situated in an infected area or in a threatened area the Small-pox Controlling Officer may—

(*i*) require every owner or occupier of a building, every manager of a factory or educational or business institution and every medical practitioner forthwith to report to him the arrival of a person from any other town or village in an infected area and every case of small-pox which may come to the notice of such owner, occupier, manager or practitioner;

(*ii*) direct the removal of persons suffering from small-pox to the Infectious Diseases Hospital or shed for treatment, the disinfection of the house and belongings of such persons, the proper disposal of infected material of such persons, and the segregation for sixteen days in observation wards or sheds for medical treatment of all persons coming in contact with persons suffering from small-pox;

(*iii*) arrange for the medical examination of persons travelling by railway or by other means of transport to or from an infected area and for the segregation of such persons for a period not exceeding sixteen days.

(*iv*) by order require that, save in the case of a person in respect of whom a certificate has been produced from a registered medical practitioner or a vaccinator duly authorised in that behalf that such person has been vaccinated or revaccinated by him within six months immediately preceding the date of the order or in respect of whom an exemption in writing has been granted by the Small-pox Controlling Officer, every person shall get himself and those under his control or guardianship vaccinated against small-pox within fifteen days of such order.

6. *Powers to close market or fair or school or cinema or theatre or any other place of congregation.*—The Small-pox Controlling Officer may, in consultation with the Assistant Director of Public Health, the Health Officer, if any, of the local authority concerned, the District Health Officer or the medical officer in charge of a dispensary, direct that any market or school or cinema or theatre or any other place of congregation in any town or village which is not a cantonment and which is situated in an infected area or in any threatened area shall be closed.

7. *Power to enter any dwelling house, shed, hut, etc.*—The Small-pox Controlling Officer or any person authorised by him in this behalf may enter, with or without notice, any dwelling house, shed, hut, store-house or any other building whether occupied or not, for the purpose of inspection, disinfection, removal of sick persons or for carrying out vaccination and revaccination.

8. *Obstruction to performance of duty prohibited.*—Every person shall duly comply with an order or requisition issued under these regulations and no person shall obstruct the performance of any duty imposed by these regulations.

9. *Expenses by whom to be borne.*—The expenses incurred (including rent or compensation to be paid, if any) in the carrying out of these regulations shall, in the case of action taken in municipal boroughs or districts or notified areas, be payable by the municipalities or notified area committees, as the case may be, and in other cases by the district local boards concerned.

N.B.—The above regulations are supplementary to the provisions in the Municipal and Local Boards Acts.

G. N., G. D., No. 4068-III, dated 6th March 1947 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 49).

S. 2 Plague Regulations.

In order to prevent the spread of plague, the Government of Bombay proposes to prescribe, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the temporary regulations embodied in the following draft notification, whenever necessary, for any part of the State of Bombay (excluding the City of Bombay) visited by or threatened with, an outbreak of plague :—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Government of Bombay being satisfied that* is $\frac{\text{visited by}\dagger}{\text{threatened with}\dagger}$ an outbreak of plague and that the ordinary provisions of law for the time being in force are insufficient to prevent the $\frac{\text{spread thereof, }\dagger}{\text{outbreak of such disease, }\dagger}$ is pleased to prescribe in supersession of the temporary regulations published in Government Notification in the General Department, No. 4068, dated 14th April 1934, the following temporary regulations to be called "Plague Regulations" to be observed by the public, namely :—

1. *Definitions.*—In these regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "building or premises" includes—

(*i*) a house, out-house, stable, latrine, godown, shed, hut, wall (other than a boundary wall not exceeding 8′ in height) and any other such structure, whether of masonry, bricks, wood, mud, metal or any other material whatsoever ;

(*ii*) a structure on wheels or resting on the ground without foundations ; and

(*iii*) a ship, vessel, boat, tent, van and any other such structure used for human habitation ;

(2) "District Magistrate" for the purposes of the Bombay Suburban District shall be deemed to mean the Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

(3) "infected area" means any place or area which is notified by the District Magistrate under regulation 2 to be infected with plague ;

* Here describe the area. † Omit the words which are unnecessary.

(4) "infected building or premises" means a building or premises—

(*a*) in which a person infected by plague is found, or

(*b*) which has been visited by a person infected by plague, or

(*c*) to which clothes, beddings and any other articles likely to carry fleas from an infected area or belonging to a person infected by plague or any member of his family living with him have been removed, or

(*d*) in which rats have died of plague;

(5) "person coming in contact" means a person known to have come in such close contact with a plague infected person or with plague infected articles or things that he may be presumed to have exposed himself to the infection;

(6) "Plague Controlling Officer" means an officer appointed as such under regulation 3;

(7) "station master" includes a person who is for the time being in charge of a railway station;

(8) "threatened area" means any place or area which is notified by the District Magistrate under regulation 2 to be threatened with an infection of plague.

2. *Notification of place or area as infected or threatened area.*—The District Magistrate may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, declare—

(*a*) any place or area in his district in which an indigenous case of plague has occurred, or in which plague exists among rats, to be an infected area; and

(*b*) any place or area in his district contiguous to any infected area or in which, in his opinion, there is danger of an outbreak of plague to be a threatened area.

3. *Appointment of Plague Controlling Officer.*—The District Magistrate may, subject to the general or special orders of the Commissioner, appoint an officer to be the Plague Controlling Officer for any infected area or threatened area to carry out all or any of the measures prescribed under these regulations.

4. *Publication of list of towns and villages infected or threatened.*—(1) When the District Magistrate has under regulation 2, declared any place or area to be an infected area, he shall cause to be published in such infected area as well as in a threatened area contiguous thereto a list of infected towns and villages in such infected area and of the Plague Controlling Officers concerned. He shall also send a copy of such list to the General Manager of any railway, running through or in close proximity to the infected area.

(2) When any infected area of one district is contiguous to another district, the District Magistrate of the former district shall forward to the District Magistrate of the latter district for publication, whenever and wherever necessary, a list of infected towns and villages in the infected area. The District Magistrate of the contiguous district, on receipt of such list, shall forward a copy of the list to such local authorities in his district as he may deem fit.

(3) The District Magistrate of a district in which an important pilgrim centre exists shall intimate any outbreak of plague at such centre to the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, the General

Manager of any railway, running through or in close proximity to the pilgrim centre and also the District Magistrates of the districts from and through which pilgrims are likely to come on pilgrimage or to which they are likely to go after pilgrimage. Such District Magistrates shall, on receipt of the intimation, forward a copy of the intimation to such local authorities in their districts as they may deem fit.

5. *Power of District Magistrate to ban entry in infected area.*—The District Magistrate may, by order, direct that—

(*a*) no person from an infected area shall enter into any area to be specified in the order unless—

(*i*) he produces a certificate from a registered medical practitioner of having been inoculated against plague within a period of six months immediately preceding the date on which he enters any such area, and

(*ii*) he allows his luggage to be fumigated at such place as the District Magistrate may appoint in this behalf;

(*b*) no person shall take out from an infected area in his district any article or thing which is likely to carry plague infection into any other area to be specified in the order unless it has been disinfected or fumigated by a person authorised by him in this behalf.

6. *Intimation of rat mortality and plague cases.*—On the occurrence of unusual sickness or mortality among rats or the outbreak or occurrence of plague within the limits of a town or village which is not a Cantonment, the Municipal Health Officer, or if there be no Health Officer, the Municipal Chief Officer or if there be no Chief Officer, the Municipal Secretary or if there be no Secretary, the Police Patel shall, with the least practicable a delay, send intimation to the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari, the Assistant Director of Public Health concerned and the Government District Health Officer of the district, if any, or if there be no Government District Health Officer, the Civil Surgeon of the district, of such sickness, mortality, outbreak or occurrence.

7. *Powers of Plague Controlling Officer.*—(1) In any town or village which is not a Cantonment and which is situated in an infected area or a threatened area the Plague Controlling Officer may—

(*i*) require every owner or occupier of a building, every medical practitioner, every manager of a factory or educational institution and every head of a household forthwith to report to him the arrival of a person from any other town or village in an infected area and every case of plague or any unusual sickness or mortality among rats which may come to the notice of such owner, occupier, medical practitioner, manager or head of a household;

(*ii*) detain, for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, any person conveying clothes, bedding or articles of merchandise from an infected area pending the disinfection of such clothes, bedding or articles;

(*iii*) direct the removal of persons suffering from plague to the Infectious Diseases Hospital or shed for treatment, the disinfection of the house and belongings of such persons and the segregation for ten days in observation wards or sheds for medical treatment of all persons coming in contact with such persons;

(*iv*) arrange for the medical examination of persons travelling by railway or by other means of transport to or from an infected area and for this segregation of such persons for a period not exceeding ten days;

(*v*) by order direct that no person from an infected area who does not produce a certificate from a registered medical practitioner or an inoculator duly authorised in that behalf that he has been inoculated against plague within six months immediately preceding the date of the order shall travel in a bus or stage carriage or any other public vehicle plying for hire and that no driver or any person in charge of such vehicle or the manager or agent thereof shall admit such person in the bus or a stage carriage or public vehicle;

(*vi*) direct that all public vehicles arriving from or going out from an infected area shall be disinfected in such manner and for such period as such officer may prescribe;

(*vii*) by order require that every person other than a person in respect of whom a certificate has been produced from a registered medical practitioner or an inoculator duly authorised in that behalf that such person has been inoculated against plague by him within six months immediately preceding the date of the order or in respect of whom an exemption in writing has been granted by the Plague Controlling Officer or any person authorised by such officer, shall get himself and those under his control or guardianship inoculated against plague within fifteen days of such order ;

(*viii*) direct that all grain brought from an infected area shall be disinfected or treated in such manner and for such period as such officer may prescribe;

(*ix*) direct that any consignment of grain or other produce or merchandise or personal effects being conveyed by rail, road or otherwise, shall be examined and shall, if necessary, be unloaded and disinfected or treated in such manner and for such period as such officer may prescribe;

(*x*) prohibit all persons employed by a municipality to perform any of the duties mentioned below, from—

(*a*) resigning their office without giving at least two months' notice to the * .....

(*b*) withdrawing or absenting themselves from the duties thereof except in case of illness or accident disabling them for the discharge of such duties or any other reason declared sufficient by the* ..... or neglecting to do any work which it is their duty to do as such municipal servant under any provision of law or any rule or order :—

Duties.

(*a*) Scavenging or cleansing streets or premises;

(*b*) cleansing or flushing drains;

(*c*) removing or disposing of excrementitious or polluted matter from houses, latrines, privies, urinals or cesspools;

* Here insert the correct designation of the officer, such as President, Chief Officer or Secretary as may be desired.

(*d*) disinfecting or fumigating buildings or premises;

(*e*) removing carcasses;

(*xi*) order the evacuation of any infected buildings or premises in which a case or suspected case of plague occurs and of any buildings or premises in the neighbourhood of such buildings or premises or of any infected area generally or any part thereof:

Provided that, before issuing an order for compulsory evacuation, the Plague Controlling Officer shall—

(*a*) satisfy himself, in consultation with the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay or the Assistant Director of Public Health or the Medical Officer of Health, if any of the local authority concerned, or the District Health Officer, if any, or the Civil Surgeon, or the Medical Officer of a dispensary, that compulsory evacuation is necessary to check the further spread of plague or is in the interest of the population of the infected area, having due regard to climatic conditions:

Provided that if the Plague Controlling Officer is himself the District Health Officer or Medical Officer of Health he may not consult the Civil Surgeon or the Medical Officer of a dispensary;

(*b*) provide adequate and suitable shelter and necessary water supply within reasonable distance for the persons evicted or satisfy himself that such shelter and water supply have been provided by private agency; and

(*c*) provide necessary arrangements for watch and ward;

(*xii*) require all persons who evacuate their buildings or premises voluntarily or against whom an order of compulsory evacuation is passed under this regulation to reside in such place and for such period as he may direct.

(2) Nothing contained in clauses (*xi*) and (*xii*) of sub-regulation (1) shall apply to persons who—

(*i*) produce a certificate from a registered medical practitioner to the effect that they have been successfully inoculated against plague within a period of six months immediately preceding the date of the notification under regulation 2; or

(*ii*) produce a certificate from a registered medical practitioner in the effect that they were inoculated within twenty-four hours of the publication of such notification.

8. *Powers to remove or close market or fair.*—The Plague Controlling Officer, unless he is the District Health Officer or Medical Officer of Health, may, in consultation with the Assistant Director of Public Health, or the District Health Officer, if any, or the Medical Officer of Health, if any, of the local authority concerned or the Civil Surgeon or the Medical Officer of a dispensary—

(*a*) direct in the case of an infected town or village which is not a Cantonment that the bazaar, market or fair, shall be held outside the inhabited area and at such distance as he may prescribe;

(*b*) direct that any existing market in an infected area or in the threatened area or any area adjoining such infected area or threatened area shall be closed ; and

(*c*) prescribe the limits beyond which it shall not be lawful for persons bringing articles for sale from or to an infected area to pass.

9. *Power to occupy vacant land or building ; payment of compensation.*—(1) The Plague Controlling Officer may take possession of and occupy any vacant land or building or take possession of any well for the purpose or use of a camp or hospital. For such occupation or possession the Plague Controlling Officer shall pay such rent as may be agreed upon with the owner or occupier of such land, building or the owner or person in possession of the well or in the absence of an agreement, as may be fixed by a board of arbitration consisting of three members. One member of the board shall be selected by the Plague Controlling Officer, another by the owner or occupier of the land, building or the owner or person in possession of the well, as the case may be, and the third, who shall be the Chairman, by the two members so selected and if the members fail to select the Chairman or do not agree, by the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari of the taluka or peta in which such lands, building or well is situate.

(2) When any land or building occupied under sub-regulation (1) ceases to be occupied or used as a camp or hospital, the Plague Controlling Officer shall cause it to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and, if the owner of such building so desires, to be whitewashed inside and outside.

10. *Destruction of huts, etc.*—(1) If it appears to the Plague Controlling Officer that the destruction of any hut or shed in any area in his jurisdiction is necessary to prevent the spread of plague, he may, in consultation with the Assistant Director of Public Health or the District Health Officer or the Medical Officer of Health, if any, of the local authority concerned, or the Civil Surgeon or the Medical Officer of a dispensary and with the previous sanction of a Magistrate of the First or Second Class, take summary measures fort he destruction of such hut or shed and of the materials of which it is constructed :

Provided that if the Plague Controlling Officer is himself the District Health Officer or Medical Officer of Health, he may not consult the Civil Surgeon or the Medical Officer of a dispensary.

(2) The local authority concerned within the area of whose jurisdiction the hut or shed is situated shall pay by way of compensation to the owner of such hut or shed such sum as it may consider sufficient to cover the cost of repairing the damage or replacing the property destroyed. In case of dispute, the compensation to be paid shall be decided by a board of arbitration consisting of three members. One member of the board shall be selected by the local authority concerned, another by the owner of the hut or shed and the third who shall be the Chairman, by the two members so selected and if the members fail to select the Chairman or do not agree, by the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari of the taluka or peta in which such hut or shed is situated.

11. *Power to enter dwelling house, shed, hut, etc.*—The Plague Controlling Officer or any person authorised by him in writing in this behalf may enter, with or without notice, any dwelling house, shed, hut, store house for grain

or any other building whether occupied or not for the purpose of inspection, disinfection, removal of sick persons, destruction of rats by traps, poison, gas or any other means and may, in order to facilitate such destruction of rats or disinfection, order the temporary removal of any article from such premises.

12. *Action to be taken by Railway Administration.*—(1) When a passenger on a railway train within the limits of any of the railway stations specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto annexed is found by the station master to be suffering from plague, the station master shall immediately detrain him and also advise any person coming in contact with him to detrain.

(2) When any such passenger is found by the guard in-charge of a train when the train is not within the limits of any railway station or by the station master when the train is within the limits of any railway station other than the one specified in column 1 of the said Schedule, to be suffering from plague, the guard or the station master, as the case may be, shall isolate the passenger, so far as may be practicable, from other passengers and shall arrange to detrain the passenger, and if willing, any person coming in contact with him at the next forward station specified in column 1 of the said Schedule.

(3) On detrainment at a station under sub-regulation (1) or (2), the station master in-charge of the station shall cause the detrained passenger and person coming in contact to be removed to the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed specified against the said station in column 2 of the said Schedule. The station master shall communicate the name of the passenger and of the person coming in contact with him removed to the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed to the District Magistrate of the district to which he was proceeding for being notified to the relatives, if any, of the passenger or person, as the case may be. The authority in-charge of the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed, as the case may be, shall admit such passenger and person or provide suitable temporary accommodation for them. A person coming in contact with such passenger if removed to the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed shall be kept there for a period not exceeding ten days unless he develops the disease during this period.

(4) When any person coming in contact with any such passenger refuses to be detrained and removed to the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed, the station master in charge of the station where he refuses to be detrained shall communicate the name of such person to the District Magistrate of the district to which he was proceeding for the purpose of his being segregated there.

13. *Obstruction to performance of duty prohibited.*—Every person shall duly comply with an order or requisition issued under these regulations and no person shall obstruct the performance of any duty imposed by these regulations.

14. *Expenses by whom borne.*—The expenses incurred (including rent or compensation to be paid, if any) in the carrying out of these regulations shall, in the case of action taken in municipal boroughs or districts or notified areas, be payable by the municipalities or notified area committees, as the case may be, and in other cases by the district local boards concerned.

N.B.—The above regulations are supplementary to the provisions in the Bombay District Municipal, the Bombay Municipal Boroughs and the Bombay Local Boards Acts.

THE GENERAL CLAUSES ACT, 1897 (X OF 1897).†

G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33 (b), dated 24th April 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 642). S. 3 (9-a)

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 389/49(a), dated 26th November 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*9-a*) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), and in exercise of the functions of the Central Government entrusted to the Government of Bombay by the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues)—Stamps, Notification No. 8, dated 13th November 1937, and in supersession of Government Notification No. 1766, dated 2nd April 1879, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, to be the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority for the purposes of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District.

G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33 (c), dated 24th April 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 642). S. 3 (9-a)

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 389/49 (b), dated 26th November 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*9-a*) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), and in exercise of the functions of the Central Government entrusted to the Government of Bombay by the Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 96/38-Judl., dated the 26th January 1939, and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 133, dated the 8th January 1902, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, to be the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority for the purposes of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District.

G. N., R. D., No. 389/49, dated 1st August 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 447). S. 3 (10)

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 389/49 (c), dated 26th November 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*10*) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), and in exercise of the functions of the Central Government entrusted to the Government of Bombay by the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notification No. Stamps/8, dated the 13th November 1937, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint with effect from 15th August 1950 the Inspector General of Registration, Bombay State, to be the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority for the purposes of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), within the limits of the State of Bombay excluding the area within the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, and referred to in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 4298/33(*b*), dated the 24th April 1939, as amended by Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 389/49(*a*), dated the 26th November 1951.

† For entrustment of functions of the Central Government under clause (*9-a*) of section 3 of the Act in relation to the appointment of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority for the purposes of (1) the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 and (2) the Court-fees Act, 1870, *see* Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues)—Stamps, Notification No. 8, 13th November 1937 and Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 96/38-Judl., 26th January 1939, respectively under section 124 (*1*) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

THE LEPERS ACT, 1898 (III OF 1898).

G. N., G. D., No. 3142, dated 25th May 1911 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 864).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 1 of the Lepers Act (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act to the Town and Island of Bombay with effect from the 1st June 1911. S. 1 (4)

G. N., G. D., No. 5379, dated 14th August 1912 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1339).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (*4*) of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act to the following areas in the Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur districts with effect from the 1st September 1912 :— S. 1 (4)

(1) Areas in the Belgaum District.

The Municipal district and Cantonment of Belgaum and the village of Hindalge in the Belgaum Taluka ;

The Municipal districts of Athni, Nipani, Gokak, Yamkanmardi and Saundatti-Yellamma ; and the towns of Khanapur, Bail-Hongal, Kittur, Chikodi, Sankeshwar, Murgod, Yadwad, Sampgaon and Hukeri.

(2) Areas in the Dharwar District.

The Municipal districts of Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag-Bettigeri, Ranebennur, Byadgi, Haveri, Navalgund, Nargund, Yemmur and Guddguddapur.

(3) Areas in the Bijapur District.

The Municipal districts of Bijapur, Bagalkot, Guledgudd, Ilkal ; and the towns of Bagevadi, Muddebihal, Badami, Hungund, Kerur, Bhadranaikan, Jalthal, Govanki, Nelvigi, Muttalgeri, Kaladgi, Bovur, Sirur, Bilgi, Galgali, Talikot and Nalatwad.

G. N., G. D., No. 8189, dated 15th November 1913 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1985). S. 1 (4)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (*4*) of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act to the following areas in the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat and Thana districts of the Northern Division, the Nasik and Sholapur districts of the Central Division, and the Ratnagiri district of the Southern Division with effect from the 1st December 1913 :—

Name of district.	Local area.	Extent of application.
	Northern Division.	
1. Ahmedabad District ...	The Ahmedabad Municipal district..	
2. Kaira District ...	The Municipal districts of Nadiad, Dakor and Anand.	

Name of district.	Local area.	Extent of application.
	NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*	
3. Broach District ...	The Broach Municipal district ...	The whole Act.
4. Surat District ...	The Surat and Bulsar Municipal districts.	
5. Thana District ...	Salsette Taluka	
	CENTRAL DIVISION.	
6. Nasik District ...	The Nasik City Municipal district and the Cantonment of Deolali.	
7. Sholapur District ...	The Sholapur City Municipal district.	
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.	
8. Ratnagiri District ...	(1) The Ratnagiri Municipal district.	
	(2) The whole District, except the Ratnagiri Municipal district.	Sections 3, 4 and 9 of the Act.

S. 1 (4) **G. N., G. D., No. 2254, dated 20th March 1914 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 588).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (*4*) of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification No. 3433, dated 6th June 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act to the following areas in the Poona District with effect from 1st July 1911 :—

Local areas.	Extent of application.
(1) The limits of Poona City and Suburban Municipalities, of the Cantonments of Kirkee and Poona and of the revenue limits of the villages of Ghorpari, Wanori, Hadapsar, Mundwa, Wadgam, Sheri, Bhamburda, Kharadi, Bopodi, Kalas, Sangvi, Yeravda, Bopkhéd, Dapudi and Aundh.	The whole Act.
(2) The whole district of Poona except the areas mentioned in (1) above.	Sections 2 (*1*), 2 (*3*), 2 (*4*), 3, 4, 5, 9 and Form B of the Schedule.

S. 1 (4) **G. N., G. D., No. 2377, dated 3rd April 1918 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 595).**

Amended by G. N., L. S. G & P. H. D., No. 135, dated 12th November 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (*4*) of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act with effect from the 1st May 1918 to the following areas in the Thana District, namely :—

The Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Bassein, Mahim, Dahanu, Thana, Borivali and Jawhar talukas. The Taluka Headquarter towns of Mokhada, Wada, Umbargaon, Shahapur and Murbad.

G. N., G. D., No. 5057-(A), dated 24th March 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 581). S. 1 (4)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (*4*) of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to apply the said Act to the following areas in the Dharwar District with effect from the 1st April 1924 :—

AREAS IN THE DHARWAR DISTRICT.

(1) The village of Kurtkoti in the Gadag Taluka.
(2) The village of Chikkerur in the Kod Taluka.

G. N., G. D., No. 5057-A, dated 5th December 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3106). S. 1 (4)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (*4*) of the Lepers Act (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to apply the said Act to the following area in the East Khandesh District with effect from the 1st January 1925 :—

Name of district.	Local area.	Extent of application.
East Khandesh ...	Taluka Yawal ...	The whole Act.

G. N., G. D., No. 5057-A, dated 18th July 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1803). S. 1 (4)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (*4*) of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to apply the said Act to the Local Area of the Dhulia City Municipal District in the West Khandesh District with effect from 1st August 1927.

G. N., G. D., No. 4328 (i), dated 12th October 1931 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2393). S. 1 (4)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 1 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to apply the said Act to the local area of the Municipal Borough of Pandharpur in the Sholapur District with effect from the 1st November 1931.

G. N., G. D., No. 7044 (a), dated 4th May 1934 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 955). S. 1 (4)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (*4*) of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), as amended by Act No. XXII of 1920, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to apply the said Act to the following areas of the Broach and Panch Mahals District, in addition to the areas specified in Government Notification, General Department, No. 8189, dated the 15th November 1913, with effect from 1st June 1934 :—

Municipal Districts of Ankleshwar and Jambusar; and the Broach, Ankleshwar, Wagra and Jambusar talukas.

S. 1 (4) **G. N., G. D., No. 5057 (a), dated 11th June 1935 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1068).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (*4*) of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to apply the said Act to the following area in the East Khandesh District with effect from 1st July 1935 :—

Name of district.	Local area.	Extent of application.
East Khandesh ...	Jalgaon Municipality ...	The whole Act.

S. 1 (4) **G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 5458/33 (a), dated 29th May 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 334).**

Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135(a), dated 13th March 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 1 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to apply the said Act to the following areas in the Kolaba District, namely :—

(1) Alibag Taluka.
(2) Mahad Taluka.
(3) Matheran Municipal District.
(4) Panvel Taluka.
(5) Pen Taluka.
(6) Roha Taluka.
(7) Uran Peta.
(8) Mangaon Taluka.
(9) Khalapur Peta.
(10) Poladpur Mahal.
(11) Murud Mahal.
(12) Shriwardhan Mahal.
(13) Mhasla Mahal.
(14) Sudagadh Peta, and
(15) Karjat Taluka.

S. 1 (4) **G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135, dated 31st August 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 521).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 1 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to apply the said Act to the following areas in the Broach District, namely :—

(1) Nandod Taluka.
(2) Jahadia Taluka.
(3) Dediapada Taluka.
(4) Valia Mahal.
(5) Segbara Mahal.

S. 1 (4) **G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 2129, dated 13th Sept. 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 532).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 1 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to apply the said Act to the following areas in the Satara South District, namely :—

(1) Miraj Taluka.
(2) Tasgaon Taluka.
(3) Walva Taluka.
(4) Khanapur Taluka.
(5) Jath Taluka.
(6) Shirala Mahal.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135-I, dated 18th August 1951 (B.G., Pt. IV-A, p. 404). S. 1(4)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to apply the said Act to the following areas in the Satara North District, namely :—

(1) Satara Taluka
(2) Jaoli Taluka.
(3) Patan Taluka.
(4) Karad Taluka.
(5) Koregaon Taluka.
(6) Khatav Taluka.
(7) Man Taluka.
(8) Phaltan Taluka.
(9) Khāndala Taluka.
(10) Wai Taluka.
(11) Mahableshwar Peta.

* MATUNGA.

G. N., G. D., No. 4374, dated 18th July 1911 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1220). S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga to be a Leper Asylum for the purposes of the said Act to which lepers from the Town and Island of Bombay may be sent.

G. N., G. D., No. 3662, dated 24th May 1916 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1032). S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga, Bombay, to be a Leper Asylum for the purposes of the said Act to which lepers from the Salsette Taluka may be sent.

* HINDALGE.

G. N., G. D., No. 5380, dated 14th August 1912 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1340). S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Leper Asylum at Hindalge in the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum District to be a Leper Asylum for the purposes of the said Act and to specify the following as the local areas from which lepers may be sent to the said asylum, namely :—

(1) AREAS IN THE BELGAUM DISTRICT.

The Municipal district and Cantonment of Belgaum and the village of Hindalge in the Belgaum Taluka ;

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* *See* also Notn. No. 2378, G. D., 3rd April 1918.

the Municipal districts of Athni, Nipani, Gokak, Yamkanmardi and Saundatti-Yellamma; and the towns of Khanapur, Bail-Hongal, Kittur, Chikodi, Sankeshwar, Murgod, Yadwad, Sampgaon and Hukeri.

(2) AREAS IN THE DHARWAR DISTRICT.

The Municipal district of Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag-Bettigeri, Ranebennur, Byadgi, Haveri, Navalgund, Nargund, Yamnur and Guddguddapur.

(3) AREAS IN THE BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

The Municipal districts of Bijapur, Bagalkot, Guledgudd and Ilkal; and the towns of Bagevadi, Muddebihal, Badami, Hungund, Kerur, Bhadranaikan-Jalihal, Govanki, Nelvigi, Muttalgeri, Kaladgi, Bevur, Sirur, Bilgi, Galgali, Talikot and Nalatwad.

(4) THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

POONA, NASIK AND HINDALGE.

S. 3 **G. N., G. D., No. 7074, dated 23rd October 1916 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2357).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Khondwa Budruk Leper Asylum at Poona, the Leper Asylum, Nasik, and the Leper Asylum at Hindalge, Belgaum, to be Leper Asylums for the purposes of the said Act to which lepers from the Salsette Taluka may be sent, in addition to the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, appointed by Government Notification No. 3662, dated the 24th May 1916.

MATUNGA, POONA, NASIK AND HINDALGE.

S. 3 **G. N., G. D., No. 2378, dated 3rd April 1918 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 595).**

Amended by G. N., L. S. G & P. H. D., No. 135, dated 12th November 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga, Bombay, the Khondwa Budruk Leper Asylum at Poona, the Leper Asylum, Nasik, and the Leper Asylum at Hindalge, Belgaum, to be Leper Asylums for the purposes of the said Act to which lepers from the local areas in the Thana District specified below may be sent :—

LOCAL AREAS.

The Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Bassein, Mahim, Dahanu, Thana, Borivali and Jawhar Talukas.

The Taluka Headquarter towns of Mokhada, Wada, Umbargaon, Shahapur and Murbad.

HINDALGE.

G. N., G. D., No. 5057-B, dated 24th March 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 581). S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), as amended by Act No. XXII of 1920, the Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to appoint the Leper Asylum at Hindalge in the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum District to be an Asylum under the Act to which lepers from the villages of Kurtkoti and Chikkerur in the Gadag and Kod Talukas respectively of the Dharwar District may be sent.

NASIK.

*** G. N., G. D., No. 5057-B, dated 5th December 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3106).** S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to specify the local area constituting the village limits of Hingone, Yawal Taluka of the East Khandesh District, to be the area from which lepers may be sent to the Leper Asylum at Nasik maintained by the "Mission to lepers in India and the East".

†POONA.

G. N., G. D., No. 2255, dated 20th March 1914 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 588). S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification No. 3434, dated 6th June 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Leper Asylum at Kondhwa Budruk in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District to be a Leper Asylum for the purposes of the said Act and to specify the following as the local areas from which lepers may be sent to the said Asylum :—

The whole district of Poona, including the municipal limits of Poona City and Suburban Municipalities, the Cantonment of Kirkee and Poona, the villages of Ghorpari, Wanori, Hadapsar, Mundwa, Wadgaon Sheri, Bhamburda, Kharadi, Bopodi, Kalas, Sangvi, Yeravda, Bopkhed, Dapudi and Aundh, and the town and island of Bombay.

G. N., G. D., No. 5057, dated 13th June 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1606). S. 3

In modification of Government Notification No. 5057-B, dated the 5th December 1924, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to specify the local area constituting the village limits of Hingone, Yawal Taluka, East Khandesh District, to be the area from which lepers may be sent to the Leper Asylum at Kondhwa in Poona District maintained by the "Mission to Lepers in India and the East".

* This Notn. is modified by Notn. No. 5057, G. D., 13th June 1925, which is printed post.

† *See* also Notns. No. 7074, G. D., 23rd October 1916 and No. 2378, G. D., 3rd April 1918.

S. 3 **G. N., G. D., No. 5057-(b), dated 18th July 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1803).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), as amended by Act XXII of 1920, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to appoint the Kondhwa Budruk Leper Asylum, Poona, to be the Leper Asylum for the purposes of the said Act, to which lepers from the Municipal District of Dhulia may be sent.

POONA AND SHOLAPUR.

S. 3 **G. N., G. D., No. 5057-(b), dated 11th June 1935 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1068).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to specify the local area constituting the municipal limits of Jalgaon, taluka Jalgaon of the East Khandesh District, to be the area from which lepers may be sent to the Leper Asylums at Sholapur and at Kondhwa, district Poona.

PANDHARPUR.

S. 3 **G. N., G. D., No. 4328 (ii), dated 12th October 1931 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2393).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to appoint the Leper Asylum at Pandharpur, maintained by the Municipal Borough of Pandharpur, to be the Leper Asylum for the purposes of the said Act, to which lepers from the local area of the Municipal Borough of Pandharpur may be sent.

S. 3 **G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 5458/33 (b), dated 29th May 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 334).**

Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135(b), dated 13th March 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Leper Hospital at Pui in the Roha Taluka of the Kolaba District to be a leper asylum to which lepers from the following areas may be sent, namely :—

(*a*) The town and Island of Bombay, (*b*) that part of the Thana Taluka which is encircled by the Bassein-Thana Creek including territorial waters appertaining thereto, (*c*) the limits of the railway lands from a point immediately beyond the Thana Railway Station to the Kalyan Railway Station (inclusive) on the G. I. P. Railway, (*d*) the limits of the Railway lands from a point immediately beyond the Bhayandar Railway Station to the Virar Railway Station (inclusive) on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, (*e*) the following areas in the Kolaba District, namely :—

Alibag Taluka, Mahad Taluka, Matheran municipal district, Panvel Taluka, Pen Taluka, Roha Taluka and Uran (Peta), Mangaon Taluka, Khalapur Peta, Poladpur Mahal, Murud Mahal, Shriwardhan Mahal, Mhasla Mahal, Sudagadh Peta and Karjat Taluka.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135, dated 31st August 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 522). S. 3

Whereas the Government of Bombay is satisfied that adequate arrangements have been made for the accommodation and medical treatment of leprosy patients in the Leprosy Hospital at Anasuya in the Baroda District;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the said Leprosy Hospital to be a leprosy asylum and to specify the local areas described in the Schedule appended hereto as the areas from which (Leprosy patients) may be sent to the said asylum.

SCHEDULE.

Nandod Taluka.
Jahadia Taluka.
Dediapada Taluka.
Valia Mahal.
Segbara Mahal.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 2129, dated 13th Sept. 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 533). S. 3

Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 2129, dated 17th April 1952.

Whereas the Government of Bombay is satisfied that adequate arrangements have been made for the accommodation and medical treatment of leprosy patients in the Leprosy Hospital at Miraj in the Satara South District;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the said Leprosy Hospital to be a leprosy asylum for a period of seven years and to specify the local areas described in the Schedule appended hereto as the areas from which leprosy patients may be sent to the said asylum.

SCHEDULE.

Miraj Taluka.
Tasgaon Taluka.
Walva Taluka.
Khanapur Taluka.
Jath Taluka.
Shirala Mahal.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135-II, dated 18th August 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 404). S. 3

Whereas the Government of Bombay is satisfied that adequate arrangements have been made for the accommodation and medical treatment of lepers in the Leper Colony at Kolhapur in the Kolhapur District;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the said Colony to be a leper asylum and to specify the local areas described in the Schedule appended hereto as the areas from which lepers may be sent to the said asylum.

SCHEDULE.

Satara Taluka.
Jaoli Taluka.
Patan Taluka.
Karad Taluka.
Koregaon Taluka.
Khatav Taluka.
Man Taluka.
Phaltan Taluka.
Khandala Taluka.
Wai Taluka.
Mahableshwar Peta.

AHMEDABAD, NASIK, SHOLAPUR AND RATNAGIRI.

Ss. 3 & 5 **† G. N., G. D., No. 8190, dated 15th November 1913 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1985).**

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 5064, dated 28th May 1915.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 3661, dated 24th May 1916, and
Amended by Corrigendum, G. D., No. 7044 (g), dated 4th May 1934.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 5 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the institutions mentioned in column 1 of the sub-joined table to be leper asylums for the purposes of the said Act, to specify the local areas entered in column 2 of the table as those from which lepers may be sent to such asylums, and to constitute for each such asylum the board indicated in column 3 of the table :—

Institutions appointed as asylums for the purposes of the Lepers Act, 1898.	Local areas from which lepers may be sent.	Constitution of Board.
1. The Kagrapeth Leper Asylum at Ahmedabad.	The municipal districts of Ahmedabad, Dakor, Nadiad, and the town and island of Bombay.	The Collector of Ahmedabad or, in his absence, his Personal Assistant, the City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, and three official gentlemen appointed by the Commissioner.
2. The Leper Asylum at Nasik maintained by the "Mission to Lepers in India and the East".	The Nasik city municipal district, the cantonment of Deolali and the town and island of Bombay.	The Collector of Nasik, the Civil Surgeon, Nasik, the Executive Engineer, Nasik, the Cantonment Magistrate, Deolali, one representative each to be appointed by the Nasik Municipality, the District Local Board and the "Mission to Lepers in India and the East".
3. The Leper Asylum at Sholapur maintained by the Mission to Lepers in India and the East.	The Sholapur city municipal district and the town and island of Bombay.	The Collector of Sholapur, the Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, the Executive Engineer, Sholapur, the Huzur Deputy Collector, Sholapur, one representative each to be appointed by the Sholapur Municipality, the District Local Board and the Mission to Lepers.
4. Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Leper Asylum at Ratnagiri.	The Ratnagiri municipal district and the town and island of Bombay.	The Collector of Ratnagiri, the Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, the Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri, the District Judge, Ratnagiri, the Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, the Mamlatdar of Ratnagiri, four local residents to be selected from time to time by the Board.

† This Notn. has been modified by G. N., G. D., No. 6382, dated 13th August 1932, which is printed post.

G. N., G. D., No. 6882, dated 13th August 1932 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 7882). Ss. 3 & 5

His Excellency the Governor with the concurrence of the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government is pleased, in modification of Government Notification No. 8190, dated the 15th November 1913, to appoint the Huzur Mamlatdar of Nasik on the Board of the Leper Asylum, Nasik, in place of the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.

SURAT.

G. N., G. D., No. 7044 (b), dated 4th May 1934 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 955). Ss. 3 & 5

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 5 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), as amended by Act No. XXII of 1920, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to appoint the institution mentioned in column 1 of the sub-joined table to be a Leper Asylum for the purposes of the said Act, to specify the local areas entered in column 2 of the table as those from which lepers may be sent to the asylum and to constitute for the asylum the Board indicated in column 3 of the table :—

Institution appointed Asylum for the purposes of the Lepers Act, 1898.	Local areas from which lepers may be sent.	Constitution of the Board.
1	2	3
The Parvatibai Leper Infirmary, Surat.	The municipal districts of Surat, Bulsar, Broach, Ankleshwar and Jambusar ; and the Broach, Ankleshwar, Wagra and Jambusar talukas of the Broach and Panch Mahals districts.	(1) The Collector of Surat. (2) The Civil Surgeon, Surat. (3) The Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Division. (4) The President, Surat Borough Municipality. (5) The President, Bulsar Municipality. (6) The Superintendent of the Asylum.

BIJAPUR.

G. N., G. D., No. 2468/33 (a), dated 27th October 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3218). Ss. 3 & 5

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 5 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), as amended by Act XXII of 1920, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the institution mentioned in column 1 of the sub-joined table to be a Leper Asylum for the purposes of the said Act, to specify the local areas entered

in column 2 of the table as those from which lepers may be sent to the Asylum and to constitute for the Asylum the Board indicated in column 3 of the table :—

Institution appointed as Asylum for the purposes of the Lepers Act, 1898.	Local areas from which lepers may be sent.	Constitution of the Board.
The District Leper Asylum, Bijapur.	The Municipal borough and districts of Bijapur, Bagalkot, Guledgud and Ilkal and the towns of Bagewadi, Muddebihal, Hungund, Badami, Kerur, Bhadranaikan-Jalihal, Govankop, Nilvagi, Muttalgeri, Kaladgi, Bevoor, Sirur, Bilgi, Galgali, Talikot and Nalatwad.	(1) The Collector of Bijapur. (2) The Civil Surgeon, Bijapur. (3) The Executive Engineer, Bijapur. (4) The President, Bijapur Borough Municipality. (5) The President, Bagalkot Municipality.

S. 4 **G. N., G. D., No. 3435, dated 6th June 1911 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 912).**

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8196, dated 15th Nov. 1913.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor-in-Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the following persons to be Inspectors of Lepers under the said Act :—

The Assistant Civil Surgeon, Poona ;
The Staff Surgeon, Poona ;
The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison ;
All Medical Practitioners.

(*b*) to appoint the local Secretary for the time being of the Mission to Lepers in India and the East, Poona, to be the Superintendent of the Leper Asylum at Kondhwa Budruk in the Haveli taluka of the Poona district.

S. 4 **G. N., G. D., No. 4374-A, dated 18th July 1911 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1220).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint the following persons to be Inspectors of Lepers under the said Act :—

The Presidency Surgeon, Third District.

The Police Surgeon, Bombay.

S. 4 **G. N., G. D., No. 5381, dated 14th August 1912 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1340).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor-in-Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the following persons to be Inspectors of Lepers under the said Act :—

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Belgaum.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon-in-charge, Dispensary, Athni.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Chikodi.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Gokak.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Saundatti.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Khanapur.

DHARWAR DISTRICT.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Dharwar.
Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Hubli.
Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Gadag.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Ranebennur.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Haveri.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Navalgund.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Bijapur.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Bagalkot.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Guledgudd.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Ilkal.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Bagevadi.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dispensary, Muddebihal.

(*b*) * * * * *

G. N., G. D., No. 8191, dated 15th November 1913 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1986). S. 4

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 5064, dated 20th May 1915.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 2383, dated 3rd April 1918.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 7044 (h), aated 4th May 1934.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor-in-Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the following persons to be Inspectors of Lepers under the said Act in the local areas specified in the sub-joined table :—

Local areas.	Inspectors of Lepers.
1. The municipal districts of Ahmedabad, Dakor, Nadiad, Anand and the Salsette taluka.	The Civil Surgeons, Broach and Surat, the three Assistant Surgeons appointed as teachers to the Byramji Jijibhai Medical School, Ahmedabad, the Wadia Dispensary, Thana, and the Maneckji Petit Dispensary, Bulsar, the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of dispensaries at Dakor and Anand and all registered medical practitioners.

* The portion relating to appointment by name is omitted.

Local areas.	Inspectors of Lepers.
2. The Nasik City municipal district and the Cantonment of Deolali.	The Staff Surgeon, Deolali, the senior of the Assistant Surgeons at Deolali, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Civil Hospital at Nasik and all registered medical practitioners.
3. The Sholapur City municipal district.	The Medical Officer in charge of the Dufferin Hospital, Sholapur, the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge Sholapur City Municipal Dispensary. the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in sub-charge of the Civil Hospital, Sholapur, and all registered medical practitioners.
4. The whole district of Ratnagiri, including the Ratnagiri municipal district.	The Assistant Surgeon in sub-charge of the Civil Hospital, Ratnagiri, and registered practitioners.

(*b*) to appoint the following persons to be Superintendents of the Leper Asylums specified below :—

Leper Asylums.	Superintendents.
1. The Kagrapeth Leper Asylum, Ahmedabad.	The Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad.
2. The Leper Asylum at Nasik ...	* * * *
3. The Leper Asylum at Sholapur ...	* * * *
4. Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit Leper Asylum at Ratnagiri.	The Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.

S. 4 **G. N., G. D., No. 1798-A, dated 7th March 1914 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 475).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint all medical practitioners registered either under the Medical Act, 1858 (21 and 22 Vict., c. 90), and any Acts amending the same, or under the Bombay Medical Act, 1912 (Bombay Act VI of 1912), to be Inspectors of Lepers for the City of Bombay and for the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur, in addition to the officers appointed by Government Notifications No. 4374-A, dated the 18th July 1911, and No. 5381, dated the 14th August 1912.

S. 4 **G. N., G. D., No. 3272, dated 27th April 1914 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 886).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Surgeons in charge of the Nadiad Dispensary, Kaira, to be an Inspector of Lepers for the areas specified in the margin, in addition to the persons appointed by Government Notification No. 8191, dated the 15th November 1913.

The municipal districts of Ahmedadad, Dakor, Nadiad, Anand, Broach, Surat, Bulsar and the Salsette Taluka.

* The portion relating to appointment by name is omitted.

G. N., G. D., No. 2379, dated 3rd April 1918 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 596). S. 4

Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135, dated 12th November 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following persons to be Inspectors of Lepers under the said Act in the local areas in the Thana District specified in the subjoined table :—

Local areas.	Inspectors of Lepers.
The Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Bassein, Mahim, Dahanu, Thana, Borivali and Jawhar Talukas.	The Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of the dispensaries in the said areas and all registered medical practitioners.
The Taluka Headquarter towns of Mokhada, Wada, Umbergaon, Shahapur and Murbad.	

G. N., G. D., No. 5057 (c), dated 24th March 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 581). S. 4

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898 , the Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to appoint the Subordinate Medical Service Officer in charge, Dispensary, Hirekerur, to be Inspector of Lepers under the said Act.

G. N., G. D., No. 5057-D, dated 5th December 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3106). S. 4

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to appoint the Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Yawal, to be an Inspector of Lepers for the area specified below :—

The village limits of Hingone, taluka Yawal.

G. N., G. D., No. 5057 (c), dated 18th July 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1804). S. 4

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to appoint the following persons to be Inspectors of Lepers under the said Act in the local area of the Dhulia City Municipal District :—

Medical Officer in charge, Bapat Municipal Dispensary, Dhulia,
The Medical Health Officer, Dhulia City Municipality,
The Chief Officer, Dhulia City Municipality.

G. N., G. D., No. 4328 (iii), dated 12th October 1931 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2393). S. 4

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to appoint—

(*a*) the following persons to be Inspectors of Lepers under the said Act in the local area of the Municipal Borough of Pandharpur :—

The Medical Health Officer, Pandharpur Municipality ;
The Medical Officers of the Pandharpur Municipal Dispensary ;

All registered medical practitioners appointed during the fair to work under the supervision of the Medical Health Officer, Pandharpur Municipality ; and

(*b*) the Chief Officer of the Pandharpur Municipality to be the Superintendent of the Leper Asylum, Pandharpur.

S. 4 **G. N., G. D., No. 7044 (c), dated 4th May 1934 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 955).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the following persons to be Inspectors of Lepers under the said Act for the Municipal Boroughs and Districts of Surat, Bulsar, Broach, Ankleshwar and Jambusar ; and the Broach, Ankleshwar, Wagra and Jambusar Talukas of the Broach and Panch Mahals District :—

(1) The Civil Surgeon, Surat.
(2) The Medical Officers in charge of the following dispensaries :—
(*a*) Morarbhai Vrijbhukhandas Dispensary, Surat.
(*b*) The Kharsedji Fardunji Parekh Dispensary at Surat (conducted by Surat Borough Municipality).
(*c*) The Sir D. M. Petit Dispensary (conducted by Bulsar Municipality).
(3) The Health Officer, Surat Borough Municipality.
(4) The Civil Surgeon, Broach.
(5) The Medical Officers in charge of the following Dispensaries :—
(*a*) A. H. Wadia Dispensary, Ilav.
(*b*) Jambusar Dispensary.
(*c*) Amod Dispensary.
(*d*) Vagra Dispensary.

S. 4 **G. N., G. D., No. 5057 (d), dated 11th June 1935 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1068).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to appoint the Health Officer of the Jalgaon Municipality to be an Inspector of Lepers for the area specified below :—

The Municipal limits of Jalgaon.

S. 4 **G. N., G. D., No. 2468/33 (b), dated 27th October 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3218).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the Medical Officer of Health, Bijapur Municipality, and the Medical Officer of the Municipal Dispensary, Bijapur, to be Inspectors of Lepers under the said Act for the areas in the Bijapur District to which the Act has been applied, in addition to the persons appointed by Government Notification, General Department, No. 5381, dated the 14th August 1912 ;

(*b*) to appoint the Honorary Secretary of the District Leprosy Committee, Bijapur, to be Superintendent of the District Leper Asylum, Bijapur.

G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 5458/33 (c), dated 29th May 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 335).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Medical Officer in charge of the Leper Hospital at Pui in the Roha taluka of the Kolaba district to be the Superintendent of the said asylum.

G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 5458/33 (d), dated 29th May 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 335).

Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135(c), dated 13th March 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the following persons to be Inspectors of Lepers, namely :—

(1) The Civil Surgeon, Alibag.
(2) The Medical Officer-in-Charge, B. J. Hospital, Matheran.
(3) The Medical Officer-in-Charge, F. B. Hospital, Murud.
(4) The Medical Officer-in-Charge, N. B. Hospital, Shriwardhan.
(5) The Medical Officer-in-Charge, L. H. Charitable Dispensary, Mhasla.
(6) The Superintendent, Leper Hospital, Pui.
(7) The Medical Officer-in-Charge of Dispensaries at Mahad, Roha, Pen, Uran, Revadanda, Mangaon, Karjat, Nagothana and Pali.

G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 4954/33 (c), dated 28th Jan. 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 147).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1893 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Resident Medical Officer of the Kondhwa Budruk Leper Asylum in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District to be the Superintendent of the said Asylum.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135, dated 31st Aug. 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 522).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint—

(*i*) the Medical Officers in charge of the dispensaries at Nandod, Jahadia Dediapada, Valia Mahal and Gardeshwar Mahal to be Inspectors of Lepers ; and

(*ii*) the Superintendent in charge of the Leprosy Hospital at Anasuya to be a Superintendent of the (leprosy) asylum at Anasuya in the Baroda District,

for the purposes of the said Act.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 2129, dated 13th Sept. 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 532).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint—

(*i*) the Medical Officer in charge of dispensaries at Tasgaon, Islampur, Shirala and the Medical Officer in charge Shri Putle Raje Hospital, Jath, to be Inspectors of Lepers ; and

(*ii*) the Honorary Superintendent in charge of the Leprosy Hospital at Miraj to be a Superintendent of the leprosy asylum at Miraj in the Satara South District,

for the purposes of the said Act.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135-III, dated 18th August 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 405).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint—

(*i*) The Medical Officer in charge of dispensaries at Patan, Karad, Koregaon, Phaltan, Wai and Mahableshwar to be Inspector of Lepers; and

(*ii*) The Superintendent of the Leper Colony at Kolhapur to be a Superintendent of the leper asylum at Kolhapur in the Kolhapur District for the purposes of the said Act.

G. N., G. D., No. 4374-B, dated 18th July 1911 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1220).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute for the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga a Board consisting of the following members :—

(1) The Municipal Commissioner, Chairman.

(2) The Municipal Health Officer, Member.

(3) The Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, Member.

(4) Five members to be appointed annually by the Corporation.

(5) Twelve members to be elected annually at the general meeting of the Board

G. N., G. D., No. 5382, dated 14th August 1912 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1341).

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 7641, dated 25th September 1914.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 5457, dated 6th August 1918.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute for the Leper Asylum at Hindalge in the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum District a Board consisting of the following members :—

(1) The Collector of Belgaum.

(2) The Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum.

(3) The Civil Surgeon, Belgaum.

(4) The President of the Belgaum District Local Board.

(5) * * *

(6) The Superintendent of the Leper Asylum.

* The portion relating to appointment by name is omitted.

G. N., G. D., No. 4328 (iv), dated 12th October 1931 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2394).

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4328, dated 3rd July 1932.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to constitute a Board for the Leper Asylum at Pandharpur, consisting of the following members :—

The District Deputy Collector, Pandharpur Sub-Division.
The Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District.
The President of the Pandharpur Municipality.
Two Councillors elected by the Pandharpur Municipality.

For constitution of the Board for the Parvatibai Leper Infirmary, Surat, see column 3 of the Notn. No. 7044 (b), 4th May 1934, issued under section 3.

G. N., G. D., No. 5458/33 (c), dated 29th May 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 335).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to constitute for the Leper Hospital at Pui in the Roha taluka of the Kolaba district a Board consisting of the following members, namely :—

(1) The Collector of Kolaba.
(2) The Civil Surgeon, Alibag.
(3) The Executive Engineer in charge of the Kolaba District.
(4) An Officer nominated by the Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions of Bombay.

G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 4954/33 (b), dated 28th January 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 147).

Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 4954/33, dated 20th September 1951.
Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 4954/33, dated 5th March 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification in the General Department, No. 3436, dated the 6th June 1911, the Government of Bombay is pleased to constitute for the Leper Asylum at Kondhwa Budruk in the Haveli taluka of the Poona district a Board consisting of the following members, namely :—

(1) The Civil Surgeon, Poona (President) ;
(2) Two representatives of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Poona
(3) The Secretary, Poona Cantonment Committee ;
* * * * * * * *
(5) A representative of the District Local Board, Poona ; and
(6) A representative of the Mission to Lepers in India and the East.
(7) A representative of the Indian Red Cross Society, Poona District Branch.
(8) A representative of the Rotary Club, Poona.
(9) A representative of the All India Medical Association, Poona.
(10) A representative of the Kasturba Memorial Trust Fund.
(11) The Medical Officer of Health, Kirkee Cantonment.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135, dated 31st August 1950
(B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 522).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to constitute for the (leprosy) asylum at Anasuya in the Baroda District, a Board consisting of the following members, namely :—

(1) The Collector of Baroda (President).

(2) The Civil Surgeon, Baroda.

(3) The Executive Engineer, City and Development Division, Baroda.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 2129, dated 13th September 1950
(B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 533).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to constitute for the leprosy asylum at Miraj in the Satara South District a Board consisting of the following members, namely :—

(1) The Collector of Satara South (President).

(2) The Civil Surgeon, Satara South District, Sangli.

(3) The Executive Engineer, Satara Division.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135-IV, dated 18th August 1951
(B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 405).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to constitute for the leper asylum at Kolhapur in the Kolhapur District a Board consisting of the following members, namely :—

(1) The Civil Surgeon, Kolhapur.

(2) The Executive Engineer, Kolhapur Division.

(3) The Collector of Kolhapur.

(4) President, Kolhapur Municipal Borough.

(5) President, District Local Board, Kolhapur.

(6) Shri D. B. Mali.

(7) Shri Baba Redij.

(8) Shri V. T. Patil, B.A., LL.B.

(9) Shrimati Ahilyabai Dabholkar, L.C.P. & S.

G. N., G. D., No. 2676, dated 6th April 1914 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 760). Ss. 8, 9 (3) & 11.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Bulsar in the Surat District to take action under section 8, section 9, sub-section (*3*), and section 11 of the Indian Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898).

G. N., G. D., No. 4374-C, dated 18th July 1911 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1220). S. 9

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1032, dated 8th February 1918.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no leper shall, within the area specified in Government Notification No. 3142,* dated the 25th May 1911, exercise the following trades or callings :—

Medical practitioner, barber, washerman, water-carrier, baker, confectioner, tailor, draper, haberdasher, domestic servant, seller of any food, drink or drug intended for human consumption, mill-hand, butcher, market and flower gardener, cultivator of articles intended to be exposed for sale as human food, shoemaker, groom, coachman, driver of public conveyance, public carrier such as cart driver, menials working on railways, docks, midwives, nurses, clerks, secretaries, waiters in an eating house, club or gymkhana, cricket and tennis *chokras*, etc., and all other occupations which may be in any way concerned with the production, manufacture or handling of food, drink and articles of domestic or household use. Leper women are prohibited from practising prostitution.

G. N., G. D., No. 5383, dated 14th August 1912 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1341). S. 9

(1) *Areas in the Belgaum District.*

The Municipal district and Cantonment of Belgaum and the village of Hindalge in the Belgaum Taluka ;

The Municipal districts of Athni, Nipani, Gokak, Yamkanmardi and Saundatti-Yellamma; and the towns of Khanapur, Bail-Hongal, Kittur, Chikodi, Sankeshwar, Murgod, Yadvad, Sampgaon and Hukeri.

(2) *Areas in the Dharwar District.*

The Municipal districts of Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag-Bettigeri, Ranebennur, Byadgi, Haveri, Navalgund, Nargund, Yamnur and Guddguddapur.

(3) *Areas in the Bijapur District.*

The Municipal districts of Bijapur, Bagalkot, Guledgudd and Ilkal ; and the towns of Bagewadi, Muddebihal, Badami, Hungund, Kerur, Bhadranaikan Jalihal, Govinki Nelvigi, Muttolgeri, Kaladgi, Bevur, Sirur, Bilgi, Galgali, Talikot and Nalatwad.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no leper shall, within the area specified in Government Notification No. 5379*, dated the 14th August 1912, that is to say, within the areas marginally noted—

(*a*) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drugs or clothing intended for human use ; or

(*b*) bathe, wash clothes in, or take water from, any public well or tank debarred by any municipal or local by-law from use by lepers ; or

(*c*) drive, conduct or ride in any public carriage plying for hire, other than a railway carriage ; or

* Printed in this Volume under s. 1 (*4*).

(*d*) exercise any of the following trades or callings :—medical practitioner, hotel-keeper, barber, washerman, water-carrier, baker, confectioner, tailor, draper, haberdasher, domestic servant, mill-hand, butcher, market and flower gardener, cultivator of articles intended to be exposed for sale as human food, shoemaker, groom, coachman, driver of public conveyance, public carrier such as cart driver, menial employed on a railway and all other occupations which may be in any way concerned with the production, manufacture and handling of food, drink, drugs and articles of domestic use. Leper women are prohibited from practising prostitution.

S. 9 **G. N., G. D., No. 8192, dated 15th November 1913 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1987).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no leper shall, within the area specified in Government Notification, No. 8189,* dated the 15th November 1913, that is to say, within the areas marginally noted—

Northern Division.

1. The municipal districts of Ahmedabad, Dakor, Nadiad, Anand, Broach, Surat and the Salsette Taluka.

Central Division.

2. The Nasik City municipal district, the cantonment of Deolali, and the Sholapur City municipal district.

Southern Division.

3. The whole district of Ratnagiri, including the Ratnagiri municipal district.

(*a*) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drug or clothing intended for human use, or

(*b*) bathe, wash clothes, in or take water from, any public well or tank, the use of which by lepers is prohibited under any municipal or local by-law, or

(*c*) drive, conduct, or ride in, any public carriage, plying for hire, other than a railway carriage, or

(*d*) exercise any of the following trades or callings, namely, the trade or calling of potter, fisherman, domestic servant, water-carrier, washerman, barber, hotel-keeper, medical practitioner, midwife, school teacher (except when employed in a leper asylum), tailor, draper, shoemaker, cobbler, gardener and prostitute.

S. 9 **G. N., G. D., No. 2256, dated 20th March 1914 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 588).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification No. 3437, dated 6th June 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no leper shall, within the area specified in Government Notification No 2254*, dated 20th March 1914, that is to say, within the areas marginally noted—

The whole district of Poona, including the limits of the Poona City and Suburban Municipalities and the Cantonments of Kirkee and Poona, and the revenue limits of the villages of Ghorpari, Wanodi, Hadapsar, Mundwa, Wadgaon, Sheri, Bhamburda, Kharadi, Bopodi, Kalas, Sangvi, Yeravda, Bhopkhed, Dapudi and Aundh.

(*a*) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drugs or clothing intended for human use ; or

* Printed in this Volume under s. 1 (*4*).

(*b*) bathe, wash clothes in, or take water from, any public well or tank, the use of which by lepers is prohibited under any municipal or local bye-law ; or

(*c*) drive, conduct, or ride in, any public carriage plying for hire, other than a railway carriage ; or

(*d*) exercise any of the following trades or callings, namely, the trade or calling of potter, fisherman, domestic servant, water-carrier, washerman, barber, hotel-keeper, medical practitioner, mid-wife, school-teacher (except when employed in a leper asylum), tailor, draper, shoe-maker, cobbler, gardener and prostitute.

G. N., G. D., No. 2380, dated 3rd April 1918 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 596).

Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135, dated 12th November 1952. **S. 9**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no leper shall, within the areas specified in Government Notification No. 2377,* dated the 3rd April 1918, that is to say, within the areas marginally noted,—

The Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Bassein, Mahim, Dahanu, Thana, Borivali and Jawhar talukas.
The Taluka Headquarter towns of Mokhada, Wada, Umbergaon, Shahapur and Murbad.

(*a*) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drug or clothing intended for human use ; or

(*b*) bathe, wash clothes in, or take water from, any public well or tank, the use of which by lepers is prohibited under any municipal or local bye-law ; or

(*c*) drive, conduct, or ride in, any public carriage plying for hire, other than a railway carriage ; or

(*d*) exercise any of the following trades or callings, namely, the trade or calling of potter, fisherman, domestic servant, water-carrier, washerman, barber, hotel-keeper, medical practitioner, mid-wife, school-teacher (except when employed in a leper asylum), tailor, draper, shoe-maker, cobbler, gardener or prostitute.

G. N., G. D., No. 5057(d), dated 24th March 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 581). **S. 9**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to order that no leper shall, within the marginally-noted areas,—

The village of Kurtkoti in the Gadag taluka.
The village of Chikkerur in the Kod taluka.

(*a*) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drugs or clothing intended for human use ; or

(*b*) bathe, wash clothes in, or take water from, any public well or tank, debarred by any municipal or local bye-law from use by lepers ; or

(*c*) drive, conduct, or ride in, any public carriage plying for hire, other than a railway carriage ; or

(*d*) exercise any of the following trades or callings :—medical practitioner, hotel-keeper, barber, washerman, water-carrier, baker, confectioner, tailor, draper, haberdasher, domestic servant, mill-hand, butcher, market and flower gardener, cultivator of articles intended to be exposed for sale as human food, shoe-maker, groom, coachman, driver of public conveyance, public carrier such

* Printed in this Volume under s. 1 (*4*).

as cart-driver, menial employed on a railway and all other occupations which may be in any way concerned with the production, manufacture and handling of food, drink, drugs and articles of domestic use. Leper women are prohibited from practising prostitution.

S. 9 **G. N., G. D., No. 5057-C, dated 5th December 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3106).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to order that no leper shall within the area of Hingone, taluka Yawal, of the East Khandesh district—

(*a*) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drugs or clothing intended for human use ; or

(*b*) bathe, wash clothes in, or take water from, any public well or tank the use of which by lepers is prohibited under any municipal or local bye-laws ; or

(*c*) drive, conduct, or ride in, any public carriage plying for hire other than a railway carriage ; or

(*d*) exercise any of the following trades or callings, *namely*, the trade or calling of potter, fisherman, domestic servant, water-carrier, washerman, barber, hotel keeper, medical practitioner, school-teacher (except when employed in a leper-asylum), tailor, draper, shoe-maker, cobbler, gardener and prostitute.

S. 9 **G. N., G. D., No. 5057 (d), dated 18th July 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1804).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to order that no leper shall, within the limits of the municipal district of Dhulia—

(*a*) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drugs or clothing intended for human use ; or

(*b*) bathe, wash clothes in the Panzara river or take water from any public hydrant, well or tank, the use of which to lepers is prohibited under any municipal or local bye-law ; or

(*c*) drive, conduct, or ride in, any public carriage plying for hire other than a railway carriage ; or

(*d*) exercise any of the following trades or callings, namely, the trade or calling of potter, fisherman, domestic or hotel servant, water-carrier, washerman, barber, hotel-keeper, medical practitioner, mid-wife, school-teacher (except when employed in a leper asylum), tailor, draper, shoe-maker, cobbler, gardener and prostitute.

S. 9 **G. N., G. D., No. 4328 (v), dated 12th October 1931 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2394).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to order that no leper shall, within the limits of the Municipal Borough of Pandharpur,—

(*a*) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drug or clothing intended for human use ; or

(*b*) bathe, wash clothes in, or take water from, any public well or tank, the use of which by lepers is prohibited under any municipal or local bye-law ; or

(*c*) drive, conduct, or ride in, any public carriage plying for hire other than a railway carriage ; or

(*d*) exercise any of the following trades or callings, namely, the trade or calling of potter, fisherman, domestic or hotel servant, water-carrier, washerman, barber, hotel-keeper, medical practitioner, mid-wife, school-teacher (except when employed in a leper asylum), tailor, draper, shoe-maker, cobbler, gardener and prostitute.

G. N., G. D., No. 7044 (d), dated 4th May 1934 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 956). **S. 9**

In addition to the orders issued in Government Notification, General Department, No. 8192, dated the 15th November 1913, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments), in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), are pleased to order that no leper shall, within the area of the municipal districts of Bulsar, Ankleshwar and Jambusar ; and the Broach, Ankleshwar, Wagra and Jambusar talukas of the Broach and Panch Mahals districts—

(*a*) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drug or clothing intended for human use ; or

(*b*) bathe, wash clothes in or take water from any public well or tank, the use of which by lepers is prohibited under any municipal or local bye-law ; or

(*c*) drive, conduct or ride in, any public carriage plying for hire, other than a railway carriage, or exercise any of the trades or callings, namely, the trade or calling of potter, fisherman, domestic servant, water-carrier, washerman, barber, hotel-keeper, medical practitioner, mid-wife, school-teacher (except when employed in a leper asylum), tailor, draper, shoe-maker, cobbler, gardener and prostitute.

G. N., G. D., No. 5057 (c), dated 11th June 1935 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1068). **S. 9**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to order that no leper shall, within the municipal area of Jalgaon, taluka Jalgaon, of the East Khandesh district,—

(*a*) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drug or clothing intended for human use ; or

(*b*) bathe, wash clothes in, or take water from any public well or tank the use of which by lepers is prohibited under any municipal or local bye-laws ; or

(*c*) drive, conduct, or ride in, any public carriage plying for hire other than a railway carriage ; or

(*d*) exercise any of the following trades or callings, namely, the trade or calling of potter, fisherman, domestic servant, water-carrier, washerman, barber, hotel-keeper, medical practitioner, school-teacher (except when employed in a leper asylum), tailor, draper, shoe-maker, cobbler, gardener and prostitute.

S. 9 **G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 5458/33 (f), dated 29th May 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 335).**

Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135 (d), dated 13th March 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to order that no leper shall, within the areas specified in the schedule hereto annexed,—

(i) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drugs or clothing intended for human use ; or

(ii) bathe, wash clothes in, or take water from any public well or tank, debarred by any municipal or local bye-law from use by lepers ; or

(iii) drive, conduct or ride in any public carriage plying for hire other than a railway carriage ; or

(iv) exercise any of the following trades or callings, namely, the trade or calling of potter, fisherman, domestic servant, water-carrier, washerman, barber, hotel-keeper, medical practitioner, mid-wife, school-teacher (except when employed in a leper asylum), tailor, draper, shoe-maker, cobbler, gardener or prostitute.

Schedule.

Alibag taluka, Mahad taluka, Matheran municipal district, Panvel taluka, Pen taluka, Roha taluka, Uran peta, Mangaon taluka, Khalapur peta, Poladpur mahal, Murud mahal, Shriwardhan mahal, Mhasla mahal, Sudagadh peta, Karjat taluka.

S. 9 **G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135, dated 31st August 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 522).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to order that no leprosy patient shall, within the areas specified in the schedule appended hereto,—

(i) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drugs or clothing intended for human use ; or

(ii) bathe, wash clothes in, or take water from any public well or tank, debarred by any municipal or local bye-law from use by lepers ; or

(iii) drive, conduct, or ride in, any public carriage plying for hire other than a railway carriage ; or

(iv) exercise any of the following trades or callings, namely, the trade or calling of potter, fisherman, domestic servant, water-carrier, washerman, barber, hotel-keeper, medical practitioner, mid-wife, school-teacher (except when employed in a leprosy asylum), tailor, draper, shoe-maker, cobbler, gardener or prostitute.

Schedule.

Mandod taluka, Jahadia taluka, Dediapada taluka, Valia mahal, Segbara mahal.

S. 9 **G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 2129, dated 13th September 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 533).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to order that no leprosy patient shall, within the areas specified in the schedule appended hereto,—

(i) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drugs or clothing intended for human use ; or

(*ii*) bathe, wash clothes in, or take water from any public well or tank, debarred by any Municipal or local by-law from use by leprosy patients ; or

(*iii*) drive, conduct or ride in any public carriage plying for hire other than a railway carriage ; or

(*iv*) exercise any of the following trades or callings, namely :—

the trade or calling of potter, fisherman, domestic servant, water carrier, washerman, barber, hotel keeper, medical practitioner, midwife, school teacher (except when employed in a Leprosy Asylum), tailor, draper, shoemaker, cobbler, gardener or prostitute.

Schedule.

Miraj Taluka, Tasgaon Taluka, Walva Taluka, Khanapur Taluka, Jath Taluka, Shirala Mahal.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135-V, dated 18th August 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 405). S. 9

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to order that no leper shall, within the area specified in the Schedule appended hereto,—

(*a*) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drugs or clothing intended for human use ; or

(*b*) bathe, wash clothes in, or take water from, any public well or tank, debarred by any municipal or local by-law from use by lepers ; or

(*c*) drive, conduct or ride in any public carriage plying for hire other than a railway carriage ; or

(*d*) exercise any of the following trades or callings, namely :—

the trade or calling of potter, fisherman, domestic servant, water carrier, washerman, barber, hotel keeper, medical practitioner, midwife, school teacher (except when employed in a leper asylum), tailor, draper, shoemaker, cobbler, gardener or prostitute.

Schedule.

Satara Taluka.
Javli Taluka.
Patan Taluka.
Karad Taluka.
Koregaon Taluka.
Khatav Taluka.
Man Taluka.
Phaltan Taluka.
Khandala Taluka.
Wai Taluka.
Mahableshwar Peta.

G. N., G. D., No. 3438, dated 6th June 1911 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 912). S. 15

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8197, dated 15th November 1913.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Civil Surgeon, Poona, to be the officer to whom appeals shall be made against the issue or refusal of certificates in Forms B and A, respectively, prescribed in the schedule appended to the Act.

S. 15 **G. N., G. D., No. 5384, dated 14th August 1912 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1341).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Civil Surgeons of Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur to be the officers for the areas in the said districts respectively to which the said Act has been applied, to whom appeals shall be made against the issue or refusal of certificates in Forms B and A, respectively, prescribed in the schedule to the said Act.

S. 15 **G. N., G. D., No. 8193, dated 15th November 1913 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1987).**

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 2382, dated 3rd April 1918.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 7044 (a), dated 4th May 1934.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers as appellate authorities for the areas specified against their names to whom appeals shall be made against the issue or refusal of certificates in Forms B and A respectively prescribed in the schedule appended to the Act :—

Local areas.	Medical officers.
1. The Ahmedabad, Dakor, Nadiad and Anand municipal districts.	The Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad.
2. The Nasik City Municipal district and the cantonment of Deolali.	The Civil Surgeon, Nasik.
3. The Sholapur City Municipal district.	The Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.
4. The District of Ratnagiri including the Ratnagiri municipal district.	The Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.
5. The Town and Island of Bombay.	The Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and the Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

S. 15 **G. N., G. D., No. 2381, dated 3rd April 1918 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 596).**

Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135, dated 12th November 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Civil Surgeon, Thana, as the appellate authority for the local areas in the Thana District specified below, to whom appeals shall be made against the issue or refusal of certificates in Forms B and A, respectively, prescribed in the schedule appended to the Act.

LOCAL AREAS.

The Salsette, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Bassein, Mahim, Dahanu, Thana, Borivali and Jawhar Talukas.

The Taluka Headquarter towns of Mokhada, Wada, Umbergaon, Shahpur and Murbad.

G. N., G. D., No. 5057 (e), dated 18th July 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1804). S. 15

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to appoint the Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, *to be the Officer* to whom appeals shall be made against the issue or refusal of certificates in Forms B and A respectively prescribed in the schedule appended to the Act.

G. N., G. D., No. 7044 (e), dated 4th May 1931 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 956). S. 15

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to appoint the following officer as appellate authority for the area specified against his name to whom appeals shall be made against the issue or refusal of certificates in Forms B and A, respectively, prescribed in the schedule appended to the Act :—

Local areas.	Medical officer.
(1) The Municipal Boroughs and Districts of Surat, Broach, Bulsar, Ankleshwar and Jambusar; and the Broach, Ankleshwar, Wagra and Jambusar Talukas of the Broach and Panch Mahals District.	The Civil Surgeon, Surat.

G. N., G. D., No. 4328 (vi), dated 12th October 1931 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2394). S. 15

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to appoint the Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, to be the officer to whom appeals shall be made against the issue or refusal of certificates in Forms B and A, respectively, prescribed in the schedule appended to the Act.

G. N., G. D., No. 5458/33 (g), dated 29th May 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 336). S. 15

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Civil Surgeon, Alibag, to be the officer to whom appeals may be made against the issue or refusal of certificates in Forms B and A, respectively, set forth in the schedule appended to the said Act.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135, dated 31st August 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 523). S. 15

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Civil Surgeon, Broach, to be the officer to whom appeals may be made against the issue or refusal of certificates in Form "B" and "A", respectively, set forth in the schedule appended to the said Act.

S. 15 **G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 2129, dated 13th September 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 534).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Civil Surgeon, Satara South District, Sangli, to be the officer to whom appeals may be made against the issue or refusal of certificates in Form "B" and "A" respectively, set forth in the Schedule appended to the said Act.

S. 15 **G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135-VI, dated 18th August 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 406).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Civil Surgeon, Satara North, to be the officer to whom appeals may be made against the issue or refusal of certificates in Forms "B" and "A" respectively, set forth in the Schedule appended to the said Act.

S. 16 **G. N., G. D., No. 8194, dated 15th November 1913 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1987).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act in the asylums at Ahmedabad and Ratnagiri appointed to be asylums by Government Notification, No. 8190,* dated 15th November 1913 :—

1. The asylums shall be under the management of the Superintendents appointed by Government Notification, No. 8191,† dated the 15th November 1913, and shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the Boards appointed by Government Notification, No. 8190,* dated the 15th November 1913.

2. (1) The Board shall meet at least once every six months for the transaction of business at such place as may be fixed by the President. The President may also call a special meeting at any time. Two members shall form a quorum. The proceedings of the Board shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

(2) The Board at its ordinary meetings shall appoint two or more of its members, one of whom shall be the medical member, to fulfil the requirements of section 13 of the Act until the date of its next meeting.

(3) The inspection book kept under section 13 shall be laid before the Board, and the Board may enter any remarks that it may deem proper in regard to the condition of the asylum and such of the inmates as have been admitted under the Act, and any suggestions for the management of the asylum.

3. The President shall submit to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay a copy of all remarks entered by the members of the Board in the book kept under section 13.

4. (1) When a magistrate sends a leper to the asylum under section 8, he shall cause to be attached to the warrant of detention (Form C) a descriptive roll containing the following particulars, viz. :—

(*a*) Name.
(*b*) Father's name.
(*c*) Age, height and general appearance.
(*d*) Sex.
(*e*) Caste or religion.
(*f*) Place of abode.
(*g*) Occupation.
(*h*) Family history, if known.
(*i*) List of property sent with the leper.

* This notification is printed in this Volume under ss. 3 and 5.
† This notification is printed in this Volume under s. 4.

(2) No magistrate should send a leper to the asylum without first ascertaining from the Superintendent that accommodation is available.

5. (1) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the carrying out of all rules and orders affecting the asylum, for the maintenance of order and discipline therein, and for the comfort and well-being of the inmates in respect of general and medical treatment.

(2) He shall report to the President, as they occur, all escapes and breaches of discipline among the lepers admitted under the Act, and all sudden deaths and outbreaks of epidemic disease and the measures taken to prevent the spread of such disease.

(3) In case of escape of a leper admitted under the Act, he shall also forward a report to the Police Sub-Inspector within whose jurisdiction the asylum is situated with a description of the leper to enable the police to take measures to effect a recapture.

6. In the event of any epidemic disease appearing, the medical officer in charge of the asylum shall at once report the fact to the Superintendent. He shall keep a case book in Form V for each leper in the asylum.

7. All subordinates employed for the purposes of the Act shall be appointed by the Board, but the Superintendent shall have power, in case of a vacancy occurring from any cause, to appoint a temporary substitute.

8. When a leper is admitted into the asylum under the Act, the Superintendent, after satisfying himself that the medical certificate (Form B) and the magistrate's warrant (Form C) are in order, shall make the necessary entries regarding the leper in the General Register in Form I and shall see that the necessary treatment is at once accorded by the medical officer of the asylum.

9. (1) The Superintendent shall take charge of, and enter in, Register I, all clothes and property brought by any leper into the asylum.

(2) No article shall be brought into the asylum without the Superintendent's permission.

10. The scale of diet, the hours of meals, and the general routine of the asylum shall be prescribed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

11. The inmates of the asylum shall obey all orders lawfully given by the Superintendent.

12. The pauper lepers shall be employed on such light occupation as may be determined by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

13. Every leper admitted under the Act shall be permitted the free exercise of his religion and caste rules, and no distinction shall be made between Christians and non-Christians.

14. Friends and relatives shall be admitted to visit inmates at stated times with the permission of the Superintendent.

15. Breaches of discipline shall be punished by the Superintendent at his discretion, subject to any general or special directions of the Board. All orders of punishment shall be entered in a register kept for the purpose, which shall be submitted regularly for the approval of the Board.

16. The following registers and books shall be kept by the Superintendent :—

General Register, in Form I ;
Punishment Register, in Form II ;

and the following annual returns shall be furnished to the Board :—

A return of admissions and discharges, in Form III ;
A return of patients in hospital, in Form IV ;
A case book, in Form V.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

General Register of the Lepers confined in the Asylum for Lepers during the year 19 .

(*See* Rules 8 and 16.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Race and religion or (if Hindu) caste.	Place and District of residence.	Whence received.	Alleged duration of leprosy prior to admission.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Alleged cause, if any, of leprosy.	Date of				Completed period of residence.	Property taken charge of on Admission.	Remarks (page in case book, etc.).
	Admission.	Discharge.		Death.			
		Cured.	Improved.				

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) This register should, as its name implies, be a general register, and should include the name of every leper admitted into the asylum. It should be closed at the end of each year, a new register being opened with the new year and the patients remaining in the asylum being re-entered according to order of admission. A separate part of the register should be allotted to females.

(2) In column 4 the habitual occupation previous to admission should be entered.

(3) In cloumn 5 when the name of the race to which the patient belongs does not necessarily indicate the religion, both should be given.

(4) In column 6 the place of habitual residence should be entered.

FORM II.

Register showing the punishments inflicted by order of the Superintendent.

(*See* Rules 15 and 16.)

1	2	3	4
Serial No.	Date.	Name.	Nature of Offence.

5	6	7
Punishment awarded.	Initials of Superintendent.	Remarks by Board.

FORM III.

Return of Admissions into, and Discharges from, the Asylum for Lepers during the year 19 .

(*See* Rule 16.)

1	2	3	4	5
Number remaining on 1st January.	Admissions during the year.	Discharges.	Died.	Otherwise disposed of.

6	7	8	9	10
Remaining on 31st December.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Capacity of asylum at 50 superficial feet per patient for males and females.	Remarks.

FORM IV.

Return of Patients in the Hospital of the Asylum for Lepers for the year 19

(*See* Rule 16.)

1	2			3			4		
DISEASES. The names and numbers by which diseases are indicated in the second edition of the nomenclature of diseases should be strictly followed.	Remainig from previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total.

5			6			7			8		
Results.											
Discharged cured.			Discharged otherwise.			Died.			Remaining sick.		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total.

FORM V

Case book for the Asylum for Lepers.

(*See* Rule 6.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Number in General Register.	Name.	Sex and age.	Date of admission.	Age when disease first appeared, if known.	Family and personal history.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cause of leprosy, if known.	Condition and symptoms on admission.	Condition and symptoms on subsequent observation.	Treatment and results.	How disposed of.	In case of death results of *post-mortem* examination.	Remarks.

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) A separate page should be kept for each leper, and the record should be continued on a fresh page when the first is full.

(2) In column 7 enter whether members of patient's family have been lepers, and patient's conditions of life and previous occupation.

(3) In column 10 the date of each observation should be noted with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to condition.

(4) In column 11 changes of treatment should be shown, with dates, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to the results.

(5) In column 12 enter released cured, released improved, died or as the case may be.

G. N., G. D., No. 8195, dated 15th November 1913 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1992). S. 16

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act in the Asylums at Nasik and Sholapur appointed to be leper asylums by Government Notification No. 8190,* dated the 15th November 1913 :—

1. The asylums shall be under the management of the Superintendents appointed by Government Notification No. 8191,† dated the 15th November 1913, and shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the Boards appointed by Government Notification No. 8190,* dated the 15th November 1913.

2. (1) The Board shall meet at least once every six months for the transaction of business at such place as may be fixed by the President. The President may also call a special meeting at any time. Two members shall form a quorum. The proceedings of the Board shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

(2) The Board at its ordinary meetings shall appoint two or more of its members, one of whom shall be the medical member, to fulfil the requirements of section 13 of the Act until the date of its next meeting.

(3) The inspection book kept under section 13 shall be laid before the Board, and the Board may enter any remarks that it may deem proper in regard to the condition of the asylum and such of the inmates as have been admitted under the Act, and any suggestions for the management of the asylum.

3. The President shall submit to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay a copy of all remarks entered by the members of the Board in the book kept under section 13.

4. (1) When a magistrate sends a leper to the asylum under section 8, he shall cause to be attached to the warrant of detention (Form C) a descriptive roll containing the following particulars, viz. :—

(*a*) Name.
(*b*) Father's Name.
(*c*) Age, height and general appearance.
(*d*) Sex.
(*e*) Caste or religion.
(*f*) Place of abode.
(*g*) Occupation.
(*h*) Family history, if known.
(*i*) List of property sent with the leper.

(2) No magistrate should send a leper to the asylum without first ascertaining from the Superintendent that accommodation is available.

5. (1) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the carrying out of all rules and orders affecting the asylum, for the maintenance of order and discipline therein, and for the comfort and well-being of the inmates in respect of general and medical treatment.

(2) He shall report to the President, as they occur, all escapes and breaches of discipline among the lepers admitted under the Act, and all sudden deaths and outbreaks of epidemic disease and the measures taken to prevent the spread of such disease.

(3) In cases of escape of a leper admitted under the Act, he shall also forward a report to the Police Sub-Inspector within whose jurisdiction, the asylum is situated with a description of the leper to enable the police to take measures to effect a recapture.

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* This notification is printed in this Volume under ss. 3 and 5.

† This notification is printed in this Volume under s. 4.

6. (1) A qualified medical practitioner, who shall ordinarily be the medical practitioner (if any) employed by the Mission to Lepers in India and the East for the Nasik Asylum and by the American Marathi Mission for the Sholapur Asylum, shall be in medical charge of the asylum.

(2) His appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay and in the performance of his duties he shall be under the control and supervision of the Civil Surgeon of the district.

(3) He shall act in immediate subordination to the Superintendent.

(4) In the event of any epidemic disease appearing, he shall at once make a report to the Superintendent.

(5) He shall keep a case book in Form V for each leper in the asylum.

7. All subordinates employed for the purposes of the Act shall be appointed by the Board, but the Superintendent shall have power, in case of a vacancy occurring from any cause, to appoint a temporary substitute.

8. When a leper is admitted into the asylum under the Act, the Superintendent, after satisfying himself that the medical certificate (Form B) and the magistrate's warrant (Form C) are in order, shall make the necessary entries regarding the leper in the General Register in Form I and shall see that the necessary treatment is at once accorded by the medical officer of the asylum.

9. (1) The Superintendent shall take charge of, and enter in Register I, all clothes and property brought by any leper into the asylum.

(2) No article shall be brought into the asylum without the Superintendent's permission.

10. The scale of diet, the hours of meals and the general routine of the asylum shall be prescribed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board, and shall ordinarily be similar to those prescribed by the rules framed by the Mission.

11. The inmates of the asylum shall obey all orders lawfully given by the Superintendent.

12. The pauper lepers shall be employed on such light occupation as may be determined by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

13. Lepers admitted under the Act, who are desirous of availing themselves of the facilities for education offered by the Mission, shall be permitted to do so at their own option.

14. Every leper admitted under the Act shall be permitted the free exercise of his religion and caste rules, and no distinction shall be made between Christians and non-Christians.

15. Friends and relatives shall be admitted to visit inmates at stated times with the permission of the Superintendent.

16. Breaches of discipline shall be punished by the Superintendent at his discretion, subject to any general or special directions of the Board. All orders of punishment shall be entered in a register kept for the purpose, which shall be submitted regularly for the approval of the Board.

17. The following registers and books shall be kept by the Superintendent :—

General Register, in Form I ;

Punishment Register, in Form II ;

and the following annual returns shall be furnished to the Board :—

A return of admissions and discharges, in Form III ;

A return of patients in hospital, in Form IV ;

A case book, in Form V.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

General Register of the Lepers confined in the Asylum for Lepers during the year 19 .

(*See* Rules 8 and 17.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Race and religion or (if Hindu) caste.	Place and district of residence.	Whence received.	Alleged duration of leprosy prior to admission.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Date of						
Alleged cause, if any, of leprosy.	Admission.	Discharge.		Death.	Completed period of residence.	Property taken charge of on admission.	Remarks (page in case book, etc.).
		Cured.	Improved.				

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) This register should, as its name implies, be a general register, and should include the name of every leper admitted into the asylum. It should be closed at the end of each year, a new register being opened with the new year and the patients remaining in the asylum being re-entered according to order of admission. A separate part of the register should be allotted to females.

(2) In column 4 the habitual occupation previous to admission should be entered.

(3) In cloumn 5 when the name of the race to which the patient belongs does not necessarily indicate the religion, both should be given.

(4) In column 6 the place of habitual residence should be entered.

FORM II.

Register showing the punishments inflicted by order of the Superintendent.

(*See* Rules 16 and 17.)

1	2	3	4
Serial No.	Date.	Name.	Nature of Offence.

5	6	7
Punishment awarded.	Initials of Superintendent.	Remarks by Board.

FORM III.

Return of admissions into, and discharges from the Asylum for Lepers during the year 19 .

(*See* Rule 17.)

1	2	3	4	5
Number remaining on 1st January.	Admissions during the year.	Discharges.	Died.	Otherwise disposed of.

6	7	8	9	10
Remaining on 31st December.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Capacity of asylum at 50 superficial feet per patient for males and females.	Remarks.

FORM IV.

Return of Patients in the Hospital of the Asylum for Lepers for the year 19 .

(*See* Rule 17.)

1	2			3			4		
DISEASES. The names and numbers by which diseases are indicated in the second edition of the nomenclature of diseases should be strictly followed.	Remaining from previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

5			6			7			8		
Results.											
Discharged cured.			Discharged otherwise.			Died.			Remaining sick.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

FORM V.

Case book for the Asylum for Lepers.

[*See* Rule 6 (5).]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Number in General Register.	Name.	Sex and age.	Date of admission.	Age when disease first appeared, if known.	Family and personal history.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cause of leprosy, if known.	Condition and symptoms on admission.	Condition and symptoms on subsequent observation.	Treatment and results.	How disposed of.	In case of death results of *post-mortem* examination.	Remarks.

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) A separate page should be kept for each leper, and the record should be continued on a fresh page when the first is full.

(2) In column 7 enter whether members of patient's family have been lepers, and patient's conditions of life and previous occupation.

(3) In column 10 the date of each observation should be noted with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to condition.

(4) In column 11 changes of treatment should be shown, with dates, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to the results.

(5) In column 12 enter released cured, released improved, died, or as the case may be.

G. N., G. D., No. 3472, dated 29th April 1915 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1177). s. 16

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1095, dated 30th September 1933.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act in the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, appointed under Government Notification No. 4374,* dated the 18th July 1911, to be the Asylum for lepers for the Town and Island of Bombay :—

1. The Asylum shall be under the management of the Superintendent appointed by Government under section 4 of the Act and shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the Board appointed by Government Notification No. 4374-B,† dated the 18th July 1911.

2. (1) The Board shall meet quarterly for the transaction of business at such place as may be fixed by the President. The President may also call a special meeting at any time. Three members shall form a quorum. The proceedings of the Board shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

(2) The Board at its ordinary meetings shall appoint two or more of its members, one of whom shall be the Medical Member, to fulfil the requirements of section 13 of the Act until the date of its next meeting.

(3) The inspection book kept under section 13 shall be laid before the Board and the Board may enter any remarks which it may deem proper in regard to the condition of the Asylum and such of the inmates as have been admitted under the Act, and any suggestions for the management of the Asylum.

3. (1) When a magistrate sends a leper to the Asylum under section 8, he shall cause to be attached to the warrant of detention (Form C) a descriptive roll containing the following particulars, viz. :—

(*a*) Name.
(*b*) Father's name.
(*c*) Age, height and general appearance.
(*d*) Sex.
(*e*) Caste or religion.
(*f*) Place of abode.
(*g*) Occupation.
(*h*) Family history, if known.
(*i*) List of property sent with the leper.

(2) No magistrate shall send a leper for detention in the Asylum unless he is satisfied that the leper has been resident in the Town or Island of Bombay during the preceding five years. If, however, a leper is found to have been resident, in the Town or Island of Bombay for less than five years, the magistrate may after ascertaining that there is sufficient accommodation in the Acworth Leper Asylum, commit the leper to this Asylum to be detained there at the expense of Government until such time as arrangements can be made for the deportation of the leper from Bombay to the Asylum of the district to which he belongs : or, if there is no such Asylum or insufficient accommodation in such Asylum, until the orders of Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay in his behalf are received.

4. (1) The Superintendent, who shall be, if possible, a qualified medical practitioner, shall be responsible for carrying out all rules and orders affecting the Asylum, for the maintenance of order and discipline therein, and for the comfort and well-being of the inmates in respect of general and medical treatment.

* This notification is printed in this Volume under s. 5.
† This notification is printed in this Volume under s. 3.

(2) He shall report to the President, as they occur, all escapes and breaches of discipline among the lepers admitted under the Act, and all sudden deaths and outbreaks of epidemic diseases and the measures taken to prevent the spread of such diseases.

(3) In the case of the escape of a leper admitted under the Act he shall forward a report to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with a description of the leper to enable the police to take measures to effect his recapture.

(4) In the event of any epidemic disease appearing the medical officer in charge of the Asylum shall, if that officer be separate from the Superintendent, at once report the fact to the Superintendent. He shall keep a case book in Form V for each leper in the Asylum.

5. All subordinates employed for the purposes of the Act shall be appointed by the President of the Board, but the Superintendent shall have power, in the event of a vacancy occurring from any cause, to appoint a temporary substitute.

6. When a leper is admitted into the Asylum under the Act, the Superintendent after satisfying himself that the medical certificate (Form B) and the magistrate's warrant (Form C) are in order, shall make the necessary entries regarding the leper in the General Register in Form I, and shall see that treatment, if necessary is at once accorded.

7. (1) The Superintendent shall take charge of and enter in Register I, all clothes and property brought by any leper into the Asylum.

(2) No articles shall be brought into the Asylum without the Superintendent's permission.

8. The scale of diet, the hours of meals and the general routine of the Asylum shall be prescribed by the Superintendent subject to the approval of the Board.

9. The inmates of the Asylum shall obey all lawful orders given by the Superintendent.

10. The able-bodied lepers shall be employed on such light occupation as may be determined by the Superintendent subject to the approval of the Board.

11. Every leper admitted under the Act shall be permitted the free exercise of his religion and caste rules, so far as such exercise is consistent with the discipline of the Asylum.

12. Friends and relations shall be admitted to visit inmates at stated times with the permission of the Superintendent.

13. Breaches of discipline shall be punished by the Superintendent at his discretion subject to any general or special rules of the Board. All orders of punishment shall be entered in a register kept for the purpose which shall be submitted regularly for the approval of the Board.

14. The following registers and books shall be kept by the Superintendent :—

General Register in Form I;
Punishment Register in Form II;

and the following returns shall be submitted quarterly to the Board :—

A return of admissions and discharges, in Form III.
A return of patients in hospital, in Form IV.
A case book, in Form V.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

General Register of the Lepers confined in the Asylum for Lepers during the year 19

(*See* Rules 6 and 14.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Name	Age.	Occupation.	Race and religion or (if Hindu) caste.	Place and district of residence.	Whence received.	Alleged duration of leprosy prior to admission.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Alleged cause, if any, of leprosy.	Date of				Completed period of residence.	Property taken charge of on Admission.	Remarks (page in case book etc.)
	Admission.	Discharge.		Death.			
		Cured.	Improved.				

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) This register should, as its name implies, be a general register, and should include the name of every leper admitted into the asylum. It should be closed at the end of each year, a new register being opened with the new year and the patients remaining in the asylum being re-entered according to order of admission. A separate part of the register should be allotted to females.

(2) In column 4 the habitual occupation previous to admission should be entered.

(3) In column 5 when the name of the race to which the patient belongs does not necessarily indicate the religion, both should be given.

(4) In column 6 the place of habitual residence should be entered.

FORM II.

Register showing the punishments inflicted by order of the Superintendent.

(*See* Rules 13 and 17.)

1	2	3	4
Serial No.	Date.	Name.	Nature of Offence.

5	6	7
Punishment awarded.	Initials of Superintendent.	Remarks by Board.

FORM III.

Return of admissions into, and discharges from, the Asylum for Lepers during the year 19 .

(*See* Rule 14.)

1	2	3	4	5
Number remaining on 1st January.	Admissions during the year.	Discharge.	Died.	Otherwise disposed of.

6	7	8	9	10
Remaining on 31st December.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Capacity of asylum at 50 superficial feet per patient for males and females.	Remarks.

FORM IV.

Return of Patients in the Hospital of the Asylum for Lepers for the year 19

(*See* Rule 14.)

1	2			3			4		
DISEASES. The names and numbers by which diseases are indicated in the second edition of the nomenclature of diseases should be strictly followed.	Remaining from previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

5			6			7			8		
Results.											
Discharged cured.			Discharged otherwise.			Died.			Remaining sick.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

FORM V.

Case book for the Asylum for Lepers.

[*See* Rules 4 (4) and 14.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Number in General Register.	Name.	Sex and age.	Date of admission.	Age when disease first appeared, if known.	Family and personal history.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cause of leprosy, if known.	Condition and symptoms on admission.	Condition and symptoms on subsequent observations.	Treatment and results.	How disposed of.	In case of death results of *post-mortem* examination.	Remarks.

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) A separate page should be kept for each leper, and the record should be continued on a fresh page when the first is full.

(2) In column 7 enter whether members of patient's family have been lepers, and patient's conditions of life and previous occupation.

(3) In column 10 the date of each observation should be noted with the opinion of the Medical Officer in charge as to condition.

(4) In column 11 changes of treatment should be shown, with dates, and opinion of the Medical Officer in charge as to the results.

(5) In column 12 enter released cured, released improved, died, or as the case may be.

G. N., G. D., No. 1230, dated 17th February 1916 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 310). S. 16

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the Leper Asylum at Hindalge in the Belgaum District, appointed by the Government Notification in the General Department, No. 5380,* dated the 14th August 1912 :—

1. The asylum shall be under the management of the Superintendent appointed under section 4 of the Act, and shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the Board appointed under section 5 of the Act.

2. (1) The Board shall meet at least once every three months for the transaction of business at such place as may be fixed by the President who, unless it is otherwise directed by the Governor in Council, shall be the Collector of Belgaum. The President may also call a special meeting at any time. Two members shall form a quorum. The proceedings of the Board shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

(2) The Board at its ordinary meetings shall appoint two or more of its members, one of whom shall be the medical member, to fulfil the requirements of section 13 of the Act until the date of its next meeting.

(3) The inspection book kept under section 13 of the Act shall be laid before the Board and the Board may enter any remarks that they may deem proper in regard to the condition of the Asylum and such of the inmates as have been admitted under the Act; and any suggestions for the management of the asylum.

3. The President of the Board shall submit to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay a copy of all remarks entered by the members of the Board in the book kept under section 13.

4. (1) When a Magistrate sends a leper to the asylum under section 8 of the Act, he shall cause to be attached to the warrant of detention (Form C) the medical certificate (Form B) and a descriptive roll containing the following particulars, viz. :—

(*a*) Name.
(*b*) Father's name.
(*c*) Age, height and general appearance.
(*d*) Sex.
(*e*) Caste or religion.
(*f*) Place of abode.
(*g*) Occupation.
(*h*) Family history, if known.
(*i*) List of property, sent with the leper.

(2) No Magistrate should send a leper to the asylum without first ascertaining from the Superintendent that accommodation is available.

5. (1) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the carrying out of all rules and orders affecting the asylum for the maintenance of order and discipline therein and for the comfort and well-being of the inmates in respect of general and medical treatment.

(2) He shall report to the President as they occur, all escapes and breaches of discipline among the lepers admitted under the Act, and all sudden deaths and outbreaks of epidemic disease and the measures taken to prevent the spread of such disease.

(3) In cases of escape of a leper admitted under the Act, he shall also forward a report to the Police Sub-Inspector within whose jurisdiction the asylum is situated with a description of the leper to enable the police to take measures to effect a recapture.

* This notification is printed in this Volume under s. 3.

6. (1) A qualified medical practitioner who shall ordinarily be the medical practitioner (if any) employed by the Mission to Lepers in India and the East shall be in medical charge of the asylum.

(2) His appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay and in the performance of his duties he shall be under the control and supervision of the Civil Surgeon of the District.

(3) He shall act in immediate subordination to the Superintendent.

(4) In the event of any epidemic disease appearing he shall at once make a report to the Superintendent.

(5) He shall keep a case book in Form V appended to these rules for each leper in the asylum.

7. When a leper is admitted into the asylum under the Act, the Superintendent after satisfying himself that the medical certificate (Form B) and the Magistrate's warrant (Form C) are in order shall make the necessary entries regarding the leper in the General Register in Form I appended to these rules and shall see that the necessary treatment is at once accorded by the medical officer of the asylum.

8. (1) The Superintendent shall take charge of, and enter in the Register Form I details of all clothes and property brought by any leper into the asylum.

(2) No articles shall be brought into the asylum without the Superintendent's permission.

9. The scale of diet, the hours of meals and the general routine of the asylum shall be prescribed by the Superintendent subject to the approval of the Board, and shall ordinarily be similar to those prescribed by rules framed by the Mission.

10. The inmates of the asylum shall obey all orders lawfully given by the Superintendent.

11. The pauper lepers shall be employed on such light occupation as may be determined by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

12. Lepers admitted under the Act, who are desirous of availing themselves of the facilities for education offered by the Mission, shall be permitted to do so, at their own option.

13. Every leper admitted under the Act, shall be permitted the free exercise of his religion and caste rules and no distinction shall be made between Christians and non-Christians.

14. Friends and relatives shall be admitted to visit inmates and any respectable teacher of any religion shall have access to his own adherents at stated times with the permission of the Superintendent, provided that the orders of the Superintendent shall be subject to the control of the Board.

15. Untainted children of leper inmates shall be kept in a nursery to which the parents shall have access at stated times and under proper safeguards to be prescribed by the Superintendent, subject to the control of the Board.

16. Breaches of discipline shall be punished by the Superintendent at his discretion, subject to any general or special orders of the Board. All orders of punishment shall be entered in a register kept for the purpose which shall be submitted regularly for the approval of the Board.

17. The following registers and books (appended to these rules) shall be kept by the Superintendent :—

General Register in Form I,

Punishment Register in Form II,

and the following annual returns shall be furnished to the Board :—

A return of admissions and discharges in Form III,

A return of patients in hospital in Form IV,

A case-book in Form V.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

General Register of the Lepers confined in the Asylum for Lepers during the year 19 .

(*See* Rules 7, 8 and 17.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Race and religion or (if Hindu) caste.	Place and district of residence.	Whence received.	Alleged duration of leprosy prior to admission.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Alleged cause, if any, of leprosy.	Date of				Completed period of residence.	Property taken charge of on admission.	Remarks (page in case book, etc.).
	Admission.	Discharge.		Death.			
		Cured.	Improved.				

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) This register should, as its name implies, be a general register, and should include the name of every leper admitted into the asylum. It should be closed at the end of each year, a new register being opened with the new year and the patients remaining in the asylum being re-entered according to order of admission. A separate part of the register should be allotted to females.

(2) In column 4 the habitual occupation previous to admission should be entered.

(3) In column 5 when the name of the race to which the patient belongs does not necessarily indicate the religion, both should be given.

(4) In column 6 the place of habitual residence should be entered.

FORM II.

Register showing the punishments inflicted by order of the Superintendent.

(*See* Rules 16 and 17.)

1	2	3	4
Serial No.	Date.	Name.	Nature of Offence.

5	6	7
Punishment awarded.	Initials of Superintendent.	Remarks by Board.

FORM III.

Return of admissions into, and discharges from the Asylum for Lepers during the year 19 .

(*See* Rule 17.)

1	2	3	4	5
Number remaining on 1st January.	Admissions during the year.	Discharges.	Died.	Otherwise disposed of.

6	7	8	9	10
Remaining on 31st December.	Daily average strength.	Daily avarage sick.	Capacity of asylum at 50 superficial feet per patient for males and females.	Remarks.

FORM IV.

Return of Patients in the Hospital of the Asylum for Lepers for the year 19

(*See* Rule 17.)

1	2			3			4		
DISEASES. The names and numbers by which diseases are indicated in the second edition of the nomanclature of diseases should be strictly followed.	Remaining from previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

5	6	7	8

Results.

Discharged cured.			Discharged otherwise.			Died.			Remaining sick.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

FORM V.

Case book for the Asylum for Lepers.

[*See* Rules 6 (5) and 17.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Number in General Register.	Name.	Sex and age.	Date of admission.	Age when disease first appeared, if known.	Family and personal history.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cause of leprosy, if known.	Condition and symptoms on admission.	Condition and symptoms on subsequent observation.	Treatment and results.	How disposed of.	In case of death results of *post-mortem* examination.	Remarks.

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) A separate page should be kept for each leper, and the record should be continued on a fresh page when the first is full.

(2) In column 7 enter whether members of patient's family have been lepers, and patient's conditions of life and previous occupation.

(3) In column 10 the date of each observation should be noted with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to condition.

(4) In column 11 changes of treatment should be shown, with dates and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to the results.

(5) In column 12 enter released cured, released improved, died, or as the case may be.

G. N., G. D., No. 7044 (f), dated 4th May 1934 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 956). S. 16

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1899), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to make the following rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act in the Parvatibai Leper Asylum at Surat appointed to be a Leper Asylum by Government Notification No. 7044 (*b*),* dated the 4th May 1934 :—

1. The Asylum shall be under the management of the Superintendent appointed by Government Notification No. 7044 (*c*),† dated the 4th May 1934, and shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the Board appointed by Government Notification No. 7044 (*b*),* dated the 4th May 1934.

2. (1) The Board shall meet at least once every six months for the transaction of business at such place as may be fixed by the President. The President may also call a special meeting at any time. Two members shall form a quorum. The proceedings of the Board shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

(2) The Board at its ordinary meetings shall appoint two or more of its members, one of whom shall be the medical member, to fulfil the requirements of section 13 of the Act until the date of its next meeting.

(3) The inspection book kept under section 13 shall be laid before the Board, and the Board may enter any remarks that it may deem proper in regard to the condition of the asylum and such of the inmates as have been admitted under the Act, and any suggestions for the management of the asylum.

3. The President shall submit to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay a copy of all remarks entered by the members of the Board in the book kept under section 13.

4. (1) When a magistrate sends a leper to the asylum under section 8, he shall cause to be attached to the warrant of detention (Form C) a descriptive-roll containing the following particulars, viz. :—

(*a*) Name.
(*b*) Father's name.
(*c*) Age, height and general appearance.
(*d*) Sex.
(*e*) Caste or religion.
(*f*) Place of abode.
(*g*) Occupation.
(*h*) Family history, if known.
(*i*) List of property sent with the leper.

(2) No magistrate should send a leper to the asylum without first ascertaining from the Superintendent that accommodation is available.

5. (1) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the carrying out of all rules and orders affecting the asylum, for the maintenance of order and discipline therein, and for the comfort and well-being of the inmates in respect of general and medical treatment.

(2) He shall report to the President, as they occur, all escapes and breaches of discipline among the lepers admitted under the Act, and all sudden deaths and

* This notification is printed in this Volume under ss. 3 and 5.
† This notification is printed in this Volume under s. 4.

outbreaks of epidemic disease, and the measures taken to prevent the spread of such disease.

(3) In cases of escape of a leper admitted under the Act, he shall also forward a report to the Police Sub-Inspector within whose jurisdiction the asylum is situated with a description of the leper to enable the police to take measures to effect a recapture.

6. In the event of any epidemic disease appearing, the medical officer in charge of the asylum shall at once report the fact to the Superintendent. He shall keep a case book in Form V for each leper in the asylum.

7. All subordinates employed for the purposes of the Act shall be appointed by the Board, but the Superintendent shall have power, in case of a vacancy occurring from any cause, to appoint a temporary substitute.

8. When a leper is admitted into the asylum under the Act, the Superintendent, after satisfying himself that the medical certificate (Form B) and the magistrate's warrant (Form C) are in order, shall make the necessary entries regarding the leper in the General Register in Form I and shall see that the necessary treatment is at once accorded by the medical officer of the asylum.

9. (1) The Superintendent shall take charge of, and enter in Register I, all clothes and property brought by any leper into the asylum.

(2) No article shall be brought into the asylum without the Superintendent's permission.

10. The scale of diet, the hours of meals and the general routine of the asylum shall be prescribed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

11. The inmates of the asylum shall obey all orders lawfully given by the Superintendent.

12. The pauper lepers shall be employed on such light occupation as may be determined by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

13. Every leper admitted under the Act shall be permitted the free exercise of his religion and caste rules, and no distinction shall be made between Christians and non-Christians.

14. Friends and relatives shall be admitted to visit inmates at stated times with the permission of the Superintendent.

15. Breaches of discipline shall be punished by the Superintendent at his discretion, subject to any general or special directions of the Board. All orders of punishment shall be entered in a register kept for the purpose, which shall be submitted regularly for the approval of the Board.

16. The following registers and books shall be kept by the Superintendent :—

General Register, in Form I ;
Punishment Register, in Form II ;

and the following annual returns shall be furnished to the Board :—

A return of admissions and discharges, in Form III.
A return of patients in hospital, in Form IV.
A case book, in Form V.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

General Register of the Lepers confined in the Asylum for Lepers during the year 19

(*See* Rules 8 and 16.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Race and religion or (if Hindu) caste.	Place and district of residence.	Whence received.	Alleged duration of leprosy prior to admission.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Date of						
Alleged cause, if any, of leprosy.	Admission.	Discharge.		Death.	Completed period of residence.	Property taken charge of on admission	Remarks. (page in case book, etc.).
		Cured.	Improved.				

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) This register should, as its name implies, be a general register, and should include the name of every leper admitted into the asylum. It should be closed at the end of each year, a new register being opened with the new year and the patients' remaining in the asylum being re-entered according to order of admission. A separate part of the register should be allotted to females.

(2) In column 4 the habitual occupation previous to admission should be entered.

(3) In column 5 when the name of the race to which the patient belongs does not necessarily indicate the religion; both should be given.

(4) In column 6 the place of habitual residence should be entrered.

Form II.

Register showing the punishments inflicted by order of the Superintendent.

(*See* Rules 15 and 16.)

1	2	3	4
Serial No.	Date.	Name.	Nature of Offence.

5	6	7
Punishment awarded.	Initials of Superintendent.	Remarks by Board.

Form III.

Return of admissions into, and discharges from, the Asylum for Lepers during the year 19 .

(*See* Rule 16.)

1	2	3	4	5
Number remaining on 1st January.	Admissions during the year.	Discharges.	Died.	Otherwise disposed of.

6	7	8	9	10
Remaining on 31st December.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Capacity of asylum at 50 superficial feet per patient for males and females.	Remarks.

FORM IV.

Return of Patients in the Hospital of the Asylum for Lepers for the year 19 .

(*See* Rule 16.)

1	2			3			4		
DISEASES. The names and numbers by which diseases are indicated in the second edition of the nomenclature of diseases should be strictly followed.	Remaining from previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

5			6			7			8		
Results.											
Discharged cured.			Discharged otherwise.			Died.			Remaining sick.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

FORM V.

Case book for the Asylum for Lepers.

(*See* Rule 6.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Number in General Register.	Name.	Sex and age.	Date of admission.	Age when disease first appeared, if known.	Family and personal history.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cause of leprosy, if known.	Condition and symptoms on admission.	Condition and symptoms on subsequent observation.	Treatment and results.	How disposed of.	In case of death results of *post-mortem* examination.	Remarks.

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) A separate page should be kept for each leper, and the record should be continued on a fresh page when the first is full.

(2) In column 7 enter whether members of patient's family have been lepers, and patient's conditions of life and previous occupation.

(3) In column 10 the date of each observation should be noted with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to condition.

(4) In column 11 changes of treatment should be shown, with dates, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to the results.

(5) In column 12 enter released cured, released improved, died, or as the case may be.

G. N., G. D., No. 351/33, dated 20th July 1934 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1709). S. 16

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), hereinafter called "the said Act", the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to make the following rule, namely :—

"When a Magistrate sends a leper to a leper asylum under section 8 of the said Act, such Magistrate shall specify in the descriptive-roll attached, in pursuance of the rules made under section 16 of the said Act for carrying out the purposes of the said Act in respect of such asylum, to the warrant of detention (Form C), the following additional particulars, namely :—

(1) The name of the district and town or village in which the leper resided immediately previous to the passing of the order under section 8 of the said Act in respect of the leper, and (2) the period of the residence of the leper in such district and town or village."

G. N., G. D., No. 2468/33 (c), dated 27th October 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, pp. 1965-1971). S. 16

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act in the District Leper Asylum, Bijapur :—

1. The Asylum shall be under the management of the Superintendent appointed under section 4 of the Act, and shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the Board appointed under section 5 of the Act.

2. (1) The Board shall meet at least once every three months for the transaction of business at such place as may be fixed by the President who, unless it is otherwise directed by the Government of Bombay, shall be the Collector of Bijapur. The President may also call a special meeting at any time. Three members shall form a quorum. The proceedings of the Board shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

(2) The Board at its ordinary meetings shall appoint two or more of its members, one of whom shall be the medical member, to fulfil the requirements of section 13 of the Act until the date of its next meeting.

(3) The inspection book kept under section 13 of the Act shall be laid before the Board and the Board may enter any remarks that they may deem proper in regard to the condition of the Asylum and such of the inmates as have been admitted under the Act, and any suggestions for the management of the Asylum.

3. The President of the Board shall submit to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay a copy of all remarks entered by the members of the Board in the Book kept under section 13.

4. (1) When a Magistrate sends a leper to the Asylum under section 8 of the Act he shall cause to be attached to the warrant of detention (Form C in the Schedule to the Act) the medical certificate (Form B in the Schedule to the Act) and a descriptive roll containing the following particulars, viz. :—

(*a*) Name.
(*b*) Father's name.
(*c*) Age, height and general appearance.
(*d*) Sex.
(*e*) Caste or religion.
(*f*) Place of abode.
(*g*) Occupation.
(*h*) Family history, if known.
(*i*) List of property sent with the leper.

(2) No Magistrate should send a leper to the Asylum without first ascertaining from the Superintendent that accommodation is available.

5. (1) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the carrying out of all rules and orders affecting the Asylum, for the maintenance of order and discipline therein, and for the comfort and well-being of the inmates in respect of general and medical treatment.

(2) He shall report to the President as they occur, all escapes and breaches of discipline among the lepers admitted under the Act and all sudden deaths and outbreaks of epidemic disease and the measures taken to prevent the spread of such disease.

(3) In cases of escape of a leper admitted under the Act, he shall also forward a report to the Police Sub-Inspector within whose jurisdiction the Asylum is situated with description of the leper to enable the Police to take measures to effect a recapture.

6. (1) A qualified medical practitioner who shall ordinarily be the medical practitioner (if any) employed by the District Anti-Leprosy Committee, shall be in medical charge of the Asylum.

(2) His appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay and in the performance of his duties he shall be under the control and supervision of the Civil Surgeon of the District.

(3) He shall act in immediate subordination to the Superintendent.

(4) In the event of any epidemic disease appearing he shall at once make a report to the Superintendent.

(5) He shall keep a case book in Form V appended to these rules for each leper in the Asylum.

7. All subordinates employed for the purposes of the Act shall be appointed by the Board, but the Superintendent shall have power in case of a vacancy occurring from any cause, to appoint a temporary substitute.

8. When a leper is admitted into the Asylum under the Act, the Superintendent after satisfying himself, that the medical certificate (Form V in the Schedule to the Act) and the Magistrate's warrant (Form C in the Schedule to the Act) are in order shall make the necessary entries regarding the leper in the general register in Form I appended to these rules and shall see that the necessary treatment is at once accorded by the medical officer of the Asylum.

9. (1) The Superintendent shall take charge of and enter in the Register (Form I) details of all clothes and property brought by any leper into the Asylum.

(2) No articles shall be brought into the Asylum without the Superintendent's permission.

10. The scale of diet, the hours of meals and the general routine of the Asylum shall be prescribed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

11. The inmates of the Asylum shall obey all orders lawfully given by the Superintendent.

12. The pauper lepers shall be employed on such light occupation as may be determined by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

13. Every leper admitted under the Act shall be permitted the free exercise of his religion and caste rules, so far as such exercise is consistent with the discipline of the Asylum.

14. Friends and relatives shall be allowed to visit inmates at stated times with the permission of the Superintendent.

15. Breaches of discipline shall be punished by the Superintendent at his discretion, subject to any general or special directions of the Board. All orders of punishment shall be entered in a register kept for the purpose in Form II appended to these rules, which shall be submitted regularly for the approval of the Board.

16. The following registers and books in the forms appended to these rules shall be kept by the Superintendent :—

General Register in Form I,

A return of patients in hospital in Form IV,

Punishment Register in Form II,

and the following annual returns in the forms appended to these rules shall be furnished to the Board :—

A return of admissions and discharges in Form III,

A case book in Form V.

FORM I

General Register of Lepers confined in the District Leper Asylum, Bijapur, during the year 19 ..

(*See* Rules 8, 9 and 16.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Name	Age.	Occupation.	Race and religion or (if Hindu) caste.	Place and district of residence.	Whence received.	Alleged duration of leprosy prior to admission.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Alleged cause if, any, of leprosy.	Date of				Completed period of residence.	Property taken charge of on Admission.	Remarks (page in case book, etc.).
	Admission.	Discharge.		Death.			
		Cured.	Improved.				

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) This register should, as its name implies, be a general register, and should include the name of every leper admitted into the asylum. It should be closed at the end of each year, a new register being opened with the new year and the patients remaining in the asylum being re-entered according to order of admission. A separate part of the register should be allotted to females.

(2) In column 4 the habitual occupation previous to admission should be entered.

(3) In column 5 when the name of the race to which the patient belongs does not necessarily indicate the religion, both should be given.

(4) In column 6 the place of habitual residence should be entered.

FORM II.

Register showing the punishments inflicted by order of the Superintendent.

(*See* Rules 15 and 16.)

1	2	3	4
Serial No.	Date.	Name.	Nature of Offence.

5	6	7
Punishment awarded.	Initials of Superintendent.	Remarks by Board.

FORM III.

Return of admissions into, and discharges from the District Leper Asylum, Bijapur, during the year 19 .

(*See* Rule 16.)

1	2	3	4	5
Number remaining on 1st January.	Admissions during the year.	Discharges.	Died.	Otherwise disposed of.

6	7	8	9	10
Remaining on 31st December.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Capacity of asylum at 50 superficial feet per patient for males and females.	Remarks.

FORM IV.

Return of Patients in the Hospital of the District Leper Asylum, Bijapur, for the year 19 .

(*See* Rule 16.)

1	2			3			4		
DISEASES. The names and numbers by which diseases are indicated in the second edition of the nomenclature of diseases should be strictly followed.	Remaining from previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

5	6			7			8		
Results.									
Discharged cured.			Discharged otherwise.			Died.			Remaining sick.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

FORM V.

Case book of the District Leper Asylum, Bijapur.

[*See* Rules 6 and 16.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Number in General Register.	Name.	Sex and age.	Date of admission.	Age when disease first appeared, if known.	Family and personal history.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cause of leprosy, if known.	Condition and symptoms on admission.	Condition and symptoms on subsequent observations.	Treatment and results.	How disposed of.	In case of death results of *post-mortem* examination.	Remarks.

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) A separate page should be kept for each leper, and the record should be continued on a fresh page when the first is full.

(2) In column 7 enter whether members of patient's family have been lepers, and patient's conditions of life and previous occupation.

(3) In column 10 the date of each observation should be noted with the opinion of the Medical Officer in charge as to condition.

(4) In column 11 changes of treatment should be shown, with dates, and opinion of the Medical Officer in charge as to the results.

(5) In column 12 enter released cured, released improved, died, or as the case may be.

S. 16 Pui Leper Asylum Rules, 1947.

G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 5458/33 (h), dated 29th May 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV, p. 336).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules for the leper asylum at Pui in the Roha taluka of the Kolaba district, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Pui Leper Asylum Rules, 1947.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Act" means the Lepers Act, 1898 ;

(*b*) "Asylum" means the Leper Hospital at Pui in the Roha taluka of the Kolaba district ;

(*c*) "Board" means a Board for the asylum constituted under section 5 of the Act ;

(*d*) "Form" means a form appended to these rules ;

(*e*) "President" means the President of the Board ;

(*f*) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of the asylum appointed under section 4 of the Act.

3. The asylum shall be under the management of the Superintendent, and shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the Board.

4. (1) The Board shall meet at least once every six months for the transaction of business at such place as may be fixed by the President. The President may also call a special meeting at any time. Two members shall form a quorum. The proceedings of the Board shall be recorded in a minute book to be kept for that purpose.

(2) The Board at its ordinary meeting shall appoint two or more of its members one of whom shall be the Medical Officer to fulfil the requirements of section 13 of the Act, until the date of its next meeting.

(3) The inspection book kept under section 13 of the Act shall be laid before the Board and the members of the Board may enter therein any remarks that they may deem proper in regard to the condition of the asylum and such of the inmates as have been admitted therein and any suggestions for the management of the asylum.

5. The President shall submit to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay a copy of all remarks entered by the members of the Board in the inspection book kept under section 13.

6. (1) When a Magistrate sends a leper to the asylum under section 8 of the Act, he shall cause to be attached to the warrant of detention which shall be in Form C, a descriptive roll of the leper containing the following particulars, namely :—

(*a*) Name.
(*b*) Father's name.
(*c*) Age, height and general appearance.
(*d*) Sex.
(*e*) Caste or religion.
(*f*) Place of abode.
(*g*) Occupation.
(*h*) Family history, if known.
(*i*) List of property sent with the leper.

(2) No Magistrate shall send a leper to the asylum without first ascertaining from the Superintendent that accommodation is available for his reception.

7. (1) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the carrying out of all rules and orders affecting the asylum, for the maintenance of order and discipline therein, and for the comfort and well-being of the inmates and their general and medical treatment.

(2) The Superintendent shall report to the President, as soon as it occurs, every case of—

(*i*) escape ;
(*ii*) breach of discipline ;
(*iii*) death ;
(*iv*) outbreak of any epidemic disease and measures to prevent its spreading.

(3) In case of escape of an inmate the Superintendent shall also forward a report to the Police Sub-Inspector within whose jurisdiction the asylum is situated, with a description of the leper to enable the police to take measures to effect a recapture.

8. (1) The Superintendent shall be in charge of the medical section of the asylum and in the performance of his duties he shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Civil Surgeon of the Kolaba district.

(2) He shall keep a case book as provided in rule 17 for each inmate of the asylum.

(3) In the event of an outbreak of any epidemic disease, he shall report the fact immediately to the Civil Surgeon of the Kolaba dstrict.

9. When a leper is admitted into the asylum the Superintendent shall, after satisfying himself that the certificate and the warrant of detention in Forms B and C, respectively, are in order, make the necessary entries regarding the leper in the General Register kept under rule 17 and see that the necessary treatment is accorded at once.

10. (1) The Superintendent shall take charge of and make an entry in the General Register maintained under rule 17 regarding the clothes and property brought by any leper into the asylum.

(2) No article shall be brought into the asylum without the permission of the Superintendent.

11. The scale of diet, the hours of meals and the general routine of the asylum shall be prescribed by the Superintendent, subject to approval of the Board.

12. The inmates of the asylum shall obey all orders lawfully given by the Superintendent.

13. Pauper lepers shall be employed on such light occupation as may be determined by the Superintendent subject to the approval of the Board.

14. Every inmate of the asylum shall be permitted the free exercise of his religion and the practices of his community.

15. Friends and relatives of inmates shall be allowed to visit them at stated times with the permission of the Superintendent.

16. Subject to any general or special directions of the Board, breaches of discipline shall be punished by the Superintendent at his discretion. All orders of punishment shall be entered in a register kept for the purpose, which shall be submitted regularly for the approval of the Board.

17. (1) The Superintendent shall maintain—

(*i*) a General Register in Form I,
(*ii*) a Punishment Register in Form II,
(*iii*) a Case Book in Form III.

(2) He shall furnish annually to the Board the following returns, namely :—

(*i*) a Case Book in Form III,
(*ii*) A return of admissions and discharges in Form IV, and
(*iii*) A return of Patients in Hospital in Form V.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

General Register of the Lepers confined in the Asylum for Lepers during the year 19 .

(*See* Rules 9 and 17.)

Serial No.	Name	Age.	Occupation.	Race and religion or (if Hindu) caste.	Place and district of residence.	Whence received.	Alleged duration or leprosy prior to admission.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Alleged cause, if any, of leprosy.	Date of				Completed period of residence.	Property taken charge of on Admission.	Remarks (page in case book, etc.).
	Admission.	Discharge.		Death.			
		Cured.	Improved.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) This register should, as its name implies, be a general register, and should include the name of every leper admitted into the asylum. It should be closed at the end of each year, a new register being opened with the new year and the patients remaining in the asylum being re-entered according to order of admission. A separate part of the register should be allotted to females.

(2) In column 4 the habitual occupation previous to admission should be entered.

(3) In column 5, when the name of the race to which the patient belongs does not necessarily indicate the religion, both should be given.

(4) In column 6, the place of habitual residence should be entered.

FORM II.

Register showing the Punishments inflicted by order of the Superintendent.

(*See* Rule 17.)

Serial No. 1	Date. 2	Name. 3	Nature of Offence. 4

Punishment awarded. 5	Initials of Superintendent. 6	Remarks by Board. 7

FORM III.

Case book for the Asylum for Lepers.

(*See* Rule 17.)

Serial No.	Number in General Register	Name.	Sex and age.	Date of admission	Age when disease first appeared, if known.	Family and personal history.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Cause of leprosy, if known.	Condition and symptoms on admission.	Condition and symptoms on subsequent observation.	Treatment and results.	How disposed of.	In case of death results of *post-mortem* examination.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) A separate page should be kept for each leper, and the record should be continued on a fresh page when the first is full.
(2) In column 7 enter whether members of patient's family have been lepers, and patient's conditions of life and previous occupation.
(3) In column 10 the date of each observation should be noted with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to condition.
(4) In column 11 changes of treatment should be shown, with dates, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to the results.
(5) In column 12 enter released cured, released improved, died, or as the case may be.

FORM IV.

Return of admissions into, and discharges from the Asylum for Lepers during the year 19 . .

(*See* Rule 17.)

Number remaining on 1st January.	Admissions during the year.	Discharges.	Died.	Otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5

Remaining on 31st December.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Capacity of asylum at 50 superficial feet per patient for males and females.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10

FORM V.

Return of Patients in the Hospital of the Asylum for Lepers for the year 19 . .

(*See* Rule 17.)

1 DISEASES. The names and numbers by which diseases are indicated in the second edition of the nomenclature of diseases should be strictly followed.	2 Remaining from previous year.			3 Admitted during the year.			4 Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

Results.

5 Discharged cured.			6 Discharged otherwise.			7 Died.			8 Remaining sick.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 4954/33 (d), date 28th January 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 148). **S. 16 Kondhwa Budruk Leper Asylum Rules, 1949.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), and in supersession of the rules published in Government Notification in the General Department, No. 3439, dated the 8th June 1911, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules for the lepers asylum at Kondhwa Budruk in the Haveli taluka of the Poona district, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Kondhwa Budruk Leper Asylum Rules, 1949.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Act" means the Lepers Act, 1898 ;

(*b*) "Asylum" means the leper asylum at Kondhwa Budruk in the Haveli taluka of the Poona district ;

(*c*) "Form" means a form appended to these rules ;

(*d*) "Inspector" means an Inspector of Lepers appointed under section 4 ;

(*e*) "President" means the President of the Board ;

(*f*) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of the asylum appointed under section 4.

3. The asylum shall be under the management of the Superintendent, and shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the Board.

4. (1) The Board shall meet at least once every six months for the transaction of business at such place as may be fixed by the President. The President may also call a special meeting at any time. Two members shall form a quorum. The proceedings of the Board shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

(2) The Board at its ordinary meeting shall appoint two or more of its members, one of whom shall be the Medical Officer, to fulfil the requirements of section 13 until the date of its next meeting.

(3) The book kept under section 13 shall be laid before the Board and the members of the Board may enter therein any remarks that they may deem proper in regard to the condition of the asylum and such of the inmates as have been admitted therein, and any suggestions for the management of the asylum.

5. The President shall submit to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay a copy of all remarks entered by the members of the Board in the book kept under section 13.

6. (1) When a Magistrate sends a leper to the asylum under section 8, he shall cause to be attached to the warrant of detention, which shall be in Form "C" in the Schedule appended to the Act, a descriptive roll of the leper containing the following particulars, viz. :—

(*a*) Name.

(*b*) Father's name.

(*c*) Age, height and general appearance.

(*d*) Sex.

(*e*) Caste or religion.

(*f*) Place of abode.

(*g*) Occupation.

(*h*) Family history, if known.

(*i*) List of property sent with the leper.

(2) No Magistrate shall send a leper to the asylum without first ascertaining from the Superintendent that accommodation is available.

7. (1) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the carrying out of all rules and orders affecting the asylum, for the maintenance of order and discipline therein, and for the comfort and well-being of the inmates and their general and medical treatment.

(2) The Superintendent shall report to the President, as soon as it occurs, every case of—

(*i*) escape ;

(*ii*) breach of discipline ;

(*iii*) death ;

(*iv*) outbreak of any epidemic disease and measures taken to prevent its spreading.

(3) In cases of escape of an inmate the Superintendent shall also forward a report to the Police Sub-Inspector within whose jurisdiction the asylum is situated, with a description of the inmate to enable the police to take measures to effect a recapture.

8. (1) The Superintendent shall be in charge of the medical section of the asylum and in the performance of his duties be subject to the control and supervision of the Civil Surgeon, Poona.

(2) He shall keep a case book as provided in rule 17 for each inmate of the asylum.

(3) In the event of the outbreak of any epidemic disease, he shall report the fact immediately to the Civil Surgeon, Poona.

9. When a leper is admitted into the asylum the Superintendent shall, after satisfying himself that the certificate and the warrant of detention in Forms B and C, respectively, set forth in the Schedule to the Act, are in order, make the necessary entries regarding the leper in the General Register kept under rule 17 and shall see that the necessary treatment is at once accorded.

10. (1) The Superintendent shall take charge of and make an entry in the General Register maintained under rule 7, regarding the clothes and property brought by any leper into the asylum.

(2) No article shall be brought into the asylum without the permission of the Superintendent.

11. The scale of diet, the hours of meals and the general routine of the asylum shall be prescribed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

12. The inmates of the asylum shall obey all orders lawfully given by the Superintendent.

13. The pauper lepers shall be employed on such light occupation as may be determined by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

14. Every inmate of the asylum shall be permitted the free exercise of his religion.

15. Friends and relatives of inmates shall be allowed to visit them at stated times with the permission of the Superintendent.

16. Subject to any general or special directions of the Board, breaches of discipline shall be punished by the Superintendent at his discretion. All orders of punishment shall be entered in a register kept for the purpose, which shall be submitted regularly for the approval of the Board.

17. (1) The Superintendent shall maintain—

(*i*) a General Register in Form I,

(*ii*) a Punishment Register in Form II,

(*iii*) a Case Book in Form III.

(2) He shall furnish annually to the Board the following returns, namely :—

(*i*) A return of admissions and discharges in Form IV, and

(*ii*) A return of patients in Hospital in Form V.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

General Register of the Lepers confined in the Asylum for Lepers during the year 19 .

(*See* Rule 17.)

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Race and religion or (if Hindu) caste.	Place and district of residence.	Whence received.	Alleged duration of leprosy prior to admission.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Alleged cause, if any, of leprosy.	Date of				Completed period of residence.	Property taken charge of on admission.	Remarks (page in case book, etc.).
	Admission.	Discharge.		Death.			
		Cured.	Improved.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) This register should, as its name implies, be a general register, and should include the name of every leper admitted into the asylum. It should be closed at the end of each year, a new register being opened with the new year and the patients remaining in the asylum being re-entered according to order of admission. A separate part of the register should be allotted to females.

(2) In column 4, the habitual occupation previous to admission should be entered.

(3) In column 5, when the name of the race to which the patient belongs does not necessarily indicate the religion, both should be given.

(4) In column 6, the place of habitual residence should be entered.

FORM II.

Register showing the punishments inflicted by order of the Superintendent.

(*See* Rule 17.)

Serial No. 1	Date. 2	Name. 3	Nature of offence. 4

Punishment awarded. 5	Initials of Superintendent. 6	Remarks. 7

FORM III.

Case-book for the Asylum for Lepers.

(*See* Rule 17.)

Serial No.	Number in General Register.	Name.	Sex and age.	Date of admission.	Age when disease first appeared, if known.	Family and personal history.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Cause of leprosy known.	Condition and symptoms on admission.	Condition and symptoms on subsequent observation.	Treatment and results.	How disposed of.	In case of death results of *post-mortem* examination.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) A separate page should be kept for each leper, and the record should be continued on a fresh page when the first is full.

(2) In column 7 enter whether members of patient's family have been lepers, and patient's conditions of life and previous occupation.

(3) In column 10 the date of each observation should be noted with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to condition.

(4) In column 11 changes of treatment should be shown, with dates, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to the results.

(5) In column 12 enter released cured, released improved, died, or as the case may be.

FORM IV.

Return of admissions into, and discharges from, the Asylum for Lepers during the year 19 .

(*See* Rule 17.)

Number remaining on 1st January. 1	Admissions during the year. 2	Discharges. 3	Died. 4	Otherwise disposed of. 5

Remaining on 31st December. 6	Daily average strength. 7	Daily average sick. 8	Capacity of asylum at 50 superficial feet per patient for males and females. 9	Remarks. 10

FORM V.

Return of patients in the hospital of the Asylum for Lepers for the year 19

(*See* Rule 17.)

1	2			3			4		
DISEASE. The names and numbers by which diseases are indicated in the second edition of the nomenclature of diseases should be strictly followed.	Remaining from previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

Results.

5			6			7			8		
Discharged cured.			Discharged otherwise.			Died.			Remaining sick.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

S. 16 Anasuya Leprosy Hospital Rules, 1950.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135, dated 31st August 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 523).

Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135, dated 13th December 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules for the Leprosy Hospital at Anasuya in the Baroda District, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Anasuya Leprosy Hospital Rules, 1950.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "Act" means the Lepers Act, 1898;

(*b*) "Asylum" means the Leprosy Hospital at Anasuya in the Baroda District;

(*c*) "Form" means a form appended to these rules;

(*d*) "President" means the President of the Board;

(*e*) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of the Asylum appointed under section 4 of the Act.

3. The Asylum shall be under the management of the Superintendent, and shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the Board.

4. (1) The Board shall meet at least once every six months for the transaction of business at such place as may be fixed by the President. The President may also call a special meeting at any time. Two members shall form a quorum. The proceedings of the Board shall be recorded in a minute book to be kept for that purpose.

(2) The Civil Surgeon, Baroda, and such other member or members, as the Board may from time to time appoint, shall perform the functions specified in section 13.

(3) The inspection book kept under section 13 of the Act shall be laid before the Board and the members of the Board may enter therein any remarks that they may deem proper in regard to the conditions of the Asylum and such of the inmates as have been admitted therein and any suggestions for the management of the Asylum.

5. The President shall submit to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay a copy of all remarks entered by the members of the Board in the inspection book kept under section 13.

6. (1) When a Magistrate sends a Leprosy patient to the Asylum under section 8 of the Act, he shall cause to be attached to the warrant of the detention which shall be in Form "C" in the schedule appended to the Act a descriptive roll of the leprosy patient containing the following particulars, namely :—

(*a*) Name.

(*b*) Father's name.

(*c*) Age, height and general appearance.

(*d*) Sex.

(*e*) Caste or religion.

(*f*) Place of abode.

(*g*) Occupation.

(*h*) Family history, if known.

(*i*) List of property sent with the leprosy patient.

(2) No magistrate shall send a leprosy patient to the Asylum without first ascertaining from the Superintendent that accommodation is available for his reception.

7. (1) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the carrying out of all rules and orders affecting the Asylum for the maintenance of order and discipline therein and for the comfort and well-being of the inmates and their general and medical treatment.

(2) The Superintendent shall report to the President, as soon as it occurs, every case of—

(*i*) escape ;

(*ii*) breach of discipline ;

(*iii*) death ;

(*iv*) outbreak of any epidemic disease and measures to prevent its spreading.

(3) In case of escape of an inmate the Superintendent shall also forward a report to the Police Sub-Inspector within whose jurisdiction the Asylum is situated, with a description of the leprosy patient to enable the police to take measures to effect a recapture.

8. (1) The Superintendent shall be in charge of the medical section of the Asylum and in the performance of his duties he shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Civil Surgeon, Baroda.

(2) He shall keep a case book as provided in rule 17 for each inmate of the Asylum.

(3) In the event of an outbreak of any epidemic disease, he shall report the fact immediately to the Civil Surgeon, Baroda.

9. When a leprosy patient is admitted into the Asylum, the Superintendent shall, after satisfying himself that the certificate and the warrant of detention in Forms B and C in the Schedule appended to the Act respectively, are in order, make the necessary entries regarding the leprosy patient in the General Register kept under rule 17 and see that the necessary treatment is accorded at once.

10. (1) The Superintendent shall take charge of and make an entry in the General Register maintained under rule 17 regarding the clothes and property brought by any leprosy patient into the Asylum ;

(2) No article shall be brought into the Asylum without the permission of the Superintendent.

11. The scale of diet, the hours of meals and the general routine of the Asylum shall be prescribed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

12. The inmates of the Asylum shall obey all orders lawfully given by the Superintendent.

13. Pauper leprosy patients shall be employed on such light occupation as may be determined by the Superintendent subject to the approval of the Board.

14. Every inmate of the Asylum shall be permitted the free exercise of his religion and the practice of his community.

15. Friends and relatives of inmates shall be allowed to visit them at stated times with the permission of the Superintendent.

16. Subject to any general or special directions of the Board, breaches of discipline shall be punished by the Superintendent at his discretion. All orders of punishment shall be entered in a register kept for the purpose, which shall be submitted regularly for the approval of the Board.

17. (1) The Superintendent shall maintain—

(*i*) a General Register in Form I,

(*ii*) a Punishment Register in Form II,

(*iii*) a Case Book in Form III.

(2) He shall furnish annually to the Board the following returns, namely :—

(*i*) a Case Book in Form III,

(*ii*) a return of admissions and discharges in Form IV, and

(*iii*) a return of leprosy patients in the Asylum in Form V.

FORM I.

General Register of the Leprosy Patients confined in the Asylum during the year 19 .

(*See* Rules 9 and 17.)

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Race and religion or (if Hindu) caste.	Place and district of residence.	Whence received.	Alleged duration of leprosy prior to admission.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Alleged cause, if any, of leprosy.	Date of			Death.	Completed period of residence.	Property taken charge of on admission.	Remark (page in case book, etc.).
	Admission.	Discharge.					
		Cured.	Improved.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) This register should, as its name implies, be a general register, and should include the name of every leprosy patient admitted in the asylum. It should be closed at the end of each year, a new register being opened with the new year and the patients remaining in the asylum being re-entered according to order of admission. A separate part of the register should be allotted to females.

(2) In column 4, the habitual occupation previous to admission should be entered.

(3) In column 5, when the name of the race to which the patient belongs does not necessarily indicate the religion, both should be given.

(4) In column 6, the place of habitual residence should be entered.

FORM II.

Register showing the punishments inflicted by order of the Superintendent.

(*See* Rule 17.)

Serial No. 1	Date. 2	Name. 3	Nature of offence. 4

Punishment inflicted. 5	Initials of Superintendent. 6	Remarks by Board. 7

FORM III.

Case-book for the Asylum.

(*See* Rule 17.)

Serial No.	Number in General Register.	Name.	Sex and age.	Date of admission.	Age when disease first appeared, if known.	Family and personal history.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Cause of leprosy, if known.	Condition and symptoms on admission.	Condition and symptoms on subsequent observations.	Treatment and results.	How disposed of.	In case of death results of *post-mortem* examination.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) A separate page should be kept for each leprosy patient, and the record should be continued on a fresh page when the first is full.

(2) In column 7 enter whether members of the leprosy patient's family have been lepers and the leper's conditions of life and previous occupation.

(3) In column 10, the date of each observation should be noted with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to condition.

(4) In column 11, changes of treatment should be shown, with dates, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to the results.

(5) In column 12, enter released cured, released improved, died or as the case may be.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 2129, dated 13th September 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 534). S. 16 Miraj Leprosy Hospital Rules, 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules for the Leprosy Hospital at Miraj in the Satara South District, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Miraj Leprosy Hospital Rules, 1950.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "Act" means the Lepers Act, 1898 ;

(*b*) "Asylum" means the Leprosy Hospital at Miraj in the Satara South District ;

(*c*) "Form" means a form appended to these rules ;

(*d*) "President" means the President of the Board ;

(*e*) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of the Asylum appointed under section 4 of the Act.

3. The Asylum shall be under the management of the Superintendent, and shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the Board.

4. (1) The Board shall meet at least once every six months for the transaction of business at such place as may be fixed by the President. The President may also call a special meeting at any time. Two members shall form a quorum. The proceedings of the Board shall be recorded in a minute book to be kept for that purpose.

(2) The Civil Surgeon, Sangli, and such other member or members, as the Board may from time to time appoint, shall perform the functions specified in section 13.

(3) The inspection book kept under section 13 of the Act shall be laid before the Board and the members of the Board may enter therein any remarks that they may deem proper in regard to the condition of the Asylum and such of the inmates as have been admitted therein and any suggestions for the management of the Asylum.

5. The President shall submit to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay a copy of all remarks entered by the members of the Board in the inspection book kept under section 13.

6. (1) When a Magistrate sends a leprosy patient to the Asylum under section 8 of the Act, he shall cause to be attached to the warrant of detention which shall be in Form "C" in the Schedule appended to the Act a descriptive roll of the leprosy patient containing the following particulars, namely :—

(*a*) Name.
(*b*) Father's name.
(*c*) Age, height and general appearance.
(*d*) Sex.
(*e*) Caste or religion.
(*f*) Place of abode.
(*g*) Occupation.
(*h*) Family, history, if known.
(*i*) List of property sent with the leprosy patient.

(2) No magistrate shall send a leprosy patient to the Asylum without first ascertaining from the Superintendent that accommodation is available for his reception.

7. (1) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the carrying out of all rules and orders affecting the Asylum, for the maintenance of order and discipline therein and for the comfort and well-being of the inmates and their general and medical treatment.

(2) The Superintendent shall report to the President, as soon as it occurs, every case of—

(*i*) escape ;

(*ii*) breach of discipline;

(*iii*) death ;

(*iv*) outbreak of any epidemic disease and measures to prevent its spreading.

(3) In case of escape of an inmate the Superintendent shall also forward a report to the Police Sub-Inspector within whose jurisdiction the Asylum is situated, with a description of the leprosy patient to enable the police to take measures to effect a recapture.

8. (1) The Superintendent shall be in charge of the medical section of the Asylum and in the performance of his duties he shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Civil Surgeon of the Satara South District.

(2) He shall keep a case book as provided in rule 17 for each inmate of the Asylum.

(3) In the event of an outbreak of any epidemic disease, he shall report the fact immediately to the Civil Surgeon of the Satara South District.

9. When a leprosy patient is admitted into the Asylum, the Superintendent shall, after satisfying himself that the certificate and the warrant of detention in Forms "B" and "C" in the Schedule appended to the Act, respectively, are in order, make the necessary entries regarding the leprosy patient in the General Register kept under rule 17 and see that the necessary treatment is accorded at once.

10. (1) The Superintendent shall take charge of and make an entry in the General Register maintained under rule 17 regarding the clothes and property brought by any leper into the Asylum ;

(2) No article shall be brought into the Asylum without the permission of the Superintendent.

11. The scale of diet, the hours of meals and the general routine of the Asylum shall be prescribed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

12. The inmates of the Asylum shall obey all orders lawfully given by the Superintendent.

13. Pauper leprosy patient shall be employed on such light occupation as may be determined by the Superintendent subject to the approval of the Board.

14. Every inmate of the Asylum shall be permitted the free exercise of his religion and the practices of his community.

15. Friends and relatives of inmates shall be allowed to visit them at stated times with the permission of the Superintendent.

16. Subject to any general or special directions of the Board, breaches of discipline shall be punished by the Superintendent at his discretion. All orders of punishment shall be entered in a register kept for the purpose, which shall be submitted regularly for the approval of the Board.

17. (1) The Superintendent shall maintain—

(*i*) a General Register in Form I,

(*ii*) a Punishment Register in Form II,

(*iii*) a Case Book in Form III.

(2) He shall furnish annually to the Board the following returns, namely :—

(*i*) a Case Book in Form III,

(*ii*) a return of admissions and discharges in Form IV, and

(*iii*) a return of lepers in the Asylum in Form V.

FORM I.

General Register of the Leprosy Patients in the Asylum during the year 19 .

(*See* Rules 9 and 17.)

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Race and religion or (if Hindu) caste.	Place and district of residence.	Whence received.	Alleged duration of leprosy prior to admission.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Alleged cause, if any, of leprosy.	Date of				Completed period of residence.	Property taken charge of on admission.	Remarks. (page in case book, etc.).
	Admission.	Discharge.		Death.			
		Cured.	Improved.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) This register should, as its name implies, be a general register, and should include the name of every leprosy patient admitted into the asylum. It should be closed at the end of each year, a new register being opened with the new year and the patients remaining in the asylum being re-entered according to order of admission. A separate part of the register should be allotted to females.

(2) In column 4 the habitual occupation previous to admission should be entered.

(3) In column 5, when the name of the race to which the patient belongs does not necessarily indicate the religion, both should be given.

(4) In column 6, the place of habitual residence should be entrered.

FORM II.

Register showing the punishments inflicted by order of the Superintendent.

(*See* Rule 17.)

Serial No.	Date.	Name.	Nature of offence.
1	2	3	4

Punishment inflicted.	Initials of Superintendent.	Remarks by Board.
5	6	7

FORM III.

Case-book for the Asylum.

(*See* Rule 17.)

Serial No.	Number in General Register	Name.	Sex and age.	Date of admission	Age when disease first appeared, if known.	Family and personal history.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Cause of leprosy, if known.	Condition and symptoms on admission.	Condition and symptoms on subsequent observations.	Treatment and results.	How disposed of.	In case of death results of *post-mortem* examination.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) A separate page should be kept for each leprosy patient, and the record should be continued on a fresh page when the first is full.

(2) In column 7, enter whether members of the leprosy patient's family have been leprosy patients, the leprosy patient's conditions of life and previous occupation.

(3) In column 10 the date of each observation should be noted with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to condition.

(4) In column 11, change of treatment should be shown with dates, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to the results.

(5) In column 12 enter released cured, released improved, died or as the case may be.

FORM IV.

Return of admissions into, and discharges from the Asylum during the year 19 .

(*See* Rule 17.)

Number remaining on 1st January.	Admissions during the year.	Discharges.	Died.	Otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5

Remaining on 31st December.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Capacity of Hospital at 50 superficial feet per patient for males and females.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10

FORM V.

Return of Patients in the Hospital of the Asylum for the year 19

(*See* Rule 17.)

DISEASES. The names and numbers of diseases as indicated in the second edition of the nomenclature of diseases should be strictly followed. 1	Remaining from previous year. 2			Admitted during the year. 3			Total. 4		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

Results.											
Discharged cured. 5			Discharged otherwise. 6			Died. 7			Remaining sick. 8		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

S. 16 Leper Colony (Kolhapur) Rules, 1950.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 135-VII, dated 18th August 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 406).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules for the Leper Colony in the Kolhapur District, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Leper Colony (Kolhapur) Rules, 1950.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Act" means the Lepers Act, 1898;

(*b*) "Asylum" means the Leper Colony in the Kolhapur District;

(*c*) "Form" means a form appended to these rules;

(*d*) "President" means the President of the Board;

(*e*) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of the asylum appointed under section 4.

3. The asylum shall be under the management of the Superintendent, and shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the Board.

4. (1) The Board shall meet at least once every six months for the transaction of business at such place as may be fixed by the President. The President may also call a special meeting at any time. Two members shall form a quorum. The proceedings of the Board shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

(2) The Civil Sugeon, Kolhapur, and such other member or members, as the Board may from time to time appoint, shall perform the functions specified in section 13.

(3) The book kept under section 13 shall be laid before the Board and the members of the Board may enter therein any remarks that they may deem proper in regard to the condition of the asylum and such of the inmates as have been admitted therein and any suggestions for the management of the asylum.

5. The President shall submit to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay a copy of all remarks entered by the members of the Board in the book kept under section 13.

6. (1) When a Magistrate sends a leper to the asylum under section 8, he shall cause to be attached to the warrant of detention, which shall be in Form C in the Schedule appended to the Act, a descriptive roll of the leper containing the following particulars, namely :—

(*a*) Name.
(*b*) Father's name.
(*c*) Age, height and general appearance.
(*d*) Sex.
(*e*) Caste or religion.
(*f*) Place of abode.
(*g*) Occupation.
(*h*) Family history, if known.
(*i*) List of property sent with the leper.

(2) No Magistrate shall send a leper to the asylum without first ascertaining from the Superintendent that accommodation is available for his reception.

7. (1) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the carrying out of all rules and orders affecting the asylum for the maintenance of order and discipline therein, and for the comfort and well-being of the inmates and their general and medical treatment.

(2) The Superintendent shall report to the President, as soon as it occurs, every case of—

(*i*) escape ;

(*ii*) breach of discipline ;

(*iii*) death ;

(*iv*) outbreak of any epidemic disease and measures taken to prevent its spreading.

(3) In cases of escape of an inmate the Superintendent shall also forward a report to the Police Sub-Inspector, within whose jurisdiction the asylum is situated, with a description of the inmate to enable the police to take measures to effect a recapture.

8. (1) The Superintendent shall be in charge of the medical section of the asylum and in the performance of his duties, he shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Civil Surgeon, Kolhapur.

(2) He shall keep a case book as provided in rule 17 for each inmate of the asylum.

(3) In the event of the outbreak of any epidemic disease, he shall report the fact immediately to the Civil Surgeon, Kolhapur.

9. When a leper is admitted into the asylum, the Superintendent shall, after satisfying himself that the certificate and the warrant of detention in Forms B and C, respectively, set forth in the Schedule to the Act, are in order make the necessary entries regarding the leper in the General Register kept under rule 17 and shall see that the necessary treatment is at once accorded.

10. (1) The Superintendent shall take charge of and make an entry in the General Register maintained under rule 17 regarding the clothes and property brought by any leper into the asylum.

(2) No article shall be brought into the asylum without the permission of the Superintendent.

11. The scale of diet, the hours of meals and the general routine of the asylum shall be prescribed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

12. The inmates of the asylum shall obey all orders lawfully given by the Superintendent.

13. The pauper lepers shall be employed on such light occupation as may be determined by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board.

14. Every inmate of the asylum shall be permitted the free exercise of his religion and customs prevalent in his community.

15. Friends and relatives of inmates shall be allowed to visit them at stated times with the permission of the Superintendent.

16. Subject to any general or special directions of the Board, breaches of discipline shall be punished by the Superintendent at his discretion. All orders of punishment shall be entered in a register kept for the purpose, which shall be submitted regularly for the approval of the Board.

17. (1) The Superintendent shall maintain—

(*i*) a General Register in Form I,

(*ii*) a Punishment Register in Form II,

(*iii*) a Case Book in Form III.

(2) He shall furnish annually to the Board the following returns, namely :—

(*i*) A return of admissions and discharges in Form IV, and

(*ii*) A return of lepers in the asylum in Form V.

SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

General Register of the lepers confined in the asylum during the year 19

(*See* rule 17.)

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Race and Religion or (if Hindu) Caste.	Place and district of residence.	Whence received.	Alleged duration of leprosy prior to admission.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Alleged causes if any of leprosy.	Date of				Completed period of residence.	Property taken charge of on admission.	Remarks (Page in case book, etc.)
	Admission.	Discharge.					
		Cured.	Improved.	Death.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. This Register should, as its name implies, be a general register, and should include the name of every leper admitted into the asylum. It should be closed at the end of each year. A new register should be opened on the commencement of every new year and the names of the lepers continuing to stay in the asylum should be re-entered therein according to the order of admission. A separate part of the register should be allotted to females.

2. The habitual occupation followed by the leper prior to his admission to the asylum should be entered in column 4.

3. When the race to which the leper belongs does not indicate the leper's religion, his race as well as religion should be specified in column 5.

4. The place of the leper's habitual residence should be entered in column 6.

FORM II.

Register showing the punishments inflicted by order of the Superintendent.

(*See* rule 17.)

Serial No.	Date.	Name.	Nature of offence.
1	2	3	4

Punishment inflicted.	Initials of Superintendent.	Remarks by Board.
5	6	7

FORM III.

Case-book kept in the asylum.

(*See* rules 8 and 17.)

Serial No.	Number in General Register.	Name.	Sex and age.	Date of admission.	Age when disease first appeared, if known.	Family and personal history.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Cause of leprosy, if known.	Condition and symptoms on admission.	Condition and symptoms on subsequent observations.	Treatment and results.	How disposed.	In case of death results of *post-mortem* examination.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. A separate page should be kept for each leper and the record should be continued on a fresh page when the first is full.

2. In column 7, state whether members of the leper's family have contracted leprosy and describe the leper's conditions of life and previous occupation.

3. In column 10, the date of each observation should be noted with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to condition.

4. In column 11, the change of treatment should be shown with dates, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion as to the results should be recorded.

5. In column 12, state whether the leper was released on cure or improvement or died.

FORM IV.

Return of Admissions into, and Discharges from, the asylum during the year 19 .

(*See* rule 17.)

Number remaining on 1st January.	Admissions during the year.	Discharges.	Died.	Otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5

Remaining on 31st December.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Capacity of asylum at 50 superficial feet per patient for males and females.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10

FORM V.

Return of lepers in the asylum for the year 19 .

(*See* rule 17[2])

Diseases. The names and number of diseases as indicated in the second edition of the nomenclature of diseases should be strictly followed.	Remaining from previous year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2			3			4		

Results.

Discharged cured.			Discharged otherwise.			Died.			Remaining sick.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
5			6			7			8		

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1898 (V OF 1898).

G. N., J. D., No. 4381, dated 9th July 1902 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1146). S. 1 (2)

In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to section 1, sub-section (*2*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of sections 58, 66, 67, 82 and 495 of the said Code to the Police in the Town of Bombay.

G. N., H. D., No. 7209-II, dated 11th April 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 960). S. 1 (2)

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8918/3, dated 17th March 1941.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that section 45 of the said Code shall be made applicable to village Police-officers in the Presidency of Bombay appointed under the Bombay Village Police Act, 1867 (Bom. VIII of 1867).

***G. N., J. D., dated 14th June 1876 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 501).** S. 7

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections 13 and 38, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the villages of Bhatori and Atwad, in the Nagar Taluka of the Collectorate of Ahmednagar, be added to and included within the Sessions Division of Ahmednagar, and that they be included within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District of Ahmednagar.

†G. N., J. D., No. 8870, dated 31st December 1883 (B. G., 1884, Pt. I, p. 3). S. 7

In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to direct that on and after the 1st January 1884—

(1) the district of Nasik shall be a Sessions Division, distinct from the Sessions Division of Thana, under the name of "the Sessions Division of Nasik";

(2) the districts of Sholapur and Kaladgi shall together form a new Sessions Division, distinct from the Sessions Divisions of Poona and Belgaum, respectively, under the name of "the Sessions Division of Sholapur-Bijapur".

G. N., R. D., No. 4919, dated 18th June 1884 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 443). S. 7

In modification of Government Notification No. 165, dated 8th January 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the District at present known, under the Land Revenue, Registration and Criminal Procedure Laws, and

* This notification issued under sections 13 and 38 of Act X of 1872 (corresponding to section 7 of Act V of 1898) is still in force.

† This notification issued under section 7 of Act X of 1882 (corresponding to section 7 of Act V of 1898) is still in force

generally, as the Kaladgi District shall, on and after the 1st April 1885, be called the Bijapur District.

2. The Head-quarter station of the said district will be removed on the 1st March 1885, or as soon, after that date as possible, from Kaladgi to Bijapur.

S. 7

***G. N., J. D., No. 5126, dated 21st July 1885 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 925).**

In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following twenty-seven Gajendragad Inam villages of the Badami Taluka, at present within the local limits of the Sessions Division of Sholapur-Bijapur, to the Sessions Division of Dharwar, with effect from 1st August 1885 :—

Serial No.	Names of villages.	Serial No.	Names of villages.
1	Gajendragad.	15	Kodaganur.
2	Unachageri.	16	Virapur.
3	Gaudgeri.	17	Puratgeri.
4	Ghilzeri.	18	Nagendragad.
5	Rampur.	19	Dindur.
6	Hirekop.	20	Lakkalgatti.
7	Gogeri.	21	Amargatti.
8	Benachamatti.	22	Rudrapur.
9	Kuntoji.	23	Vadegolla.
10	Myaklazari.	24	Hiregonagar.
11	Hagedhal.	25	Motaragi.
12	Nagarskop.	26	Jigeri.
13	Lingapur.	27	Bahadardini.
14	Rajur.		

***G. N., J. D., No. 3512, dated 15th June 1886 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 534).**

In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on and after the 1st August 1886—

(1) the villages of Mhase Budrokh, Dongargan, Takli-Hazi, and Vadner Khurd, at present in the Sessions Division and district of Ahmednagar, be transferred to the Sessions Division and district of Poona ;

(2) the village of Padali, at present in the Sessions Division and district of Poona, be transferred to the Sessions Division and district of Ahmednagar.

***G. N., J. D., No. 2845, dated 14th May 1887 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 403).**

In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st day of June 1887 all such portions of the Southern Maratha Railway (as defined by section 3 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879, including Railway under construction) as are situtated between the Station of Londa on the east and the Portuguese frontier on the west, and have heretofore formed part of the Sessions Division and district of Kanara, shall be included in and form part of the Sessions Division and district of Belgaum.

* This notification issued under section 7 of Act X of 1882 (corresponding to section 7 of Act V of 1898) is still in force.

***G. N., J. D., No. 4125, dated 15th June 1896 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 593).** **Ss. 7 and 8**

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to alter the limits of the Sessions Division consisting of the district of Dharwar and of the Sessions Division consisting of the district of Kanara, and

(*b*) in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the said Code to alter the limits of the Sub-division in charge of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Kalghatgi in the Dharwar District and of the Sub-division in charge of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Karwar in the district of Kanara,

by directing as follows, viz. :—

On and after the 1st day of August 1897 the village of Kavalapur, hitherto included within the limits and forming part of the Sessions Division consisting of the district of Dharwar and of the Sub-division in charge of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Kalghatgi in the said district shall cease to be included within the said limits and shall be included within the limits and form part of the Sessions Division consisting of the district of Kanara and of the Sub-division in charge of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Karwar in the said district of Kanara.

***G. N., J. D., No. 4333, dated 23rd June 1896 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 614).** **S. 7**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the limits of the Sessions Division and Magisterial District of Nasik by directing that the said limits shall extend to and comprise the Peint Taluka.

G. N., J. D., No. 1488, dated 2nd March 1899 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 329). **Ss. 7 and 8**

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to alter the limits of the Sessions Division consisting of the district of Kanara and of the Sessions Division consisting of the district Dharwar ; and

(*b*) in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the said Code, to alter the limits of the Sub-division in charge of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Karwar in the district of Kanara and of the Sub-division in charge of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Kalghatgi in the district of Dharwar,

by directing as follows, viz. :—

On and after the 1st day of April 1899, all that part of Survey No. 24 of Bailhondur, a hamlet of the village of Kirvatti in the taluka of Yellapur in the district of Kanara, which lies to the east of a line drawn from the north-west corner of Survey No. 29 of the village of Sangtikop in the taluka of Kalghatgi in the district of Dharwar to the boundary mark on the boundary of the said

* This notification issued under section 7 of Act X of 1882 (corresponding to section 7 of Act V of 1898) is still in force.

villages of Kirvatti and Sangtikop nearest to the 76th mile-stone on the Yellapur-Dharwar Road, being the third boundary mark from the road westwards, hereto included within the limits and forming part of the Sessions Division consisting of the district of Kanara and of the Sub-division in charge of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Karwar in the said district, shall cease to be included within the said limits, and shall be included within the limits and form part of the Sessions Division consisting of the district of Dharwar and of the Sub-division in charge of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Kalghatgi in the said district of Dharwar.

S. 7 **G. N., J. D., No. 4303, dated 15th August 1904 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1113).**

(This notification is modified by notification No. 3945/3/1, H. D., 2nd Nov. 1933, which is printed post.)

In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to direct that on and after the 1st September 1904—

(1) the district of Bijapur shall be a Sessions Division distinct from the Sessions Division of Sholapur-Bijapur under the name of "the Sessions Division of Bijapur"; the remaining portion of the Sessions Division of Sholapur-Bijapur shall be called the Sessions Division of Sholapur;

(2) the district of Broach shall be a Sessions Division distinct from the Sessions Division of Surat under the name of "the Sessions Division of Broach".

S. 7 **G. N., J. D., No. 6414, dated 16th December 1905 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1640).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, sub-section (2), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the limits of the Belgaum and Bijapur Sessions divisions by directing that the village of Kanmadi, at present included in the Belgaum Sessions division, shall be excluded therefrom and included in the Bijapur Sessions Division.

Ss. 7 and 8 **G. N., J. D., No. 4933, dated 31st August 1909 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1616).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 7 and 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the limits of the Sessions Division of Khandesh and of the Nandurbar sub-division of the district of West Khandesh by directing that the village of Borpada hitherto included in the Dang States shall with effect from the 1st day of November 1909, be included in the Sessions Division of Khandesh and the Nandurbar Sub-division of the district of West Khandesh.

S. 7 **G. N., J. D., No. 1346, dated 10th March 1910 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 421).**

Amended by Corrigendum, J. D., No. 3027, dated 31st May 1910 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 804).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the limits of the Satara and Sholapur Sessions divisions and districts by directing that the village of

Pachegaon Budruk at present included in the Satara Sessions division and district, shall, with effect from the 1st day of April 1910, be excluded therefrom and be included in the Sholapur Sessions division and District.

G. N., J. D., No. 140, dated 8th January 1913 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 73). **S. 7**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, sub-section (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the limits of the Belgaum and Dharwar Sessions divisions by directing that the village of Belleri, at present included in the Belgaum Sessions division, shall, with effect from the 1st day of February 1913, be excluded therefrom and be included in the Dharwar Sessions Division.

G. N., J. D., No. 3300, dated 30th April 1919 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1099). **S. 7**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the limits of the Surat Sessions division by directing that with effect from the 15th day of May 1919 the territory mentioned in the schedule annexed to Bombay Act No. III of 1918 (An act to declare the law in force in certain territory ceded for the purposes of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway) shall be included in and form part of the Surat Sessions Division.

(3) Bombay Suburban.

G. N., H. D., No. 350-III, dated 1st September 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2297). **S. 7**

(*This Notn. is modified by Notn. No. 350-III, H. D., 9th April 1926, which is printed post*).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 5959, dated the 7th November 1906, and of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on and after the 12th October 1925 the Sessions Divisions consisting of the districts named West Khandesh and East Khandesh shall be divided into two distinct Sessions Divisions as follows, namely :—

The Sessions Division of West Khandesh consisting of the Revenue District of West Khandesh ; and

The Sessions Division of East Khandesh consisting of the Revenue District of East Khandesh.

***G. N., H. D., No. 5259-I, dated 6th October 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2600).** **S. 7**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on and after the 1st January 1926 the district of Kaira shall be a Sessions Division distinct from the Sessions Division of Ahmedabad under the name of the Sessions Division of Kaira.

* See also notification No. 5259-II, H. D., 6th October 1925, printed post under section 9.

S. 7 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 350-III, dated 9th April 1926 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 803).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in modification of Government Notification in the Home Department No. 350-III, dated the 1st September 1925, the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the limits of the Sessions Divisions of West Khandesh by directing that the villages of the Mehwassi Chiefs mentioned in item IV of Part II of the First Schedule annexed to the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), shall be included in and form part of the said Sessions Division.

S. 7 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 4805/4, dated 8th September 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 217).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the villages of (1) Anmode, (2) Kalambuli and (3) Devalli which have heretofore formed part of the Sessions Division of Kanara shall, with effect from the 21st September 1941, be excluded from the said Sessions Division and be included in and form part of the Sessions Division of Belgaum.

S. 7 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 1007/4-XII, dated 21st September 1945 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 187).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of the Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 896, dated the 3rd October 1922, as modified by Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 7306, dated the 29th April 1925, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st October 1945, (hereinafter called the said date) the Sessions Division of Thana shall consist of the districts of Kolaba and Thana and that each of the said districts shall consist of the villages specified under its name in the Schedule hereto appended:—

Schedule.

1. *Kolaba District*—

All the villages in the Kolaba District as it existed immediately before the said date.

2. *Thana District*—

All the villages in the Thana District as it existed immediately before the said date and the following 47 villages which belonged to the Bombay Suburban District immediately before the said date :—

1. Aksa.	17. Shimpavli.	33. Chinchavli.
2. Erangal.	18. Sai.	34. Chendavli.
3. Kandivli.	19. Eksar.	35. Dindoshi.
4. Kurad.	20. Oshivra.	36. Bhandup.
5. Klerabad.	21. Goregaon.	37. Vikhroli.
6. Gundgaon.	22. Dahisar.	38. Vyaraoli.
7. Gorai.	23. Pahadi.	39. Ara.
8. Charkrop.	24. Parajapur.	40. Kaneri.
9. Daravli.	25. Poisar.	41. Kopri.
10. Nahur.	26. Magathane.	42. Tirandaj.
11. Borivli.	27. Majas.	43. Tungve.
12. Manori.	28. Valnai.	44. Tulsi.
13. Mandpeshwar.	29. Vadhvan.	45. Pavai.
14. Marve.	30. Hariali.	46. Paspoli.
15. Malavni.	31. Akurli.	47. Malad.
16. Mulund.	32. Kanjur.	

G. N., H. D., No. 3945/3, dated 31st December 1945 (B. G., 1946, Pt. IV-A, p. 2). **Ss. 7, 8 (1) and 9 (2).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, sub-section (*1*) of section 8 and sub-section (*2*) of section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of all previous notifications in so far as they relate to the constitution of the Sessions Division of Broach and Panch Mahals, the constitution of the sub-divisions of the district of Broach and Panch Mahals, and the holding of the Sessions Court's sittings at Godhra for trial of certain cases the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the 31st December 1945—

(1) the Sessions Division of Broach and Panch Mahals shall consist of the two districts of Broach and Panch Mahals ;

(2) the district of Broach shall be divided into two sub-divisions as specified in column 1 of Schedule A hereto appended each comprising of the areas specified against it in column 2 thereof ;

(3) the district of Panch Mahals shall be divided into two sub-divisions as specified in column 1 of Schedule B hereto appended, each comprising of the areas specified against it in column 2 thereof ;

(4) the Court of Sessions of the Sessions Division of Broach and Panch Mahals shall for the trial of cases from the Godhra, Kalol, Dohad, Halol and Jhalod Talukas hold its sitting at Godhra.

Schedule A.

(The District of Broach.)

	2
ame of Sub-division.	Area of the Sub-division.
1. Broach Sub-division ..	(*i*) Broach Taluka (excluding the area comprised within the Municipal limits of the Broach Borough Municipality).
	(*ii*) Ankleshwar, Jambusar and Wagra Talukas.
2. Broach City Sub-division ..	Area comprised within the Municipal limits of the Broach Borough Municipality.

Schedule B.

(The District of Panch Mahals.)

	2
Name of Sub-division.	Area of the Sub-division.
1. Godhra Sub-Division ..	Godhra, Dohad and Jhalod Talukas,
2. Kalol Sub-Division ..	Kalol and Halol Talukas.

S. 7 (1) **G. N., H. D., No. 5518/5-(I), dated 22nd September 1948 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 4313).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the districts of Banas Kantha and Mahi Kantha as constituted by notification No. 2751/46-F, dated the 8th June 1948, as shown respectively in Schedules I and II thereto in the Political and Services Department shall each be a Sessions Division for the purposes of the said Code.

S. 7 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 6384/5 (1), dated 15th February 1949 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 843).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, read with paragraph 3 of the Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that—

(*i*) the Sessions Division of the Bhor State shall cease to be a Sessions Division ; and

(*ii*) the said area shall be included in and form part of the Sessions Division of Poona.

S. 7 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 5622/5 (1), dated 15th February 1949 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 845).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), read with paragraph 3 of the Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948, and in supersession of Government Notification, Home Department, No. 5622/5-A(ii), dated the 24th November 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that—

(*i*) the Sessions Division of the Sawantwadi State shall cease to be a Sessions Division ; and

(*ii*) the said area shall be included in and form part of the Sessions Division of Ratnagiri.

S. 7 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 6751/5, dated 15th February 1949 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 845).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), read with paragraph 3 of the Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948, and in supersession of Government Notification, Home Department, No. 6167/5, dated the 4th January 1949, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that—

(*i*) the Sessions Divisions of the Baria, Lunawada, Jambughoda, Santrampur, Chhota-Udepur and Sanjeli States shall cease to be Sessions Division ; and

(*ii*) the said areas shall be included in and form part of the Sessions Division of Broach and Panch Mahals.

G. N., H. D., No. 5088/5 (1), dated 19th February 1949 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 844). S. 7 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), read with paragraph 3 of the Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948, and in supersession of Government Notification, Home Department, No. S. 41/3/33, dated the 9th October 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that—

(*i*) the Sessions Division of the Janjira State shall cease to be a Sessions Division ; and

(*ii*) the said area shall be included in and form part of the Sessions Division of Thana.

G. N., H. D., No. 7362/5 (I), dated 21st February 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 185). S. 7 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), read with paragraph 3 of the Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that—

(*i*) the Sessions Division of the Sachin State shall cease to be a Sessions Division ; and

(*ii*) the said area shall be included in and form part of the Sessions Division of Surat.

G. N., H. D., No. 5349/5 (II), dated 14th June 1949 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3365). S. 7 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), read with paragraph 3 of the Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that—

(*i*) the Sessions Division of the Ramdurg State shall cease to be a Sessions Division ;

(*ii*) the said area except the seven villages specified in the schedule appended hereto shall be included in and form part of the Sessions Division of Bijapur.

Schedule.

(1) Hebal village.

(2) Hadli village.

(3) Surkod village.

(4) Menasgi village.

(5) Asoti village.

(6) Somankatti village.

(7) Kallapur village.

S. 7 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 3198/46-F-V, dated 31st July 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 813-3A).**

Modified by G. N., H. D., No. 7482/5-III, dated 22nd May 1950,
Modified by G. N., H. D., No. 7482/5-V, dated 22nd May 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to alter the limits of each of the following Sessions Division and to direct that each such Sessions Division shall consist of the judicial district specified against it as constituted under Government Notification in the Political and Services Department No. 3198/46-F-I, dated the 31st July 1949.

Name of Sessions Divisions.	Districts.
1. Ahmedabad.	1. Ahmedabad.
2. Banas Kantha.	2. Banas Kantha.
3. Belgaum.	3. Belgaum.
4. Bijapur.	4. Bijapur.
5. Dharwar.	5. Dharwar.
6. Kaira.	6. Kaira.
7. Nasik.	7. Nasik.
8. Poona.	8. Poona.
9. Ratnagiri.	9. Ratnagiri.
10. Satara.	10. Satara.
11. Sabar Kantha.	11. Sabar Kantha.
12. Sholapur.	12. Sholapur.
13. Surat.	13. Surat.
14. Thana.	14. Thana.

Ss. 7 and 9 (2). **G. N., H. D., No. 3198/46-F-VI, dated 31st July 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 813-3).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 and sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Home Department No. 3945/3/1, dated the 2nd November 1933, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct—

(1) that the Sessions Division consisting of the districts named Broach and Panch Mahals shall be divided into two distinct Sessions Divisions as follows, namely:—

The Sessions Division of Broach consisting of the Judicial District of Broach; and

The Sessions Division of Panch Mahals consisting of the Judicial District of Panch Mahals.

(2) that the Court of Sessions, Broach and the Court of Sessions, Panch Mahals shall hold their sittings at Broach and Godhra respectively.

G. N., H. D., No. 3198/46-F-VII, dated 31st July 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 813-2). **Ss. 7 and 9 (2)**

Modified by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 5293/46-I-IV, dated 14th September 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 and sub-section (*2*) of section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of all previous notifications in that behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct—

(1) that there shall in the State of Bombay seven more Sessions Divisions specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto appended each of which shall consist of the judicial district specified against it in column 2 thereof as constituted under Government Notification in the Political and Services Department No. 3198/46-F-III, dated the 31st July 1949, and that the Courts of Sessions for the Sessions Divisions specified in column 1 of the said Schedule shall hold their sittings at Alibag, Kolhapur, Sangli, Baroda, Mehsana and Amreli respectively and is further pleased to order that the new district of Navsari shall comprise the area of Navsari District of the former Baroda State, pending further orders.

Schedule.

1	2
Kolaba.	Kolaba.
Kolhapur.	Kolhapur.
South Satara.	South Satara.
Baroda.	Baroda.
Mehsana.	Mehsana.
Amreli.	Amreli.
Navsari.	Navsari.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 5293/46-I-IV, dated 14th September 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 881-47). **S. 7**

Modified by G. N., H. D., No. 7482/5-V, dated 22nd May 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and in partial modification of Notification No. 3198/46-F-VII, dated the 31st July 1949, the Government of Bombay is pleased to abolish the Sessions Divisions of Amreli and Navsari and to direct as follows with effect on and from the 4th October 1949 :—

(*i*) The Sessions Division of Surat shall consist of the Judicial District of the said name as specified in Government Notification No. 5293/46-I-II, dated the 14th September 1949.

(*ii*) The Sessions Division of Mehsana shall consist of the Judicial District of the said name as specified in Government Notification No. 5293/46-I-II dated the 14th September 1949.

Ss. 7 (2) and 9 (2).

G. N., H. D., No. 7482/5-III, dated 22nd May 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2865).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 and sub-section (*2*) of section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of the Government Notification in the Political and Services Department, No. 3196/46-F-V, dated the 31st July 1949, in so far as it relates to the Sessions Division of Sabar Kantha, the Government of Bombay is pleased with effect from the 1st June 1950 to abolish the Sessions Division of Sabar Kantha and to alter the limits of the Sessions Division of Ahmedabad by inclusion therein of the limits of the Revenue District of Sabar Kantha constituted under Government Notification in the Political and Services Department, No. 2755/46-F, dated the 29th July 1949, as modified from time to time, and to direct, in modification of all previous orders in this behalf, that the Court of Sessions, Ahmedabad, shall hold its sittings at Ahmedabad for trial of cases arising from the Revenue District of Ahmedabad, and at Himatnagar for trial of cases arising from the Revenue District of Sabar Kantha.

Ss. 7 (2) and 9 (2).

G. N., H. D., No. 7482/5-V, dated 22nd May 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2865).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 and sub-section (*2*) of section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification, Home Department, No. 3198/46-F (V), dated the 31st July 1949, and in modification of Government Notification, Political and Services Department, No. 5293/46-I-IV, dated the 14th September 1949, as amended from time to time, in so far as they relate to the Sessions Divisions of Banas Kantha and Mehsana the Government of Bombay is pleased with effect from the 1st June 1950 to abolish the Sessions Division of Banas Kantha and to alter the Sessions Division of Mehsana by the inclusion therein of the limits of the Revenue District of Banas Kantha as constituted under Government Notification, Political and Services Department, No. 2755/46-F, dated the 29th July 1949, as modified from time to time, and to direct, in supersession of all previous orders in this behalf that the Sessions Court, Mehsana shall hold its sittings at Mehsana for trial of cases arising from the Revenue District of Mehsana, and at Amreli for the trial of cases arising from the Revenue District of Amreli, and at Palanpur for the trial of cases arising from the Revenue District of Banas Kantha.

S. 7 (2)

G. N., H. D., No. 4225/6 (vi), dated 23rd May 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 234).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the 20th June 1951 the Sessions Divisions of Baroda and Panch Mahals shall consist of the Judicial Districts of the said names as reconstituted by Government Notification No. 4225/6 (v), dated the 23rd May 1951.

S. 7 (2)

G. N., H. D., No. 4225/6 (xxx), dated 25th June 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 278).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the Sessions Divisions of Nasik and Surat shall, with effect from the 10th July 1951, consist of the judicial districts of the said names with their limits as altered by Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 4225/6 (xxvi), dated the 25th June 1951.

G. N., H. D., No. 4225/6 (xxxi), dated 25th June 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 278). S. 7 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the Sessions Divisions of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira and Baroda shall, with effect from the 10th July 1951, consist of the judicial districts of the said names with their limits as altered by Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 4225/6 (xxvii), dated the 25th June 1951.

G. N., H. D., No. 4225/6 (xxxii), dated 25th June 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 278). S. 7 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the Sessions Divisions of Sholapur and Satara South shall, with effect from the 10th July 1951, consist of the judicial districts of the said names with their limits as altered by Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 4225/6 (xxviii), dated the 25th June 1951.

G. N., H. D., No. 4225/6 (xxxiii), dated 25th June 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 278). S. 7 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the Sessions Divisions of Kolaba and Ratnagiri shall, with effect from the 10th July 1951, consist of the judicial districts of the said names with their limits as altered by Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 4225/6 (xxix), dated the 25th June 1951.

G. N., H. D., No. 4225/6 (xli), dated 2nd August 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 364). S. 7 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the Sessions Divisions of Satara South and Satara North and Belgaum shall, with effect from 10th August 1951, consist of the Judicial Districts of the said names with their limits as altered by Government Notification, No. 4225/6 (xxxix), dated the 2nd August 1951.

G. N., H. D., No. 4225/6 (xlii), dated 2nd August 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 365). S. 7 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the Sessions Divisions of Broach and Surat shall, with effect from the 10th August 1951, consist of the judicial districts of the said names with their limits as altered by Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 4225/6 (xl), dated the 2nd August 1951.

G. N., H. D., No. 4225/6 (xlvii), dated 28th September 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 462). S. 7 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the Sessions Divisions of Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kolhapur and Satara South shall, with effect from 10th October 1951, consist of the Judicial Districts of the said names with their limits as altered by Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 4225/6 (xlv), dated the 28th September 1951.

S. 7 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 9163/5 (b), dated 2nd January 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 27).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the 15th November 1950, the Sessions Divisions of Broach and West Khandesh shall consist of the Judicial Districts of the said names as altered by Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 9163/5(*a*), dated the 2nd January 1952.

S. 7 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 9163/5 (d), dated 2nd January 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 29).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the 15th November 1950, the Sessions Division of West Khandesh shall consist of the Judicial District of the said name as altered by Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 9163/5(*c*), dated the 2nd January 1952.

S. 7 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 2755/46-F. V, dated 1st March 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 329).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the Sessions Divisions of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Dharwar and Satara South shall, with effect from 1st March 1952, consist of the Judicial Districts of the said names with their limits as altered by Government Notification in the Political and Services Department, No. 2755/46-F-I, dated the 1st March 1952.

S. 7 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 7169/6-II, dated 7th June 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 587).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the Sessions Divisions of Nasik and West Khandesh shall consist of the Judicial Districts of the said names as reconstituted by Government Notification, Home Department, No. 7169/6-I, dated the 7th June 1952.

S. 8 **G. N., J. D., No. 6415, dated 6th December 1905 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1640).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the limits of the Athni sub-division of the Belgaum District and of the Bijapur sub-division of the Bijapur District by directing that the village of Kanmadi, at present included in the Athni sub-division of the Belgaum District, shall be excluded therefrom and included in the Bijapur sub-division of the Bijapur District.

S. 8 **G. N., J. D., No. 1347, dated 10th March 1910 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 421).**

Amended by Corrigendum, J. D., No. 3027, dated 31st May 1910.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the limits of the Tasgaon sub-division of the Satara District and of the Pandharpur sub-division of the Sholapur District by directing that the village of Pachagaon Budrukh at present included in the

Tasgaon sub-division of the Satara District shall, with effect from the 1st day of April 191) be excluded therefrom and be included in the Pandharpur sub-division of the Sholapur District.

G. N., J. D., No. 141, dated 8th January 1913 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 73). **S. 8**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the limits of the Southern sub-division of the Belgaum District and of the third sub-division of the Dharwar District by directing that the village of Belleri, at present included in the Parasgad Taluka of the Southern sub-division of the Belgaum District, shall, with effect from 1st day of February 1913, be excluded therefrom and included in the Navalgund Taluka of the third sub-division of the Dharwar District.

G. N., J. D., No. 8143, dated 8th December 1915 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2935). **S. 8 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the five villages of Dhomgiri, Shirasgaon, Kakkalli, Shirgani and Muski, heretofore included in the Ankola Taluka of the Karwar Sub-Division, shall, with effect from the first day of February 1916, be excluded therefrom and be included in the Sirsi Taluka of the Sirsi Sub-Division.

G. N., H. D., No. 1698/3, dated 21st August 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 170). **S. 8 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 8 (*1*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and in supersession of all the previous notifications in this respect the Government of Bombay is pleased to divide the West Khandesh District into four Sub-Divisions comprising the following areas, respectively :—

(*i*) *The City Sub-Division.*—Comprising the area within the limits of the Dhulia City Municipality.

(*ii*) *Eastern Sub-Division.*—Comprising Dhulia Taluka (except the area within the limits of the Dhulia City Municipality), Sakri and Sindkheda Talukas.

(*iii*) *Western Sub-Division.*—Comprising Shirpur, Shahada and Taloda Talukas including the Mewasi Estates and Akrani Mahal.

(*iv*) *Nandurbar Sub-Division.*—Comprising Nandurbar Taluka and Nawapur Mahal.

G. N., H. D., No. 1698/3, dated 11th November 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 273). **S. 8 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 8 (*1*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and in supersession of all the previous notifications in this respect, the Government of Bombay is pleased to divide the East Khandesh District into four Sub-Divisions, each comprising the areas, which are specified against it in the following table :—

Number of Sub-divisions.		Names of Areas.
1. Eastern Sub-division	..	Yawal, Raver and Bhusaval Talukas and Edlabad Peta.
2. Jalgaon City	..	The Municipal area of the Jalgaon City.

Number of Sub-divisions.	Names of Areas.
3. Western Sub-division ..	Jalgaon Taluka (exclusive of Municipal area of Jalgaon City), Erandol, Chopda and Amalner Talukas.
4. Southern Sub-division ..	Chalisgaon, Pachora, Parola and Jamner Talukas and Bhadgaon Peta.

S. 8 (1) **G. N., H. D., No. 9209/4, dated 15th January 1946 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 19).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of all previous notifications in so far as they relate to the constitution of the sub-divisions of the Ahmednagar District, the Government of Bombay is pleased to divide the Ahmednagar District into the four sub-divisions specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto appended, each sub-division comprising the areas specified against it in column 2 of the said Schedule.

Schedule.

Sub-division. 1	Areas. 2
1. Ahmednagar City Sub-division.	The area comprised within the limits of the Municipal Borough and Cantonment of Ahmednagar.
2. Sangamner Sub-division ..	Akola, Sangamner, Kopergaon and Belapur Talukas.
3. Rahuri Sub-division ..	Rahuri, Newasa, Sheogaon and Pathardi Talukas.
4. Nagar Sub-division ..	Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat and Nagar Talukas and Jamkhed Mahal.

S. 8 (1) **G. N., H. D., No. 9249/4, dated 25th January 1946 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 20).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of all previous orders in so far as they relate to the constitution of sub-divisions of the Kanara District, the Government of Bombay is pleased to divide the Kanara District into the three sub-divisions specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto appended, each sub-division comprising the areas respectively specified against it in column 2 of the said Schedule :—

Schedule.

Sub-divisions. 1	Areas. 2
Karwar Sub-division ..	The talukas of Karwar (excluding the municipal limits of Karwar Town), Ankola, Yellapur, Haliyal and Mundgod and the Petha of Supa.
Sirsi Sub-division ..	The talukas of Kumpta, Honavar, Sirsi and Siddapur and the petha of Bhatkal.
Karwar Town Sub-division ..	The area comprised within the municipal limits of the town of Karwar.

G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 25th April 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 275-A). **S. 8**

Amended by Corrigendum, H. D., No. 27/6, dated 23rd May 1950.
Partially superseded by G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 19th June 1950.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 4th July 1950.
Amended by Corrigendum, H. D., No. 27/6, dated 14th August 1950.
Partially superseded by G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 17th November 1950.
Partially superseded by G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 7th December 1950
Partially superseded by G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 15th March 1951.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 8th June 1951.
Partially superseded by G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 12th June 1951.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 17th October 1951.
Partially superseded by G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 16th November 1951.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 30th August 1952.
Partially superseded by G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 11th December 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of all previous orders issued in this behalf on the subject, the Government of Bombay is pleased to divide with effect from the date of this Notification each of the districts specified in column 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto into sub-divisions specified against them in column 2 of the said Schedule. Each such sub-division shall comprise the area specified against it in column 3 of the said Schedule.

Schedule.

Name of the district. 1	Name of the sub-division. 2	Area comprised within the sub-division. 3
(1) Ahmedabad ..	1. Viramgam ..	(1) Viramgam, Dascroi and Dehgam talukas.
	2. Dholka ..	(2) Dholka, Dhandhuka talukas and Rampur, Sanand Mahals.
	3. Ahmedabad City ..	(3) City taluka.
*[(2) Banas Kantha ..	1. Palanpur ..	(1) Palanpur, Deesa, Dhanera, Danta talukas and Vadgam Mahal.
	2. Tharad ..	(2) Tharad, Deodhar, Wav and Kankraj talukas].
†[(3) Belgaum ..	1. Belgaum City ..	(1) Limits of the Belgaum Borough Municipality and of Belgaum Cantonment.
..	2. Belgaum ..	(2) Belgaum taluka (excluding the limits of Belgaum Borough Municipality and Belgaum Cantonment), Parasgad taluka, Sampgaon taluka, Khanapur taluka, Chandgad Mahal, Shahapur taluka, Raibag Mahal, Katkol Mahal].

* This notification was superseded in so far as it relates to the district of Banas Kantha by G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 15th March 1951.

† This notification was superseded in so far as it relates to the district of Belgaum by G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 16th November 1951.

Name of the district. 1	Name of the sub-division. 2	Area comprised within the sub-division. 3
*[(4) Bijapur ..	1. Bijapur ..	(1) Bijapur, Indi, Sindgi and Bagewadi talukas.
	2. Bagalkot ..	(2) Bagalkot, Muddebihal, Badami and Hungund talukas.
	3. Jamkhandi ..	(3) Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Ramdurg talukas and Bilgi Peta].
(5) Broach ..	1. Broach ..	(1) The present Broach taluka (excluding the area comprised within the municipal limits of Broach), Jambusar taluka, Vagra taluka, Amod Mahal, Ankleshwar taluka, Hansot Mahal.
	2. Rajpipla ..	(2) Nandod taluka, Jhagadia taluka, Valia Mahal, Dadiapada taluka, Sagbara Mahal.
	3. Broach City ..	(3) The area comprised within the municipal limits of Broach.
(6) Dharwar ..	1. Ranebennur ..	(1) Ranebennur, Hangal and Hirekerur talukas and Byadgi Mahal.
	2. Savnur ..	(2) Bankapur, Shirhatti and Haveri talukas and Kundgol Mahal.
	3. Gadag ..	(3) Gadag and Ron talukas and Mundargi and Nargund Mahals.
	4. Dharwar ..	(4) Dharwar, Hubli, Navalgund and Kalghatgi talukas.
(7) Kaira ..	1. Petlad ..	(1) Cambay taluka, Petlad taluka, Borsad taluka, Bhadran taluka.
	2. Anand ..	(2) Anand taluka, Thasra taluka and Balasinor taluka.
	3. Mehmedabad ..	(3) Matar taluka, Mehmedabad taluka, Kapadvanj taluka and Attarsumba taluka.
	4. Nadiad ..	(4) Nadiad taluka.
(8) Kolaba ..	1. Alibag ..	(1) Alibag and Pen talukas, and Murud, Shrivardhan and Mhasla Mahals (of Janjira State).
	2. Panvel ..	(2) Panvel, Karjat and Khalapur talukas, Matheran Hill Station, Uran and Sudhagad Mahals.
	3. Mahad ..	(3) Roha, Mangaon and Mahad talukas and Poladpur Mahal.
(9) Nasik ..	1. Malegaon ..	(1) Kalwan, Baglan, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas.
	2. Niphad ..	(2) Niphad, Yeola, Sinnar and Chandor talukas.
	3. Nasik ..	(3) The Nasik taluka exclusive of the area comprised within the limits of Nasik Borough Municipality, Igatpuri, Dindori talukas and Peint Mahal.
	4. Nasik City ..	(4) The limits of Nasik Borough Municipality and the area added to the Nasik City "B" Division Police Station by Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 707, dated the 25th January 1949, as corrected by erratum No. 8996, dated the 25th October 1949.

* This notification was superseded in so far as it relates to the district of Bijapur by G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 11th December 1952.

Name of the district. 1	Name of the sub-division. 2	Area comprised within the sub-division. 3
(10) Panch Mahals ..	1. Godhra	(1) Godhra taluka.
	2. Western Sub-division.	(2) Kalol, Halol, Sant, Lunawada and Shehera talukas and Jambughoda Mahal.
	3. Eastern Sub-division.	(3) Dohad, Jhalod, Devgad Baria and Limkheda talukas.
(11) Poona ..	1. Poona City ..	(1) Poona City.
	2. Bhimthadi ..	(2) Bhimthadi, Indapur, Dhond and Purandhar talukas.
	3. Haveli	(3) Haveli, Mulsi, Bhor and Maval talukas and Velhe Mahal.
	4. Junnar ..	(4) Junnar, Khed, Ambegaon and Sirur talukas.
(12) North Satara ..	1. Satara	(1) Satara, Jaoli, Karad and Patan talukas.
	2. Koregaon ..	(2) Koregaon, Khatav, Man, and Phaltan talukas and Khandala Peta.
	3. Mahableshwar ..	(3) Wai Taluka and Mahableshwar Peta.
(13) South Satara ..	1. Miraj	(1) Miraj, Jath and Tasgaon talukas.
	2. Khanapur ..	(2) Khanapur and Walwa talukas and Shirala Mahal.
(14) Sabarkantha ..	1. Idar	(1) Idar and Khedbrahma talukas and Vijaynagar Mahal.
	2. Modasa ..	(2) Modasa, Bayad and Meghraj talukas and Malpur Mahal.
	3. Himatnagar ..	(3) Himatnagar, Prantij and Bhiloda talukas.
(15) Sholapur ..	1. Sholapur City ..	(1) Limits of the Sholapur Municipal borough.
	2. Sholapur	(2) Sholapur North, Sholapur South, Barsi and Akalkot talukas.
	3. Madha	(3) Mohol, Madha and Karmala talukas.
	4. Pandharpur ..	(4) Pandharpur, Sangola, Malsiras and Mangalwedha talukas.
*[(16) Thana ..	1. Thana Prant ..	(1) Thana and Borivli talukas.
	2. Kalyan Prant ..	(2) Kalyan, Shahapur and Murbad talukas.
	3. Bhivandi Prant ..	(3) Bhivandi, Wada, Bassein and Palghar talukas.
	4. Dahanu ..	(4) Dahanu, Umbergaon, Jawhar talukas and Mokhada Petha.]
(17) Ratnagiri ..	1. Chiplun ..	(1) Chiplun, Guhagar, Khed, Dapoli and Mandangad talukas.
	2. Ratnagiri Town ..	(2) Area within the Municipal limits of the town of Ratnagiri.
	3. Ratnagiri ..	(3) Ratnagiri taluka (excluding the area comprised in Municipal limits of Ratnagiri, Sangmeshwar and Rajapur talukas and Lanja Mahal.
	4. Malvan ..	(4) Deogad, Malvan and Sawantwadi talukas and Vengurla, Kudal and Kankavli Mahals.

* This notification was superseded in so far as it relates to the district of Thana by G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated the 12th June 1951.

Name of the district. 1	Name of the sub-division. 2	Area comprised within the sub-division. 3
(18) Surat	1. Surat City ..	(1) Area comprised within the limits of Surat Borough Municipality.
	2. Surat	(2) Chorasi, Olpad, Kamrej, Mangrol and Palsana talukas.
	3. Navsari ..	(3) Navsari, Mahuwa and Bansda talukas and Gandevi Mahal.
	4. Bulsar	(4) Bulsar, Pardi, Dharampur and Chikhli talukas.
	5. Vyara	(5) Vyara, Songadh, Mandvi and Bardoli talukas and Valod Mahal.
*[(19) Kolhapur ..	1. Northern Division ..	(1) Shahuwadi, Panhala, Hatkanangale, Shirol and Bavada talukas.
	2. Southern	(2) Karvir Taluka and City Gadhinglaj, Kagal, Bhudargad and Radhanagari talukas and Ajra Mahal.]
(20) Mehsana ..	1. Radhanpur ..	(1) Radhanpur, Santalpur, Sami and Harij talukas.
	2. Patan	(2) Patan, Chanasma and Sidhapur talukas.
	3. Mehsana ..	(3) Mehsana, Kheralu and Visnagar talukas.
	4. Kadi	(4) Kalol, Vijapur and Kadi talukas.
†[(21) Baroda ..	1. Baroda	(1) Baroda, Salvi, Padra, Vaghodia and Karjan talukas.
	2. Baroda City ..	(2) Comprising Baroda City.
	3. Dabhoi ..	(3) Dabhoi, Naswadi, Sinor and Sankheda talukas.
	4. Chhota Udepur ..	(4) Chhota Udepur and Jabugam talukas.]
‡[(22) Amreli ..	1. Kodinar ..	(1) Dhari, Khamba and Kodinar talukas.
	2. Amreli ..	(2) Amreli, Damnagar, Ghogo and Okhamandal talukas.]

* This notification was superseded in so far as it relates to the district of Kolhapur by G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 17th November 1950.

† Superseded by G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 7th December 1950.

‡ This notification was superseded in so far as it relates to the district of Amreli by G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 19th June 1950.

G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 19th June 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3688). S. 8

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of its notification in the Home Department, No. 27/6, dated the 25th April 1950, so far as it relates to the district of Amreli, the Government of Bombay is pleased to divide the said district into the sub-divisions specified in column 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto. Each such sub-division shall comprise the area specified against it in column 2 of the said Schedule.

Schedule.

Name of the sub-division.	Area comprised within the sub-division.
	2
Amreli ..	Amreli and Okhamandal Talukas.
Dhari ..	Dhari and Kodinar Talukas and Khambha, Damnagar and Gogho Mahals.

G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 15th March 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 104). S. 8

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Home Department No. 27/6, dated the 25th April 1950, so far as it relates to the district of Banas Kantha, the Government of Bombay is pleased to divide the said district into the sub-divisions specified in column 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto. Each such sub-division shall comprise the area specified against it in column 2 of the said Schedule.

Schedule.

Name of the sub-division.	Area comprised within the sub-division.
1	2
(1) Palanpur	... Palanpur, Deesa and Dhanera Talukas and Wadgam Mahal.
(2) Tharad	... Tharad, Deodar, Wav and Kankrej Talukas.
(3) Abu Road	... Abu Road and Danta Talukas.

G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 16th November 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 504). S. 8

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Home Department No. 27/6, dated the 25th April 1950, in so far as it relates to the district of Belgaum, the Government of Bombay is pleased to divide the said district into four sub-divisions specified in column 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto. Each sub-division shall comprise the area specified against it in column 2 of the said Schedule.

Schedule.

Name of sub-division.	Area comprised within the sub-division.
1	2
(1) Belgaum City Sub-division ...	Limits of the Belgaum Borough Municipality and of Belgaum Cantonment.
(2) Belgaum	Belgaum Taluka (excluding the limits of Belgaum Borough Municipality and Belgaum Cantonment), Khanapur Taluka, Chandgad Taluka.
(3) Chikodi	Chikodi Taluka, Athni Taluka, Hukeri Taluka, Raibag Mahal.
(4) Bail-Hongal	Bail-Hongal Taluka, Parasgad Taluka, Gokak Taluka, Ramdurg Taluka.

S. 8

G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 21st July 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 858).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 27/6, dated the 17th November 1950, the Government of Bombay is pleased to divide the Kolhapur District into the sub-divisions specified in column 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto. Each sub-division shall comprise the area specified against it in column 2 of the said Schedule.

Schedule.

Name of the sub-division.	Area comprised within the sub-division.
1	2
(1) Northern Division	(1) Shahuwadi, Radhanagari, Shirol and Hatkanagale Talukas and Panhala and Bavda Mahals.
(2) Southern Division	(2) Karvir (excluding limits of the Kolhapur Municipality), Kagal, Gadhinglaj and Bhudargad Talukas and Ajra Mahal.
(3) Kolhapur City Division ...	(3) Limits of the Kolhapur Municipality.

S. 8

G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 30th August 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in modification of Government Notification, Home Department, No. 27/6, dated 25th April 1950, in so far as it relates to the District of Sholapur, the Government of Bombay is pleased to divide the said District into four sub-divisions specified in column 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto. Each sub-division shall comprise the area specified against it in column 2 of the said Schedule.

Schedule.

Name of the sub-division.	Area comprised within the sub-division.
1	2
(1) Sholapur City Sub-Division ...	Limits of the Sholapur municipal borough.
(2) Sholapur	Sholapur North, Sholapur South, Barsi and Akalkot talukas.
(3) Madha	Mohol, Madha and Karmala talukas.
(4) Pandharpur	Pandharpur, Sangola, Malsiras and Mangalwedha talukas.

G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 7th October 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 961). S. 8

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 27/6, dated the 12th June 1951, the Government of Bombay is pleased to divide the Thana District into five sub-divisions specified in column 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto. Each sub-division shall comprise the area specified against it in column 2 of the said Schedule.

Schedule.

Name of the sub-division.	Area comprised within the sub-division.
1	2
(1) Thana town	(1) Municipal limits of Thana town.
(2) Thana prant	(2) Thana taluka excluding the municipal limits of Thana town, Borivli taluka, Kalyan taluka excluding Ulhasnagar township and Murbad taluka.
(3) Ulhasnagar township ...	(3) Ulhasnagar township.
(4) Bhiwandi	(4) Bhiwandi, Bassein, Wada and Shahapur talukas.
(5) Dahanu	(5) Dahanu, Palghar, Umbergaon and Jawhar talukas and Mokhada mahal.

S. 8

G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 9th December 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1032).

Amended by Corrigendum, H. D., No. 27/6, dated 19th December 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 27/6, dated the 7th December 1950, the Government of Bombay is pleased to divide the Baroda District into the sub-divisions specified in column 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto. Each such sub-division shall comprise the area specified against it in column 2 of the said Schedule.

Schedule.

Name of the sub-division.	Area comprised within the sub-division.
1	2
(1) Baroda ...	... Baroda, Savli, Padra and Karjan talukas.
(2) Baroda City ...	... Comprising Baroda City.
(3) Dabhoi ...	... Dabhoi, Naswadi, Sinor and Vaghodia talukas.
(4) Chhota Udepur ...	... Chhota Udepur, Jambugam and Sankheda talukas.

S. 8 **G. N., H. D., No. 27/6, dated 11th December 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1039).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 27/6, dated the 25th April 1950, in so far as it relates to the district of Bijapur, the Government of Bombay is pleased to divide the said district into four sub-divisions specified in column 1 of the schedule annexed hereto. Each sub-division shall comprise the area specified against it in column 2 of the said schedule.

Schedule.

Name of the sub-division.	Area comprised within the sub-division.
1	2
(1) Bijapur City ...	... Limits of the Bijapur Borough Municipality.
(2) Bijapur ...	... Bijapur taluka (excluding the limits of the Bijapur Borough Municipality) and Indi, Sindgi and Bagewadi talukas.
(3) Bagalkot ...	... Bagalkot, Muddebihal, Badami and Hungund talukas.
(4) Jamkhandi ...	... Jamkhandi and Mudhol talukas and Bilgi petha.

S. 9 (2) **G. N., J. D., No. 117, para. 1, dated 7th January 1913 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 73).**

Modified by G. N., H. D., No. 5259-II, dated 6th October 1925.

Under the power conferred by section 9 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in modification of all previous orders on the subject, that all cases in the district of Kaira committed for trial on and after the first day of February 1913 to the Court of Sessions shall be tried at Ahmedabad.

* * * * * *

G. N., H. D., No. 2230, dated 4th October 1923 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2318). **S. 9 (2)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 (*2*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in modification of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that pending further orders the Court of Sessions, Khandesh, shall hold its sittings at Jalgaon for the trial of such cases as the Sessions Judge of Khandesh shall make over to the Additional Sessions Judge, Khandesh.

G. N., H. D., No. 350-IV, dated 1st September 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2297). **S. 9**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject and with reference to Government Notification, Home Department, No. 350-III,† dated the 1st September 1925, the Governor in Council is pleased to establish, with effect from the 12th October 1925, a Court of Sessions for the Sessions Division of East Khandesh which shall hold its sittings at Jalgaon.

G. N., H. D., No. 5259-II, dated 6th October 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2600). **S. 9**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in modification of Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 117, dated the 7th January 1913, and with reference to Government Notification, Home Department, No. 5259-I,† dated the 6th October 1925, the Governor in Council is pleased to establish, with effect from the 1st January 1926, a Court of Sessions for the Sessions Division of Kaira which shall hold its sittings at Nadiad.

G. N., H. D., No. 1429/2, dated 12th April 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 904). **S. 9 (2)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of the notifications specified below, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Court of Session, Thana, shall hold its sitting at Alibag each year in the months of February, April, June, August, October and December, commencing on dates to be fixed, from time to time, by the Sessions Judge, Thana.

1. Government Notification, Home Department, No. 6992, dated the 26th February 1925.
2. Government Notification, Home Department, No. 6992, dated the 15th July 1925.

G. N., H. D., No. 1907/2, dated 7th July 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1695). **S. 9 (2)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct—

(1) that the Court of Sessions, Kanara, shall hold its sitting at Sirsi for the purpose of trying cases committed from Sirsi and Siddapur talukas and Mundgod petha, unless the Sessions Judge for sufficient cause, orders the transfer of any case or cases to his own Sadar station ; and

(2) that the trial of any case or cases committed from Haliyal or Yellapur taluka or Supa petha may, if the Sessions Judge so directs, take place at Haliyal.

† Printed *ante* under section 7.

S. 9 (1) **G. N., H. D., No. 5518/5 (II), dated 22nd September 1948 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 4313).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to establish a Court of Session for each of the Sessions Divisions of Banas Kantha and Mahi Kantha as constituted under Government Notification, Home Department, No. 5518/5 (1), dated the 22nd September 1948, and to direct under sub-section (*2*) of the said section that the Court of Session in each of the divisions shall respectively hold its sittings at Palanpur and Himatnagar.

S. 10 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 1913/4, dated 25th July 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2123).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 (*2*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, when he is a Magistrate of the First Class, to be Additional District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, with effect from the 1st August 1939, pending further orders.

S. 10 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 46/2/222, dated 22nd January 1949 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 367).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Administrator, Refugee Camp, Kalyan, to be an Additional District Magistrate in the district of Thana and to invest him with all the powers of a District Magistrate under the said Code and under any other law for the time being in force, and to direct that he shall exercise the powers of such Additional District Magistrate within the limits of the local area comprising the Refugee Camp at Kalyan.

S. 10 (1) **G. N., H. D., No. 1456/6, dated 21st April 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2275).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 2835, dated the 20th April 1899, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint all persons, now or hereafter, permanently or temporarily, holding the office of Collector as defined in the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, in the State of Bombay to be Magistrates of the First Class and District Magistrates of the districts to which they may be posted, for such time as they may hold the aforesaid offices.

S. 10 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 1456/6, dated 21st April 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2275).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint all persons, now or hereafter, permanently or temporarily, holding the office of the Personal Assistant to the Collector, in the State of Bombay, to be Magistrates of the First Class and Additional District Magistrates in the districts to which they may be posted, for such time as they may hold the aforesaid offices. All such Additional Magistrates shall have all of the powers of a District Magistrate under this Code or under any other law for the time being in force.

***G. N., J. D., No. 6656, dated 6th December 1888, para. 2 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1042).** **S. 12**

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad with powers under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to define local areas, and to delegate to him the powers conferred on a State Government under section 13 of that Code.

G. N., H. D., No. 4543/5(III), dated 3rd February 1949 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 628). **S. 12 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Civil Judge (Junior Division), Ahwa, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Dangs.

G. N., H. D., No. 1456/6, dated 21st April 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2275). **Ss. 12 and 39**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12 and 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 2836, dated the 20th April 1899, the Government of Bombay is pleased—

(1) to appoint all persons, now or hereafter, permanently or temporarily, holding the office of Assistant or Deputy Collector as defined in the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, and not invested with higher Magisterial powers, to be Magistrates of the Third Class in the districts to which they may be posted, for such time as they may hold the aforesaid offices, and

(2) to direct that they shall exercise their powers in the taluka or talukas which may be placed under their charge under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, for the purposes of the revenue administration.

G. N., H. D., No. 1456/6, dated 21st April 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2276). **Ss. 12 and 39**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12 and 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 2837, dated the 20th April 1899, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint all persons, now or hereafter, permanently or temporarily, holding the office of Mamlatdar or Mahalkari as defined in the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, or of Aval Karkun, Extra Aval Karkun, Taluka Aval Karkun, Treasury Aval Karkun or Treasury Head Karkun to such Mamlatdar or Mahalkari, and not invested with higher Magisterial powers, to be Magistrates of the Third Class in the areas for which they are appointed as Mamlatdars, Mahalkaris, Extra Aval Karkuns, Tâluka Aval Karkuns, Treasury Aval Karkuns or Treasury Head Karkuns to such Mamlatdars or Mahalkaris for such time as they may hold the aforesaid offices.

G. N., J. D., No. 3405, dated 8th June 1907 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1066). **Ss. 12, 37 and 39**

In supersession of so much of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 1674, dated the 26th March 1906, and of similar previous Government Notifications as relate to the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge of the

* This notification issued under section 12 of Act X of 1882 (corresponding to section 12 of Act V of 1898) is still in force.

Kharaghoda Range, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12, 37 and 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge of the Kharaghoda Range for the time being to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ahmedabad District with the additional powers mentioned in sections 143, 144 and 190 (*1*) of the said Code, and to direct that he shall exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Kharaghoda Salt Works and the new village of Kharaghoda in the said district (including all the lands there for the time being in the use of the Salt Department), subject to any order for the withdrawal of the powers hereby conferred that may be issued in the case of any such officer under section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Ss. 12, 37 and 39

G. N., J. D., No. 3406, dated 8th June 1907 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1067).

In supersession of so much of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 1674, dated the 26th March 1906, and of similar previous Government Notifications as relate to the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge of the Goa Frontier Range, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12, 37 and 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge of the Goa Frontier Range for the time being to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Kanara District with the additional powers mentioned in sections 143, 144 and 190 (*1*) of the said Code, and to direct that he shall exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the village of Kalambuli in the said district, subject to any order for the withdrawal of the powers hereby conferred that may be issued in the case of any such officer under section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Ss. 12 & 39

G. N., J. D., No. 6367, dated 28th November 1906 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1751).

So much of Government Notification No. 2127, dated the 28th March 1894, as appoints the Commanding Officer for the time being of the Deolali Cantonment to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of that Cantonment, is hereby cancelled.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12 and 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Station Staff Officer of Deolali for the time being a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of that Cantonment.

Ss. 12 & 39

G. N., J. D., No. 513, dated 25th January 1909 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 192).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12 and 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh Division, for the time being, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of West Khandesh.

G. N., H. D., No. 8918/3, dated 11th October 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1011). S. 13 (3)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898) and in supersession of Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 1405, dated the 23rd February 1900, the Government of Bombay is pleased to delegate to all District Magistrates the powers conferred on the State Government by sub-section (*1*) of section 13 of the said Code.

***G. N., J. D., No. 3801, dated 6th June 1883 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 396).** S. 14

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 1764/2, dated 12th April 1928.

In supersession of the Notification of 21st May 1873, No. 2848, published at page 439 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1873, Part I, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to confer upon all District Superintendents and Assistant District Superintendents of Police, in their respective districts and sub-divisions the following powers in regard to cases generally, so far as may be necessary :—

(*a*) for preserving the peace, preventing crime and detecting, apprehending and detaining offenders in order to their being brought before a Magistrate, and

(*b*) for the performance by any such District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police of any other duties imposed upon him by any law for the time being in force (namely) :—

1. Power to endorse a warrant for execution outside the jurisdiction of the Court issuing it (section 83).
2. Power to direct removal of, or take bail from, a person arrested under any such warrant (sections 85 and 86).
3. Power to issue search-warrants (sections 96 and 98).
4. Power to authorise things found in search beyond jurisdiction to be taken to the Court issuing the search-warrant (section 99).
5. Power to issue order in urgent cases of nuisance and apprehended danger (section 144).

G. N., J. D., No. 5766, dated 2nd November 1903 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1394). S. 14

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 201, dated 16th January 1905.

In continuance of Government Notification No. 721, dated the 6th February 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue for the time being in charge of the Goa Frontier Range to be a Special Magistrate and to invest him, within the limits of the village of Kalambuli, with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class, the exercise of the said powers being limited to the disposal of such cases under the following chapters of the Indian Penal Code as are cognizable by a Second Class Magistrate :—

Chapter VIII.—Offences against the public tranquillity ;

Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants ;

Chapter XIV.—Offences affecting the public health, decency and morals ;

* This notification issued under section 14 of Act X of 1882 (corresponding to section 14 of Act V of 1898), is still in force.

and with the following additional powers specified in the fourth Schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 :—

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (section 143).

Power to make orders under section 144.

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint [section 190 (*1*) (*a*)].

Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports [section 190 (*1*) (*b*)].

Power to take cognizance of offences without complaint [section 190 (*1*) (*c*)].

Ss. 14 & 39 ***G. N., J. D., No. 1347, dated 7th March 1888 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 226).**

Under the provisions of sections 14 and 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue for the time being in charge of the Kharaghoda Range with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate within the limits of the Kharaghoda Salt-works, and of the new village of Kharaghoda including all lands appropriated for the use of the Salt Department at that place, the exercise of the said powers being limited to the disposal of such cases under the following chapters of the Indian Penal Code as are cognizable by a Second Class Magistrate :—

Chapter VIII.—Offences against public tranquillity.

Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

Chapter XIII.—Offences relating to weights and measures.

Chapter XIV.—Offences relating to public health, decency and morals.

Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the human body, which fall under the sub-divisions of hurt, wrongful restraint and criminal force and assault.

Chapter XVII.—Offences against property which fall under the sub-divisions of theft, criminal misappropriation of property, receiving stolen property, cheating, mischief and criminal trespass.

Chapter XXII.—Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ;

and with the following additional powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 :—

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (section 143).

Power to make orders under section 144.

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint (section 191).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports (section 191).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon information (section 191).

* This notification issued under sections 14 and 39 of Act X of 1882 (corresponding to sections 14 and 39 of Act V of 1898), is still in force.

G. N., H. D., No. 7838/2, dated 16th January 1935 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 155). S. 15

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that—

(1) the First Class City Magistrate at Bandra and a Lady Honorary Magistrate shall sit together as a Bench at Bandra, and

(2) the First Class Resident Magistrate at Kurla and a Lady Honorary Magistrate shall sit together as a Bench at Kurla

and shall have powers of Magistrate of the First Class for the trial of cases under the Bombay Children Act, 1924, arising within the limits specified against each in the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

Limits of Jurisdiction.

1. *For the Bench at Bandra.*—The limits of the Police Stations of Bandra, Ville Parle, Andheri and Borivli and the Railway limits of the B. B. & C. I. Railway comprised in the South Salsette Taluka.

2. *For the Bench at Kurla.*—The limits of the Police Stations of Kurla and Ghatkopar and the Railway limits of the G. I. P. Railway comprised in the South Salsette Taluka.

G. N., J. D., No. 1651, dated 28th March 1908 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 468). S. 18

The Governor in Council is pleased, under section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to establish, with effect from the 1st April 1908, a Fourth Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates at the Esplanade, Fort, with co-ordinate jurisdiction over the whole of the area comprised within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay.

G. N., H. D., No. 8120-II, dated 25th August 1926 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1978). S. 21 (1)

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8120, dated 2nd May 1927.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8120, dated 14th Sept. 1938.

The following revised rules to regulate the conduct and distribution of business and the practice in the Courts of the Magistrates of the Town and Island of Bombay, which have been made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, are hereby published in supersession of the rules published in Government Notification No. 8343, dated the 5th December 1899, as amended by Government Notification No. 1026, dated the 2nd February 1920 :—

Rule 1.—The Presidency Magistrates (except the Honorary Presidency Magistrates) shall ordinarily sit in Courts for the disposal of business from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The Honorary Presidency Magistrates shall ordinarily sit in Courts for the disposal of business from 8-45 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.

The Presidency Magistrates shall undertake only such business as is made over to them by the general or special order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate :

Provided that the Chief Presidency Magistrate shall not, without the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, make over to any Presidency Magistrate who is also the Registrar of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts any business which necessitates he exercise of powers under section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Rule 2.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate will ordinarily sit at the Esplanade Police Court and the Presidency Magistrates other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate will ordinarily sit at such Courts as the Chief Presidency Magistrate may direct. In cases of emergency, any Presidency Magistrate may hold his Court at such place and hour as he may consider best suited to the requirements of the public service.

Rule 3.—In the event of any pressure of work occurring in any Court or during the casual or other absence of any Magistrate, the Chief Presidency Mag strate shall arrange for the distribution of business among the Magistrates.

Rule 4.—All applications for process, copies, certificates or otherwise shall ordinarily be made to the Magistrates on their first taking their seats on the Bench in the morning. Applications which are shown to involve urgency may be made at any time during the sitting of the Court. The Magistrates will not undertake to entertain any application of any sort at their private residences.

Rule 5.—Complaints and applications should, as a general rule, be made in writing with the proper stamp affixed. In each complaint the names of the complainants and of the accused parties and also of the witnesses, and the section of the Law alleged to have been infringed should be legibly written, with such particulars of the facts as may be necessary to support the complaint.

Rule 6.—All applications must be presented in person or by Pleader. The Magis rates will not undertake to reply to written communications.

Rule 7.—The following fees shall be levied :—

(*a*) Copying fees at 5 annas per folio of 90 words or fraction thereof. Prisoners will be charged 2 annas per folio for copies of proceedings, but will be furnished with a copy of the Judgment in cases other than summons cases, free of charge.

(*b*) Inspection fees rupee one on each application per day.

(*c*) Translation fees rupee one per folio or any part thereof.

(*d*) Parties not supplying their own paper for copies will be charged half anna per sheet of foolscap supplied.

Rule 8.—Subject to the control of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrates at each Court will divide the work between themselves, and any difference of opinion will be decided by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. As a general rule, Police cases in which accused persons are in custody should be disposed of before others.

Rule 9.—The Magistrates shall submit such forms, records, reports and returns as may be called for by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Rule 10.—The Office hours shall be from 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. The Courts and Office shall be closed on Gazetted Government Holidays; but the Chief Presidency Magistrate will arrange for the despatch of urgent business.

Rule 11.—If in any case there exist special circumstances which in the opinion of any party concerned or interested in such case require a departure from the ordinary procedure prescribed by these rules such party may bring such special circumstances to the notice of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who shall thereupon make such order in the matter as he shall think fit.

Note.—An authorised petition-writer is attached to each Court for the purpose of writing at a moderate charge applications and petitions for persons requiring his services.

G. N., H. D., No. 6592/2, dated 5th June 1930 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1484). **S. 21 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of the rules published under Government Notification in the Judicial Department No. 2536, dated the 19th May 1904, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council has made the following rules for the guidance of Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates for the area comprised within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay :—

(1) The Honorary Presidency Magistrates shall undertake only such business as is made over to them under the general or special order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

(2) Courts of Honorary Presidency Magistrates shall be constituted in such place or places within the Town and Island of Bombay as may, from time to time, be appointed for this purpose by the Chief Presidency Magistrate with the sanction of Government ; the services of individual Honorary Presidency Magistrates shall from time to time be assigned by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the Bench of one or more of such Courts.

(3) Not less than ten days before the end of each month, the Honorary Presidency Magistrates whose services have been assigned to any such Court shall arrange the order in which and the days on which the sections of each Bench shall sit during the following month. The arrangement so made shall forthwith be submitted to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for his approval ; and shall hold good for that month unless the Chief Presidency Magistrate communicates his disapproval before the beginning of the month. If the Honorary Presidency Magistrates whose services have been assigned to any such Court either fail to make such arrangement, or make one which is disapproved by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Chief Presidency Magistrate shall himself make an arrangement as aforesaid. Such arrangement shall be communicated by him to the Honorary Presidency Magistrates concerned and shall hold good for the month for which it is made.

(4) Except on Sundays and close Holidays, one section of each Bench shall hold a sitting every day from the hour of 8-45 a.m. until such time as an adjournment may be voted.

(5) The Chief Presidency Magistrate, or any salaried Presidency Magistrate, may, if he so desires, sit in any Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Court, as a member of the Bench.

(6) In order to form a quorum, there shall be present at least two Magistrates from the beginning to the end of a trial or inquiry as members of the Bench :

Provided that if a salaried Presidency Magistrate or an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, empowered to sit singly be present throughout a trial or inquiry, the case may be proceeded with to its conclusion, notwithstanding that there is no quorum present throughout the proceedings.

(7) The Chief Presidency Magistrate shall, if present, officiate as Chairman of the Bench. In his absence, the senior salaried Presidency Magistrate (if any is present) shall officiate as Chairman of the Bench. In the absence of the Chief Presidency Magistrate or any salaried Presidency Magistrate, the Bench shall elect a Chairman from among the Honorary Presidency Magistrates present.

(8) The Chairman shall conduct the proceedings of the Court, but every member of the Bench shall have a voice in the determination of all points arising in any case before the Bench and in the finding and sentence. When opinions are divided, the decision of the majority shall prevail ; and when the Bench is equally divided, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(9) The Chairman of a Bench shall ordinarily record the evidence (when necessary) and the judgment and sentence of the Court ; but such duty may, with the Chairman's consent, be performed by any one of his colleagues, or at his dictation, by the Judicial Clerk of the Court. When the duty is performed by the Judicial Clerk of the Court, each record of judgment or sentence shall be signed by the Chairman of the Bench.

(10) If the members of the Bench differ in opinion, any dissentient member may write a separate judgment which shall form part of the record.

(11) Notwithstanding any arrangement made under rule 3, any quorum that may have heard part of a case which stands adjourned at the rising of the Court, shall proceed with such case till the conclusion of the trial or inquiry, as the case may be, at sittings held either from day to day, or if the case stands adjourned for more than one day, then on the days to which it stands adjourned. In such case, the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the senior salaried Presidency Magistrate may, so long as he deems it necessary, set aside or vary any arrangement made under rule 3.

(12) Where the hearing of any case has been commenced by a Bench, no Magistrate, who was not present on the Bench from the commencement of the proceedings shall take any part therein.

S. 21 (2) **G. N., J. D., No. 1548, dated 3rd March 1899 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 330).**

Under sub-section (*2*) of section 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that all Presidency Magistrates appointed for the Presidency Town of Bombay under section 18 of the Code, other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate, shall be subordinate to such Chief Magistrate, and that their subordination shall be deemed to be of the same kind and extent as the subordination of Magistrates and Benches to the District Magistrate under sub-section (*1*) of section 17 of the Code.

G. N., H. D., No. 1011/2, dated 18th January 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 226). S. 37

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to invest all Sub-Divisional Magistrates in the Presidency of Bombay with the power to call for records of inferior courts under section 435 of the said Code.

G. N., H. D., No. 1612/2, dated 15th March 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 692). S. 37

The Governor in Council is pleased under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), to invest the Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh, and Magistrate of the Second Class in the West Khandesh District with the following additional powers, being some of the powers specified in the Fourth Schedule to the said Code :—

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint [section 190 (*1*) (*a*)].

Power to take cognizance of offences upon Police reports [section 190 (*1*) (*b*) as amended by Act XVIII of 1923].

G. N., H. D., No. 5996/2, dated 20th January 1930 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 206). S. 134 (2

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 134 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 6067, dated the 14th October 1887, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that publication of the order referred to in the said sub-section shall be effected by beat of drum in the locality in which such order is to have effect or in the locality in which the person against whom the order is made ordinarily resides or by publishing it in such local newspapers, English or Vernacular, as the Magistrate issuing the order may deem fit, or by any one or more of these means.

2. The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that the Magistrate shall thereafter also cause the order to be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

Note.—Publication by any one of the means mentioned in paragraph 1 above shall be deemed to be sufficient for the purpose of sub-section (*2*) of section 134 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

***G. N., J. D., No. 3972, dated 9th June 1885 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 772).** S. 144

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following order issued by the Magistrate of Satara shall remain in force until further orders :—

In view of the danger to human life or safety which is likely to be caused by elephants or camels using the Ghat roads leading to Mahableshwar and making horses or bullocks unmanageable through terror at dangerous places on those roads, the District Magistrate, Satara, under the provisions of section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, hereby prohibits persons visiting or frequenting Mahableshwar from bringing elephants or camels beyond the places below mentioned on each of the roads specified :—

Satara road	Medha.
Poona road	Wai.

* This notification issued under section 144 of Act X of 1882 (corresponding to section 144 of Act V of 1898) is still in force.

S. 144 ***G. N., J. D., No. 84, dated 7th January 1886 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 48).**

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following order issued by the District Magistrate of Kolaba shall remain in force until further orders :—

In view of the danger to human life and safety which is likely to be caused by elephants or camels using the ghat roads leading to Mahableshwar, the District Magistrate, Kolaba, under the provisions of section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, hereby prohibits persons visiting or frequenting Mahableshwar from bringing elephants or camels, beyond the place below mentioned on the Nagothana-Mahableshwar road :— *Poladpur.*

S. 144 ***G. N., J. D., No. 4513, dated 4th August 1886 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 676).**

Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council necessary for the protection of the health of the inhabitants of the Town of Viramgam, Taluka Viramgam in the Ahmedabad District, that permanence should be given to the orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, issued by A. F. Maconochie, Esquire, Magistrate, First Class, Ahmedabad, directing Motan Bibi Saheb and Pir Saheb Bawamia to abstain from burying corpses or permitting corpses to be burried, in ground within the said town, it is hereby notified that the said orders are to continue permanently in force.

S. 144 ***G. N., J. D., No. 1309, dated 5th March 1888 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 226).**

The following order is made permanent :—

" Order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code.

Whereas I have received information that the Vicar of St. Peter's Church at Bandora and His parishioners are in the habit of burying or permitting to be buried dead bodies within and under the said Church, and that such burials are injurious to the public health, I do hereby order, under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Vicar of St. Peter's Church and the Christian inhabitants of Bandora to abstain for the future from burying or permitting to be buried any more dead bodies within and under the said Church of St. Peter's at Bandora.

Seal.

Given under my signature and Seal of the Court, this 3rd day of February 1888.

(Signed) R. M. Kennedy,
Magistrate, First Class, specially empowered. "

S. 144 ***G. N., J. D., No. 1410, dated 18th April 1894 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 343).**

Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council necessary for the protection of the health of the inhabitants of the Cantonment of Poona in the Poona District that permanence should be given to

* This notification issued under section 144 of Act X of 1882 (corresponding to section 144 of Act V of 1898) is still in force.

an order made under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, by H. W. J. Bagnell, Esquire, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Poona, on 29th January 1894 directing that the Chaplain of Ghorpadi for the time being shall abstain from using the Ghorpadi cemetery in the District of Poona as a burial ground or allowing any other clergyman or person from so using it, it is hereby notified under the said section that the said order shall remain permanently in force.

***G. N., J. D., No. 2700, dated 18th May 1897 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 831).** S. 144

Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council necessary for the protection of the health of the inhabitants of Dharwar that permanence should be given to an order made by R. E. Kanga, Esquire, First Class Magistrate, Dharwar, under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, directing that the Chaplain of Dharwar for the time being should abstain from using the cemetery situated on the high road leading from the Fort into the town of Dharwar as a burial ground, or from allowing any other clergyman to use the same for the purpose of burial, it is hereby notified under the said section that the said order shall remain permanently in force.

†G. N., J. D., dated 1st June 1869 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 700). S. 174

Under the provisions of section 161, clause 3, of "the Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1869," the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Staff Surgeon of the Poona Cantonment to examine corpses when sent to him by the Police.

‡G. N., J. D., dated 11th April 1874 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 338). S. 174

Under the provisions of section 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), the Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hospital Assistants in charge of the Dispensaries at Supa, Haliyal, Yellapur, Mundgod and Honavar, Medical Officers to conduct *post-mortem* examinations.

G. N., J. D., No. 3596, dated 26th June 1909 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1135). S. 174

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased specially to empower all Sub-Inspectors of Police to perform the duties referred to in sub-sections (*1*) to (*3*) inclusive of the said section.

G. N., J. D., No. 6994, dated 29th November 1911 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2178). S. 174

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the head constable in charge of the police post at Matheran with power to perform the duties of an officer in charge of a police station under sub-sections (*1*) to (*3*) of section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, within the local limits of the hill station of Matheran.

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* This notification issued under section 144 of Act X of 1882 (corresponding to section 144 of Act V of 1898) is still in force.

† This notification issued under section 161 (*3*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1869 (corresponding to section 174 of Act V of 1898) is still in force.

‡ This notification issued under section 133 of Act X of 1872 (corresponding to section 174 of Act V of 1898) is still force.

S. 174 (1) **G. N., H. D., No. 6066/4, dated 11th January 1943 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 12).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rule, namely :—

No investigation shall be made by a police officer in the case of death caused by enemy action, unless the State Government so directs.

S. 206 **G. N., J. D., No. 7225, dated 10th November 1916 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2476).**

All persons now or hereafter, permanently or temporarily, holding the office of the Mamlatdar of the Taloda Taluka in the District of West Khandesh are hereby invested with power to commit for trial (section 206) in the case of offences committed in the villages belonging to the Mehwassi Chiefs specified in Part II of the First Schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), for such time as they may hold the aforesaid office and subject to any order for the withdrawal of the powers hereby conferred which may be made in the case of any such officers.

S. 218 ***G. N., J. D., No. 1321, dated 23rd February 1883, para. 1 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 182).**

Under the provisions of section 218 of Act X of 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor to be the person to whom orders notifying commitments to the Court of Sessions shall be issued, and the Public Prosecutor of Bombay as the person to whom orders notifying commitments to the High Court shall be issued, by Committing Magistrates.

Ss. 269 (1), (2) & 274 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 9844/5 (II), dated 29th March 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1833).**
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9844/5, dated 18th August 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 269 and sub-section (*2*) of section 274 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that (*a*) the trial of offences specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed, and of attempts to commit or of abetment of, any of the said offences before the Court of Sessions specified against them in column 1 of the said Schedule shall be by jury ; and (*b*) in trials by jury before the said courts of sessions of any of the said offences, the jury shall consist of five persons.

Schedule.

Court of Sessions. 1	Offences. 2
(1) Court of Sessions of Belgaum District.	All offences except (1) offences punishable under sections 302, 303, 304, 304A, 305, 306, 307, 308, 311, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477A, 484, 485, 487, 488, 489A, 489B, 489C and 489D of the Indian Penal Code, (2) offences punishable under sections 5 and 7A of the Penalties (Enhancement) Ordinance, 1942, and (3) abetments of, and attempts to commit the offences excepted in (1) and (2).

* This notification issued under section 218 of Act X of 1882 (corresponding to section 218 of Act V of 1898), is still in force.

Court of Sessions. 1	Offences. 2
(2) Court of Sessions of Baroda District.	Offences punishable with sentence of imprisonment for less than ten years or fine.
(3) Court of Sessions of Mehsana, Amreli and Banas-Kantha Districts.	Offences committed in the Districts of Mehsana and Amreli and punishable with sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years or fine.

G. N., H. D., No. 9844/5 (I), dated 29th March 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1832). Ss. 269 (1) (2) & 274 (2)

Amended by G. N., H: D., No. 9844/5, dated 7th July 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 269 and sub-section (*2*) of section 274 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Home Department No. 7630/4, dated the 22nd October 1945, the Government of Bombay is pleased—

(1) to direct that—

(*a*) the trial of offences specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed, and of attempts to commit or of abetment of any of the said offences before the Courts of Sessions specified against them in column 1 of the said Schedule shall be by jury ; and

(*b*) in trials by jury before each of the said Courts of Sessions of any of the said offences, other than those punishable with death, the jury shall consist of five persons ; and

(2) to declare that in the case of the districts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Thana, Kolaba and Poona, the trial of offences punishable with death, shall, if the Judge, on application made to him or of his own motion so directs, be by jurors summoned from a special jury list.

Schedule.

Court of Sessions. 1	Offences. 2
(1) Court of Sessions of Poona District.	Offences punishable with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for ten years under Chapters XI, XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, and offences in respect of which the offender is liable to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code.
(2) Courts of Sessions of Ahmedabad and Sabarkantha Districts.	Offences committed in the district of Ahmedabad and punishable with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for ten years and offences committed in the said district in respect of which the offender is liable to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code.

Court of Sessions. 1	Offences. 2
(3) Courts of Sessions of Surat, Thana and Kolaba Districts.	Offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for ten years and offences in respect of which the offender is liable to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code.

S. 274 (2)

G. N., J. D., No. 4316, dated 9th July 1917 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1639).

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 5106, dated 4th March 1924.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 274 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, V of 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Jury for the purpose of the trial of European British subjects in the Court of Sessions or the District Magistrate's Courts in the Dharwar District shall consist of five persons :

Provided that, where any accused person is charged with an offence punishable with death, the Jury shall consist of not less than seven persons and, if practicable, of nine persons.

Ss. 274 & 460

***G. N., J. D., dated 12th February 1873, Para. 1 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 129).**

Under the provisions of sections 234 and 236 of Act X of 1872, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix five as the number for the Jury in trials before the Courts of Session under the Presidency, in which a European, not being a European British subject or an American is the accused person or one of accused persons.

S. 319

G. N., J. D., No. 8231, dated 12th December 1898 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1160).

In exercise of the power conferred by section 319 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to exclude the *talukas* of Murbad and Vada and the Mukhada *Petha* of the Shahpur *Taluka* from the area in the Thana District, the residents of which are liable to serve as Jurors or Assessors in the Sessions Court of Thana.

S. 319

G. N., H. D., No. 4271/3-A, dated 22nd February 1934 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 470).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 319 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to divide the district of Broach and Panch Mahals into two areas for the purpose of that section, one consisting of Godhra, Kalol and Dohad talukas and Halol and Jhalod Pethas to be called the Panch Mahals Division and the other consisting of Broach, Ankleshwar, Jambusar and Vagra Talukas to be called the Broach Division.

S. 319

G. N., H. D., No. 6006, dated 26th September 1934 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2262).

In exercise of the power conferred by section 319 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to exclude the Talukas of Mahim and Dahanu and the Umbergaon Petha from the area in the Thana District, the residents of which are liable to serve as Jurors and Assessors in the Sessions Court of Thana.

* This notification issued under sections 234 and 236 of Act X of 1872 (corresponding to sections 460 and 274 of Act V of 1898) is still in force.

G. N., H. D., No. 1279/6-B, dated 19th August 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 5059). S. 319

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 319 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exclude the talukas of Vijapur, Chanasma, Kheralu, Kadi, Radhanpur, Santalpur, Harij and Sami Mahal, from the area in the Mehsana District the residents of which are liable to serve as Jurors and Assessors in the Sessions Court of Mehsana.

G. N., H. D., No. 9505/2, dated 9th June 1932 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1472). S. 386 (2)

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9505/2, dated 12th July 1933.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9505/2-II, dated 10th October 1934.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8874/3/6, dated 3rd January 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 386 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the manner in which warrants for the levy of fines issued under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of the said section, are to be executed and for the summary determination of any claims made by any person other than the offender in respect of any property attached in execution of such warrants :—

RULES.

1. A warrant for the levy of a fine issued under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 386 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (hereinafter referred to as the Code), shall be directed to a Police Officer and shall be in Form No. XXXVII of Schedule V to the Code.

2. The authority issuing the warrant shall specify a time for the sale of the attached property and for the return of the warrant. The time specified for the sale shall not be less than two months from the date of the issue of the warrant.

3. (1) The attachment of moveable property belonging to the offender shall be made by seizure :

Provided that, where, in addition to or in lieu of seizure, the Police officer considers that either or both of the methods referred to in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 88 of the Code, should be adopted, he shall obtain an order to that effect from the Court issuing the warrant.

(2) When the method referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 88 of the Code is adopted and a receiver is appointed, the Court may confer on the Receiver all or any of the powers which may be conferred on a Receiver appointed by a Civil Court under Order XL, Civil Procedure Code, and his duties, and liabilities shall be the same as the duties and liabilities of a Receiver so appointed.

3A. Where the property to be attached consists of the share or interest of the offender in moveable property belonging to him and another as co-owners, the attachment shall be made after obtaining an order to that effect from the Court issuing the warrant, by a notice to the offender prohibiting him from transferring the share or interest or charging it in any way.

4. Before making the attachment, the Police officer shall deliver or tender a copy of the warrant to the offender or in his absence to any adult member of his family. If the offender is in jail, a copy of the warrant shall also be sent to the offender through the Jailor. If a copy cannot be so delivered or tendered, the Police officer shall affix a copy of the warrant at some conspicuous place where the property to be attached is found ; and if the property is situated in a village, the fact of attachment should be proclaimed by beat of drum. After making the attachment the Police officer shall, in like manner, deliver, tender or affix, as the case may be, an inventory of the property attached.

5. If no claim is preferred to any property attached, within one month from the date of the attachment, by any person other than the offender, the Police officer executing the warrant shall have power to sell, within the time mentioned in the warrant and without previous reference to the Court issuing the warrant, the property or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the amount to be levied :

Provided that, if the property attached consists of livestock or is subject to speedy and natural decay, or if in the interest of the owner the Court issuing the warrant orders its immediate sale, the Police officer may sell it at once, but the proceeds of the sale shall not be appropriated towards the fine until the expiration of one month from the date of the attachment, and until any claim preferred under rule 6 has been disposed of :

Provided further that where any property is attached under rule 3A it shall not be sold without obtaining an order to that effect from the Court issuing the warrant ; and where two or more persons, of whom one is a co-owner, respectively offer the same sum for such property it shall be deemed to be the bid of the co-owner.

6. If any claim is preferred to any property attached under rule 3 within one month from the date of such attachment, by any person other than the offender, on the ground that the claimant has an interest in such property and that such interest is not liable to attachment, the claim shall be enquired into and disposed of as provided in rules 7 to 10 ; and the Police officer to whom the warrant is directed shall be directed to stay the sale of the property attached until further orders :

Provided that any claim preferred within the period allowed by this rule may, in the event of the death of the claimant, be continued by his legal representative.

7. Claims may be preferred under rule 6 in the Court by which the warrant is issued or if the claim relates to property attached under a warrant endorsed by a District Magistrate or the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 387 of the Code, in the Court of such Magistrate.

8. (1) Every claim shall be enquired into and disposed of by the Court in which it is preferred :

Provided that, if it is preferred in the Court of a Sessions or Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge or a District Magistrate or the Chief Presidency Magistrate such Judge or Magistrate may transfer it for enquiry and disposal to any Magistrate of the first or second class or to any Presidency Magistrate, as the case may be, subordinate to him.

(2) Before any claim is enquired into under sub-rule (1), the Court may, in its discretion, require the claimant to deposit in Court a sum of money not exceeding ten per cent. of the value of the property attached or Rs. 10 whichever may be greater.

If the claimant fails to deposit the sum so required, the Court shall reject the claim.

If the claim is found by the Court to be vexatious or frivolous, the Court shall order the deposit to be forfeited to the State Government.

If the deposit is not so forfeited it shall be returned to the claimant as soon as may be practicable after the Court has recorded its decision under rule 10.

9. Notice of any claim preferred under rule 6 or of any objection thereto shall be served on the offender or in his absence, on any adult member of his family. If acceptance of such notice be refused notice may be dispensed with or may be affixed to the residence of the offender or member of his family.

10. The enquiry shall be summary. An adult member of the offender's family or such other person as the Court in its discretion may permit may adduce evidence on behalf of the offender relevant to the claim or objection which may have been preferred. The Court shall record its decision on the claim with the reasons therefor. The decision shall forthwith be communicated to the Police officer executing the warrant who shall dispose of the property in accordance with such decision.

11. Any person whose claim has been disallowed in whole or in part by a decision under rule 10 may, within a period of one year from the date of such decision, institute a suit to establish any right which he claims in respect of the property in dispute, but subject to the result of such suit, if any, the decision shall be conclusive.

11A. Where any property, attached under rule 3A, is sold the Court issuing the warrant may make an order vesting such property in the purchaser; and such property shall vest accordingly.

12. The Police officer executing the warrant shall, as soon as possible after the sale, produce the sale-proceeds before the Court issuing the warrant or if the property was sold under a warrant endorsed by a District Magistrate or the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 387 of the Code, in the Court of such Magistrate.

13. Subject to the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 386 of the Code and subject also to section 70 of the Indian Penal Code, if, at any time subsequent to the return of the warrant, the fine, or any part thereof, remains unpaid, and the Court has reasonable ground for believing that the offender has any moveable property, it may issue a fresh warrant for the attachment and sale of such property in accordance with the Code and these rules.

14. The Police officer empowered under these rules shall not be inferior in rank to a Sub-Inspector of Police or Head Constable, when the estimated value of the property to be attached exceeds Rs. 100.

Uran Municipality.
Surat Municipality.
Bandra Municipality.
Parle-Andheri Municipality.
Ghatkopar Kirol Municipalit .
Kurla Municipality.
Kalyan Municipality.
Panvel Municipality.
Broach Municipality.
Bulsar Municipality.
Malegaon Municipality.
Dhulia Municipality.
Thana Municipality.
Dohad Municipality.
Baramati Municipality.
Nadiad Municipality.
Amalner Municipality.
Yeola Municipality.
Bhiwandi Municipality.
Kapadwanj Municipality.
Bhusawal Municipality.
Pandharpur Municipality.
Chiplun Municipality.
Sangli Municipality.
Viramgaum Municipality.
Bagalkot Municipality.
Miraj Municipality.
Nandurbar Municipality.
Kolhapur Municipality.
Ichalkaranji Municipality.
Anand Municipality.
Kopargaon Municipality.
Nipani Municipality.
Alibag Municipality.
Baroda Municipality.
Juhu Municipality.
Pachore Municipality.
Gokak Municipality.
Navsari Municipality.
Cambay Municipality.
Malvan Municipality.
Shahapur Municipality.
Patan Municipality.
Amreli Municipality.

S. 495 (1) **G. N., R. D., No. 6601/28, dated 13th December 1932 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2859).**

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 6601/28, dated 24th March 1936.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 495 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to empower Excise Officers not lower in a rank than that of a Sub-Inspector to conduct prosecution under the Acts specified below, namely :—

(1) the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (Bom. V of 1878);

(2) the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878) ;

(3) the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930) ;

(4) The Tobacco Duty (Town of Bombay) Act, 1857 (Act IV of 1857) ; and

(5) The Bombay (District) Tobacco Act, 1933 (Bom. II of 1933).

S. 541 ***G. N., J. D., dated 30th January 1873 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 99).**

Under the provisions of section 88 of Act X of 1872, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the City Jail at Poona and the Jail at Yeravda near Poona, as places for the confinement of European British subjects.

* This notification issued under section 88 of Act X of 1872 (corresponding to section 541 (*1*) of Act V of 1898) is still in force.

***G. N., J. D., dated 23rd March 1874 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 297).** **S. 541 (1)**

Under the provisions of section 88 of Act X of 1872, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint *the District Jails at Ahmedabad, Surat and Satara as places for the confinement of European British subjects sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month;* and the District Jail at Karwar as a place for the confinement of persons of this class sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding three months.

G. N., H. D., No. 375/2-C, dated 29th January 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 226). **S. 541 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 541 (*1*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Bombay Presidency Women's Council Rescue Home, as the place of confinement for girls under 14 years of age at the time of conviction sentenced to imprisonment in the City of Bombay.

G. N., H. D., No. 711/2-II, dated 9th September 1929 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2223). **S. 541 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 541 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that girls below 16 years of age liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under the said Code shall be detained in any of the following places, namely :—

(1) * * * *
(2) * * * *
(3) * * * *
(4) The Hindu Anath Ashram at Nadiad.
(5) The Home for Homeless Women and Children, Nasik.
(6) The Dost Muhammad Orphanage, Poona (for Muhammadans).
(7) The Bijapur Orphanage, Bijapur.
(8) The Settlement Home, Hubli, Dharwar District.

G. N., J. D., No. 7051, dated 6th October 1913. **S. 544**

Amended by G. N., J. D., No. 2475, dated 16th April 1918.
Amended by G. N., J. D., No. 10004, dated 22nd November 1919.
Amended by G. N., J. D., No. 6834, dated 22nd July 1920.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 4964, dated 19th May 1921.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 154, dated 12th January 1922.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 1747-C, dated 10th July 1922.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9358, dated 2nd February 1926.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 3831/2, dated 31st October 1928.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9108/2, dated 27th July 1931.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9913/2, dated 20th March 1933.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 3011/3, dated 21st December 1933.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9913/2, dated 24th April 1934.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9913/2, dated 4th July 1934.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 4228/3, dated 2nd August 1934.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 4228/3, dated 28th September 1936.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9913/2, dated 3rd August 1938.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9913/2, dated 21st October 1938.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8874/3(6), dated 3rd January 1939.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 1998/5, dated 13th October 1947.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 2388/5, dated 29th May 1947.

* This notification issued under section 88 of Act X of 1872 (corresponding to section 541 (*1*) of Act V of 1898) is still in force.

Government. This arrangement may be extended by the Government of Bombay to any other Part B States which may agree to adopt it.

8. [*Deleted.*]

9. (1) Officials of the Madras and Bengal Governments other than technical and expert witnesses and other than officers of Commercial Departments appearing as witnesses before the Criminal Courts in the State of Bombay, and officials of the Bombay Government other than technical and expert witnesses and other than officers of the Commercial Departments appearing as witnesses before the Criminal Courts in the States of Madras and Bengal, to give evidence in respect of facts which come to their knowledge in the discharge of their official duties *in cases in which the Government concerned is a party* shall be paid travelling allowance by their respective Governments at the rates sanctioned by such Governments for the class of officials to which they belong on production of certificates of attendance issued by the Courts before which they appear as witnesses.

(2) *In cases in which the Government concerned is not a party* such officer shall be paid travelling allowance by the summoning Court according to its rules and the charges will be borne by the Government of the summoning Court.

10. [*Deleted.*]

11. (1) Officials of the Government of Orissa other than technical and expert witnesses and other than officers of Commercial Departments appearing as witnesses before the Criminal Courts in the State of Bombay to give evidence in respect of facts which come to their knowledge in the discharge of their official duties *in cases which the Government of Bombay is a party*, shall be paid travelling allowance at the rates sanctioned by the Government of Orissa for the class of officials to which they belong, on production of certificates of attendance issued by the Courts before which they appear as witnesses and the charge on account of such travelling allowance shall be borne by the Government of Orissa.

(2) When an official of the Government of Orissa belonging to a Commercial Department or to the class of technical and expert witnesses within the meaning of section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, is called to give evidence before any Criminal Court in the State of Bombay, in respect of facts which have come to his knowledge in the discharge of his official duties, he shall be paid travelling allowance according to the rules of the Government of Orissa and the charge on account of such travelling allowance and his pay will be borne by the Government of Bombay.

12. [*Deleted.*]

Foot-note.—Witnesses should be paid diet money and travelling expenses for all the days on which they attend the Court in obedience to a summons or direction from the police, irrespective of the fact that their evidence is taken on those days or not.

S. 544

G. N., H. D., No. 9913/2, dated 3rd August 1938 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1622).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 544 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and with reference to Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 7051, dated the 6th October 1913, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules for the payment of pay and travelling allowance to servants of the Government of Orissa appearing as witnesses in the Criminal Courts in the State of Bombay, viz. :—

"(1) Officials of the Government of Orissa, other than technical and expert witnesses and other than officers of Commercial Departments, appearing as witnesses before the Criminal Courts in the State of Bombay to give evidence in respect of facts which come to their knowledge in the discharge of their official

duties *in cases in which the Government of Bombay is a party*, shall be paid travelling allowance at the rates sanctioned by the Government of Orissa for the class of officials to which they belong, on production of certificates of attendance issued by the Courts before which they appear as witnesses and the charge on account of such travelling allowance shall be borne by the Government of Orissa.

(2) When an official of the Government of Orissa belonging to a Commercial Department or to the class of technical and expert witnesses within the meaning of section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, is called to give evidence before any Criminal Court in the State of Bombay, in respect of facts which have come to his knowledge in the discharge of his official duties, he shall be paid travelling allowance according to the rules of the Government of Orissa and the charge on account of such travelling allowance and his pay will be borne by the Government of Bombay."

***G. N., J. D., No. 1315, dated 21st February 1884 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 161).** S. 558

Under section 645 of the Civil Procedure Code, and section 556 of the Criminal Procedure Code, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in respect of cases arising in the revenue district of Sholapur, the language of the District and Sessions Court of Sholapur-Bijapur shall be Marathi, and in respect of cases originating in the Kaladgi (hereafter to be called the Bijapur) revenue district, its language shall be Kanarese.

G. N., J. D., No. 5933, dated 10th November 1908 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1940). S. 558 (& s. 356)

In modification of Government Notification No. 2007, dated the 8th April 1874, and under the provisions of section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Kanarese and Marathi to be the languages in ordinary use in the Criminal Courts of the District of Belgaum.

G. N., H. D., No. 9739/5(II), dated 8th February 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 903). S. 558

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 558 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Government of Bombay is pleased to determine that, for the purposes of the said Code, the languages specified in column 3 of the Schedule appended hereto shall be deemed to be the languages of the Criminal Courts at places specified against them in column 1 thereof in the sessions divisions specified against them in column 2 thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Place.	Sessions Division.	Language.
1	2	3
(1) Jath ..	.. South Satara ..	Marathi and Kannada.
(2) Miraj ..	.. South Satara ..	Marathi.
(3) Akalkot ..	.. Sholapur ..	Marathi and Kannada.
(4) Shahapur ..	.. Belgaum ..	Do.
(5) Ramdurg ..	.. Bijapur	Kannada.
(6) Jamkhandi ..	.. Bijapur	Do.
(7) Kundgol ..	.. Dharwar	Do.
(8) Laxmeshwar	.. Dharwar	Do.

* This notification issued under section 556 of Act X of 1882 (corresponding to section 558 of Act V of 1898) is still in force.

SCHEDULE.

	Place. 1	Sessions Division. 2	Language. 3
1.	Savanur ..	.. Dharwar ..	.. Kannada.
2.	Alibag ..	.. Kolaba ..	.. Marathi.
3.	Murud ..	.. Do. ..	.. Do.
4.	Pali ..	.. Do. ..	.. Do.
5.	Janjira ..	.. Do. ..	.. Do.
6.	Bhor ..	.. Poona ..	.. Do.
7.	Phaltan ..	.. North Satara	.. Do.
8.	Sangli ..	.. South Satara	.. Do.
9.	Mangalwedha	.. Sholapur ..	.. Do.

S. 565 (3) **G. N., H. D., No. 3702/2, dated 25th February 1931 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 626).**

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 3702/2-II, dated 11th September 1933.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and in supersession of the rules published in Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 1040, dated the 9th February 1900, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to carry out the provisions of the said section relating to the notification of residence or change of or absence from residence by released convicts :—

1. When a Court or Magistrate makes an order under section 565 (*1*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (hereinafter referred to as " the Code "), that the sentenced person's residence and any change of or absence from such residence after his release shall be notified, such Court or Magistrate shall inform the Superintendent of the Prison in which the convict is or is to be confined by attaching a copy of such order to the Warrant issued under section 383 of the Code. The Superintendent of Police of the district wherein the offence for which the offender is convicted was committed shall also be informed of the order passed by such Court or Magistrate.

2. * * * * *

3. On the release of the convict in accordance with the rules for release of prisoners made by the State Government under clause (*t*) of section 60 of the Indian Prisons Act, 1894, the convict shall be taken by a police officer authorised in this behalf in the City of Bombay by the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere by the District Superintendent of Police to the Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station at the Headquarters of the district. The Officer-in-Charge of that Police Station shall thereupon produce the convict before a magistrate authorised by the District Magistrate in this behalf. The Magistrate shall question the convict regarding his intended place of residence and explain to the convict the instructions which the said convict is bound to observe as well as the penalties attached to any infringement thereof. After satisfying himself that the convict understands the instructions, the magistrate shall give the convict a copy of the instructions (Form " A " appended) duly filled in, obtain the convict's signature or thumb impression to a duplicate copy thereof and deliver the duplicate copy to the said Police Officer. The convict shall then be at liberty to proceed to his intended place of residence.

4. The duplicate copy of the instructions shall be at once forwarded by the Police Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station at Headquarters to the Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station within whose jurisdiction the convict on release has notified his intention to reside, with an intimation of the time and date of the convict's release.

5. The Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station within whose jurisdiction the ex-convict takes up his residence shall note, on the duplicate Form A as well as on the ex-convict's copy of the form, the time and date on which the ex-convict reports his arrival at the Police Station. The duplicate Form A shall be retained on the record of the Police Station and thereafter the Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station within whose jurisdiction the ex-convict resides shall enter in Form A, both in his own copy and that in the possession of the ex-convict, all temporary periods of absence notified by the ex-convict before the latter's departure on such journeys.

6. Every person against whom an order has been made under section 565 of the Code shall report his residence and any change of or absence for a period longer than 24 hours from such residence after his release to the authorities in the manner and within the time prescribed in the instructions contained in Form A appended to these rules.

7. If the ex-convict notifies a permanent change of residence, the Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station shall enter on the Form A in the possession of the ex-convict as well as on the duplicate copy of his own record the time and date of the ex-convict's departure as notified by him and shall then forward the duplicate Form A to the Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station within whose jurisdiction the ex-convict has notified his intention to take up his new residence.

8. In these rules in their relation to the City of Bombay for the words "the Superintendent of Police of the district" and "the Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station at the Headquarters of the district" the words "the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime" shall be substituted.

FORM " A ".

(*Vide* Rule 3.)

To

Whereas an order has been made by the $\frac{\text{Court of}}{\text{Magistrate}}$, under section 565 (*1*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, at the time of passing sentence on you, that you shall notify your residence and any change of or absence from such residence for a term of from the date of your release, and whereas you have notified your desire to reside in the $\frac{\text{Village of}}{\text{Town}}$ Police Station district you are hereby directed to observe the following instructions :—

1. Within 48 hours of your arrival at your residence you must report yourself with this form, to the Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station within whose jurisdiction your village is situated, viz. Police Station. The said Police Officer will endorse on this form that you have given the requisite notification about taking up your residence.

2. You shall not absent yourself from your place of residence for a period longer than 24 consecutive hours without previously notifying the fact to the Officer-in-Charge of the said Police Station in the manner provided in the following rule.

3. If you desire to remain absent from your residence for a period longer than 24 consecutive hours, you must report yourself, with this Form, to the Officer-in-Charge of the said Police Station and notify to him the place or places you will visit, and the period for which you will be absent. The said Police Officer will endorse on this form that you have notified, as required, your intention

to be absent. You must not remain absent beyond the period you have notified, and, on your return, you must again report yourself within 48 hours to the Officer-in-Charge of the said Police Station and obtain his endorsement on this Form.

Note.—When the period of absence does not exceed one week the Village Police Patil in the Presidency proper is authorised to perform the functions of the Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station under this Rule.

4. Whenever you are absent from your place of residence for a period exceeding 24 consecutive hours, you must take this form with you and you must produce it for inspection on demand by any police officer.

5. If you desire to change your residence permanently, you must appear with this Form before the Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station within whose jurisdiction you reside and notify to him within a reasonable time before your departure your new place of intended residence, and the date and time of your departure. The said Police Officer will make the necessary endorsement on this Form to show that you have given due notice of your change of permanent residence.

6. On arrival at your new place of residence, you must report yourself to the Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station within whose jurisdiction your new residence is situated within 48 hours of your arrival, and present to him this Form for his inspection and endorsement.

7. You shall be subject to the above rules for a period of years.

8. For any omission on your part to comply with the above rules, you will be liable to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or to fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or both.

Read over and explained to the Convict.

(Signed)

Dated Magistrate.

Signature

( ) Thumb impression of ex-convict.

(*Reverse of Form "A"*).

Name of Ex-Convict ordered under section 565 (*1*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to notify his residence for a period of years from

Place of residence.	Police Station and District.	Time and date on which the ex-convict reports his arrival at the Police Station and signature of the Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station.	Period of notified temporary absence and places to be visited, and signature of the Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station.	Date and time of ex-convict's report after return from temporary absence and signature of the Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station.	Signature and designation of Police Officer to whom the ex-convict reports himself at any place during his temporary absence together with date and time.	Permanent change of residence, date and time of departure, and signature of the Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

THE LIVE-STOCK IMPORTATION ACT, 1898 (IX OF 1898).

G. N., R. D., No. A-350, dated 22nd November 1921 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3047).

S. 4 Bombay State Live-stock (Horses) Importation Rules, 1921.

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. A-350, dated 29th November 1922,
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 7630, dated 14th July 1923,
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 7785-A, dated 19th January 1928,
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 7785, dated 12th August 1935, and
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 7785, dated 25th March 1936.

The following rules which, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), were provisionally published at pages 956 to 959 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated 14th April 1921, are finally published for general information :—

RULES.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), the Government of Bombay are pleased to make the following rules to regulate the detention, inspection, etc., of horses, asses and mules after importation thereof from overseas :—

1. *Short Title : Extent : Operation.*—(*a*) These rules may be called the Bombay State Live-stock (Horses) Importation Rules, 1921.

(*b*) They extend to the whole of the State of Bombay.

(*c*) They shall come into force on the 24th February 1922.

2. For the purposes of these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

Government Veterinary Officer means the Government Veterinary Officer for the City and Harbour of Bombay or any officer generally or especially authorised by him to perform all or any of the duties of the Government Veterinary Officer under these rules.

Veterinary Department means the Government Veterinary Department for the City and Harbour of Bombay.

Horse includes an ass or a mule.

Imported means brought by sea into the State of Bombay from any place outside the territories to which the Act extends.

Importer means the person in whose name the bill of lading is made out.

Disease means any of the contagious or infectious disorders mentioned in Schedule III

Quarantine means the detention and segregation of horses newly landed from board-ship for observation, and testing or in order to keep them apart from other horse for the prescribed period.

Carcass means the carcass of a horse and includes part of a carcass, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, offal, or other part of a horse separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof.

Mallein test means the testing of horses with mallein in order to determine whether they are affected with glanders or farcy or not.

Valid certificate means a certificate issued in respect of horses imported from a country specified in Schedule I to these rules, granted within 24 hours of shipment of the horses, and in respect of horses imported from a country specified in Schedule II to these rules, granted within ten days of shipment of the horses, and certified and signed by an authority specified in respect of such country in the said schedules.

Glanders includes Farcy.

3. *Importing vessel to fly Flag.*—The master of any vessel arriving in the harbour of Bombay carrying horses shall give information thereof to the Pilot in charge and shall hoist the N flag under the ensign for the information of the Government Veterinary Officer and shall keep these flags flying until authorised to lower them by the said Officer.

4. *Landing without permission forbidden.*—The master of any vessel arriving in the harbour of Bombay carrying horses shall not permit the landing of such horses nor any fodder, dung, stable litter, clothing, harness or fittings appertaining to them or which have been in contact with them without the permission in writing of the Government Veterinary Officer.

5. *Supply of rules to master and person in charge.*—The Pilot shall deliver to the master of the vessel a printed copy of these rules and the master shall give such copy to the importer, owner or person in charge of the horses.

6. *Veterinary officer to board Vessel.*—As soon after the arrival of the vessel as possible the Government Veterinary Officer shall proceed on board the vessel and carry out the duties imposed by these rules.

7. *Information to be supplied by master.*—The master of any vessel arriving in the harbour of Bombay carrying horses from any place outside the territories to which the Act extends shall furnish the Government Veterinary Officer with information on the following points :—

(*a*) The place from which the horses have come.

(*b*) Whether any disease or death occurred among the horses on board-ship.

(*c*) The number of horses carried on the vessel during the voyage and the number consigned to Bombay.

(*d*) The names and addresses of the importers.

8. *Import from countries in Schedule I.*—All horses imported from any country specified in Schedule I must be accompanied by a valid certificate to the effect that they were examined and found free from all symptoms of disease within 24 hours of embarkation.

9. *Import from countries in Schedule II.*—All horses imported from any country specified in Schedule II must be accompanied by a valid certificate to the effect that they were examined and found free from all symptoms of disease within ten days of embarkation and that the examination included subjection to the mallein test.

10. *Detention in Quarantine.*—All imported horses not accompanied by a valid certificate to the effect that they were examined in the country of export within 24 hours of embarkation and found free from all symptoms of disease may be detained in quarantine at the discretion of the Government Veterinary Officer for a period which may extend to three calendar months or such shorter period as the Government Veterinary Officer may direct. The maximum period of detention in quarantine may be reduced to 21 days provided that the importer, owner or person in charge shall make an application in writing that his horses be subjected to any or all of the following tests :—

(*a*) Mallein test or tests.

(*b*) Bacteriological test.

(*c*) Microscopical examination of pus or other pathological material from abscesses, sores or other lesions.

(*d*) Microscopical examination of the blood.

11. *Place and manner of Quarantine.*—All horses to be detained in quarantine shall be detained at such place and in such manner and under such conditions as the Government Veterinary Officer shall direct.

12. *Removal to Quarantine : Payment of charges.*—All horses to be detained in quarantine shall be removed from the vessel to the place prescribed at such time and in such manner as the Government Veterinary Officer shall direct. The importer, owner or person in charge of the horses shall land and remove them to the place prescribed for their detention, under the orders of the Government Veterinary Officer. All charges incurred in connection with the landing and removal of any horse from the vessel to the place prescribed for detention in quarantine and dock and customs dues shall be paid by the owner or person in charge direct.

13. *Control of animals in Quarantine.*—During the period horses are detained in quarantine they shall be under the entire control of the Government Veterinary Officer and no outside person shall be allowed access to them or to feed them without the express permission of the Government Veterinary Officer. Should such permission be withheld the Government Veterinary Officer shall feed the horses and charge all expenses incurred thereby to the importer, owner or person in charge.

14. *Treatment of diseased horses.*—Any imported horse which on examination by the Government Veterinary Officer is found to be diseased shall be disposed of as follows :—

(*a*) In the case of diseases notified under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), it shall be dealt with according to the rules made under that Act as if it were a horse certified under rule 7 of the said rules, but no compensation shall be paid for horses which have to be destroyed.

(*b*) In the case of other diseases, horses shall be detained in quarantine until such time as the Government Veterinary Officer is satisfied that they are free from disease. Such horses shall, when necessary, receive medical treatment as prescribed by the Government Veterinary Officer.

15. *Disposal of litter, etc., of diseased horses.*—All fodder, dung, stable litter, clothing, harness or fittings appertaining to a diseased horse or that may have been in contact with such horse shall be disposed of in accordance with the orders of the Government Veterinary Officer. The value of any clothing, harness or fittings not returned to the importer, owner or person in charge after disinfection and of which the sale may be permitted shall be refunded to the importer, owner or person in charge after deducting all charges due from him.

16. *Payment of quarantine charges.*—(*a*) All charges incurred for the keep and maintenance of any horse detained in quarantine and the wages of attendants employed shall be defrayed in full by the importer, owner or person in charge.

(*b*) In the case of any horse detained in quarantine the importer, owner or person in charge shall deposit, within ten days of its landing, the sum of Rs. 40 with the Government Veterinary Officer in respect of each horse detained and a further sum of Rs. 40 per horse after the lapse of a further period of twenty days. These sums are intended to defray the cost of keep, maintenance, treatment, etc., of the horses. The amount charged for keep, maintenance and attendance shall ordinarily be at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per diem for each ass or mule and Rs. 1-8-0 per diem for each horse ; but if special diet is provided the actual cost incurred shall be paid and when medical treatment is necessary an extra charge shall be made of 8 annas per diem for each horse and 4 annas for each ass or mule.

17. *Release from quarantine.*—(*a*) No horse detained in quarantine shall be removed from the quarantine station or such place as it shall have been detained in for quarantine purposes by the direction of the Government Veterinary Officer without his permission. Such permission shall be withheld until the animal has been certified free from disease and all charges have been paid.

(*b*) As soon as the Government Veterinary Officer shall certify any horse detained in quarantine to be free from disease it shall be handed over to the importer, owner or person in charge provided all dues and charges authorised under these rules have been paid to the Government Veterinary Officer.

18. *Sale on default of payment of charges.*—In default of payment of charges due on account of any horse, such horse shall be sold by public auction and the charges shall be deducted from the amount realised. Any balance left over after payment of all charges shall be paid to the importer, owner or person in charge.

19. *Sale of unclaimed animals.*—Should any horse not be removed by the importer, owner or person in charge within one week of the issue of a notice to that effect signed by the Government Veterinary Officer or should such horse remain unclaimed for more than one week after the period of detention in quarantine has elapsed, it shall be sold by public auction to defray the expenses incurred. In the case of any unclaimed horse the proceeds resulting from the sale shall be appropriated to Government. Where the importer, owner or person

in charge has failed to remove his horse within the specified time and it has been sold by public auction, all charges shall be deducted from the net proceeds of the sale and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the importer, owner or person in charge.

20. *Government horses exempted.*—Nothing in these rules shall apply to the importation of horses which are at the actual time of importation the property of Government or which have been imported in accordance with instructions given by the Government Departmen on whose authority they are imported and have been certified by an Officer of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps to be free from disease. A copy of the certificate shall be handed over to the Government Veterinary Officer at the time of importation of the horses.

21. *Penalties.*—Should any person be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules he shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 in respect of each such breach.

SCHEDULE I.

Countries and authorities from which certificates will be accepted.

(*Vide* Rule 8.)

Australia	Veterinary Inspectors of the Stock Branch of the Departments of Agriculture of the various territories of the Commonwealth of Australia.
New Zealand	Veterinary Inspectors of the Departments of Agriculture of New Zealand.

SCHEDULE II.

Countries and authorities from which certificates will be accepted.

(*Vide* Rule 9.)

United Kingdom	Any qualified Veterinary Surgeon nominated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
Canada	Permanent Inspectors of the Health of Animals Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture.
Union of South Africa ..	Such duly qualified Veterinary Surgeon as is approved by the Union of South Africa Veterinary Department.

SCHEDULE III.

Contagious or infectious disorders which come under the term disease as interpreted in Rule 2.

1. Glanders.
2. Epizootic Lymphangitis.
3. Ulcerative Lymphangitis.
4. Surra.
5. Dourine.
6. South African horse sickness.
7. Horse Pox.
8. Sarcoptic Mange.
9. Psoroptic Mange.
10. Anthrax.

S. 4 Bombay Live-stock (Import) Quarantine Rules, 1944.

G. N., R. D., No. 7858/24, dated 2nd September 1944 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 27).

Amended by G. N., A. & R. D. D., No. 2141, dated 3rd November 1948.
Amended by G. N., A. & F. D., No. 2141-D, dated 23rd January 1951.
Amended by G. N., A. & F. D., No. 2141-D, dated 20th August 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(*i*) These Rules may be called the Bombay Live-stock (Import) Quarantine Rules, 1944.

(*ii*) They shall come into force on 1st October 1944.

2. *Definition.*—In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "*carcass*" means the carcass of live-stock and includes part of a carcass, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, offal or other part of any dead live-stock separately or otherwise or any portion thereof;

(*b*) "*diseased*" means suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder;

(*c*) "*imported*" means brought by sea into Bombay from any place outside the territories to which the Act extends;

(*d*) "importer" means the person in whose name the bill of lading is made out;

(*e*) "*quarantine*" means detention and segregation of live-stock newly landed from on board a ship for observation and testing or in order to keep such live-stock apart from other live-stock for the prescribed period;

(*f*) "*valid certificate*" means a certificate issued in respect of live-stock imported from a country specified in Schedule I hereto annexed granted within thirty days immediately prior to the embarkation of the live-stock, and shall contain a statement signed by the authority prescribed in the said Schedule to the effect that the live-stock was examined and found to be free from all symptoms of the diseases listed in Schedule II hereto annexed and in the case of the diseases listed in Schedule III hereto annexed that the live-stock was subjected to the test specified therein with a negative result within thirty days immediately prior to embarkation;

(*g*) "*Veterinary Officer*" means any officer generally or specially authorised by Government to perform all or any of the duties prescribed in these Rules.

3. The master or officer in charge of a vessel in which live-stock is being imported—

(*i*) shall on entering port hoist the N flag under the ensign for the information of the Veterinary Officer, and shall keep it flying until the signal is suitably acknowledged;

(*ii*) shall inform the pilot that live-stock is on board;

(*iii*) shall allow the Veterinary Officer full facilities for inspecting the live-stock on board and the places where they have been quartered;

(*iv*) shall furnish the Veterinary Officer with such detailed information as he may require as to—

(*a*) the numbers and kinds of live-stock originally taken on board;

(*b*) the place or places at which the live-stock was taken on board;

(*c*) the names and addresses of the persons to whom the live-stock is consigned;

(*d*) the occurrence of any infectious or contagious disorder among the live-stock during the voyage;

(*e*) the occurrence of any deaths among the live-stock during the voyage, and the causes or suspected causes of such deaths;

(*v*) shall not permit the landing of any live-stock or of any fodder, dung, stable-litter, clothing, harness or fitting which have been in contact with or appertain to such live-stock until the Veterinary Officer has made his inspection, and then only in accordance with such directions as the Veterinary Officer may, under these Rules, be authorised to give.

4. On receiving intimation that live-stock is aboard any vessel entering port, the Veterinary Officer shall without delay go on board the vessel and inspect the live-stock and the places therein where the live-stock has been quartered.

5. The Veterinary Officer may order the detention in quarantine of any imported live-stock, provided that live-stock accompanied by a valid certificate shall not be liable to detention in quarantine unless an outbreak of an infectious or contagious disorder or any death has occurred among the live-stock on board the ship during the voyage to India, and provided further that any live-stock which at the time of importation is the property of any Government in the territories to which the Act extends or which has been imported in accordance with instructions given by a Government Department on whose authority live-stock is imported and has been certified by an officer of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps or Indian Commissioned officer of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps to be free from disease shall not be liable to detention in quarantine. The decision of the Veterinary Officer regarding the validity of any certificate shall be final subject to the right of appeal provided in rule 20.

6. *Detention in quarantine.*—The period of quarantine may at the discretion of the Veterinary Officer extend to a period not exceeding 90 days and the live-stock may be detained in quarantine at such place or in such manner as that office may direct.

7. *Removal to quarantine.*—All live-stock ordered under rule 5 to be detained in quarantine shall be removed from the vessel by the importer or person in charge of the live-stock at such time and in such manner as the Veterinary Officer may direct and taken to the place of quarantine by the importer.

8. *Control of animals in quarantine.*—All live-stock detained in quarantine shall be under the entire control of the Veterinary Officer.

9. *Payment of charges.*—All expenses in connection with the landing from the vessel and removal to quarantine of the live-stock including the payment of customs dues and port dues and all expenses incurred in feeding the live-stock in quarantine shall be borne by the importer, owner or person in charge.

10. *Treatment of diseased animals.*—Any imported live-stock which the Veterinary Officer finds to be diseased shall, if he so directs, be destroyed and the carcass buried or cremated and no compensation shall be paid to the importer, owner or person in charge thereof.

11. *Disposal of litter, etc. of diseased live-stock.*—All fodder, dung, stable-litter, clothing, harness or fitting that may have been in contact with or appertaining to diseased live-stock shall be disposed of as the Veterinary Officer may direct. The value of any clothing, harness or fitting not returned to the importer, owner or person in charge, after disinfection and of which the sale may be permitted shall be refunded to the importer, owner or person in charge after deducting all charges due from him.

12. *Disinfection.*—(1) The Veterinary Officer may by notice require the master or officer in charge of any vessel on which any live-stock have been imported to have the vessel disinfected within such time and in such manner as the notice may specify.

(2) The Veterinary Officer may examine the vessel to satisfy himself that such disinfection has been properly carried out, and the master or officer in charge of the vessel shall afford him all reasonable facilities for making such examination and shall comply with such further requirements as the Veterinary Officer, may, on making such examination, think fit to give to secure the full and proper disinfection of the vessel.

13. *Payment of quarantine charges.*—In respect of every head of live-stock detained in quarantine the importer, owner or person in charge shall deposit within ten days of the landing of such live-stock the sum of Rs. 50 with the Veterinary Officer and a further sum of Rs. 50 after the expiry of 30 days from the date of landing. The amount charged for keep and maintenance shall ordinarily be at the following rates unless the Veterinary Officer orders otherwise :—

Horses	Rs. 2–0–0	per diem.
Asses or mules	Rs. 1–8–0	,,
Bulls, cows, bullocks, buffaloes, sheep, goats or swine	Re. 1–0–0	,,

If special diet, medical attendance or test is necessary, the actual cost incurred shall be paid by the importer, owner or person in charge. If permission to feed the live-stock is given to the importer, owner or person in charge, the quarantine fees shall be at the rate of annas eight *per diem* for each head of live-stock.

14. *Release from quarantine.*—Live-stock detained in quarantine shall not be released except with the permission of the Veterinary Officer which shall not be granted until the live-stock is certified to be free from disease and all charges incurred in connection with its detention had been paid.

15. *Sale on default of payment of charges.*—In default of payment of charges due on account of any live-stock, such live-stock shall be sold by public auction and the charges shall be deducted from the amount realised and the balance paid to the importer, owner or person in charge.

16. *Sale of unclaimed live-stock.*—If any live-stock is not removed by the importer, owner or person in charge within seven days of the issue of a notice to that effect signed by the Veterinary Officer, such live-stock shall be sold by public auction and the proceeds shall, after deducting the charges due incurred in connection with the detention of such live-stock, be paid to the importer, owner or person in charge.

17. *Certificate of freedom from disease.*—The importer, owner or person in charge, on payment of a fee of Rs. 25 or of Rs. 5 per head of live-stock, whichever is greater, shall be entitled on demand to a certificate to the effect that the live-stock has been subjected to the required test and has been found free from the diseases specified in Schedule III.

18. *Delivery of orders or notices.*—All orders or notices under these Rules may be delivered at the last-known residence or place of business of the person to whom they are directed or on board the vessel on which he had entered the port, or may be sent by registered post to that address and in that case shall in the absence of proof to the contrary be deemed to have been duly served.

19. *Penalty.*—Any person guilty of a breach of any of the Rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees in respect of each such breach.

20. *Appeal.*—An appeal from an order passed by the Veterinary Officer under any of these Rules other than rule 10 shall lie to the Director of Veterinary Services within a period of seven days from the date of such order. Any order of the Director of Veterinary Services passed by on such appeal may be reviewed by Government.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See* Rule 2.)

Countries from which valid certificate shall be accepted.

Serial No.	Countries.	Authorities.
1.	United Kingdom ..	Any Veterinary Surgeon approved by Government.
2.	Irish Free State ..	Do. do.
3.	Canada	Permanent Inspectors of the Health of Animals Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture.
4.	Ceylon	Government Veterinary Surgeon, Colombo.
5.	Union of South Africa ..	Qualified Veterinary Surgeon approved by the Union of South Africa, Veterinary Department.
6.	Australia	Veterinary Inspectors of the Stock Branch of the Departments of Agriculture of the various territories of the Commonwealth.
7.	Egypt	Government Veterinary Surgeon.
8.	United States of America.	Any Veterinary Surgeon approved by Government.
9.	New Zealand ..	Veterinary Inspectors of the Agriculture Department.
10.	Kenya	Government Veterinary Surgeon.
11.	Straits Settlements ..	Government Veterinary Surgeon.
12.	Denmark ...	A Government Veterinary Surgeon.

SCHEDULE

(*See*

Animal.	Name of	
	In English.	In German.
A. Horses, Asses and Mules ..	1. Epizootic Lymphangitis ...	Epizootische Lymphgefassentzundung.
	2. Ulcerative Lymphangitis ...	Geschwurige Lymphgefassentzundung.
	3. Dourine (Mal Decois) ...	.....
	4. South African Horse sickness (*a*).	Afrikanische Pferdesterbe.
	5. Tick Pest (*b*) (*c*) ...	Not known ...
	6. Equine infectious anæmia.	Do. ...
	7. Mal de Caderas (*d*) ...	London-order Huftenkr nkhett.
	8. Equine Influenza ...	Pferdestaupe ...
B. Bulls, Cows, Bullocks and Buffaloes.	1. East Coast Fever ...	Ostafrikanisches Kustenfieber.
	2. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonis (*a*).	Lungenseuche der Rinder ...
	3. Tick Pest (*b*) (*c*) ...	.....
	4. Malignant Cattarrahal Fever.	.....
C. Sheep	1. Tick Pest (*b*) (*c*) ...	Not known ..
	2. Heartwater (*a*) ...	Do. ..
	3. Blowly strike ...	Do. ..
	4. Blue tongue in Sheep (*a*) ...	Do. ..
	5. Aujeszky's disease ...	Do. ..
D. Swine	1. Swine fever ...	Schweinecholera ..
E. Poultry	1. Fowl Plague ...	Geflugelpest ..
	2. Fowl Typhoid ...	Do. ..
	3. Avian leucosis (*e*) ...	Not known ..
F. Parrots, Pigeons and Poultry.	Psittacosis	Do. ..
G. Dogs	1. Aujeszky's disease ...	Do. ..
	2. Leptospira icterohaemorrhagie infection.	Do. ..

(*a*) Applicable only to animals imported from Africa.
(*b*) Refers to infestation with parasitic ticks of any species.
(*c*) Applicable only to animals imported from Africa and Queensland.

II.

Rule 2.)

the disease.

In French.	In Italian.	In Spanish.
Lyphangite epizootique ...	Farcine di Napoli	Linfangitis epizootica.
Lymphangite ulcereouse ...	Not known	Not known.
.....	.....	.....
Peste du cheval	Peste equina	Not known.
Not known	Not known	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Flagellose paresiante	.....	Peste de cadeiras.
Influenza catarrhalis	Not known	Not known.
Fievre cotiere	Do.	Do.
Peripneumonie contagieuse. ...	Pleuro Polmonite essuda ...	Pleuro Pneumonia
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
Not known...	Not known	Not known.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Peste du porc	Cholera deisuini	Do.
Peste aviaire	Not known	Do.
Typhose aviaire	Do.	Do.
Not known...	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.

(*d*) Applicable only to animals imported from South Africa.

(*e*) The certificate in this case shall state that the birds imported are from strains of pewltry which are free from this disease.

SCHEDULE

(*See* Rules

Animal.	Name of	
	In English.	In German.
Horses, Asses and Mules ..	Glanders (*a*)	Hautwurm ..
Bulls, Cows, Bullocks and Buffaloes.	1. Tuberculosis	Franzosenkrankheit ..
	2. John's Disease ..	Not known ..
	3. Bang's Disease ..	Souchenhaftes Veywonfen ..
Sheep and Goat (*b*) ..	1. Tuberculosis	Franzosen Krankheit ..
	2. John's Disease ..	Not known ..
	3. Bang's Disease ..	Seuchenhaftes Verwerfen ..
Swine	1. Tuberculosis	Franzosen Krankheit ..
	2. Bang's Disease ..	Not known ..
Poultry	1. Bacillary White Diarrhœa.	Kuckenruhr ..
	2. Tuberculosis ..	Geflugeltuberkulese ..
Dogs	Tuberculosis ..	Franzosen Krankheit ..

(*a*) Animal imported from Australia or New Zealand will be exempted from Mallein test of tests.

(*b*) Sheep and goats imported from Australia are exempted from Tuberculin, Johnin or Brucella Department of Agriculture in territory concerned on the Commonwealth of Australia to the effect

III.

2 and 17).

the disease.			Tests.
In French.	In Italian.	In Spanish.	
Farcin ..	Farcino ..	Not known ..	Mallein test.
Pommeliere ..	Malattia glandolare ..	Do. ..	Tuberculin test.
Not known ..	Not known ..	Do. ..	Avian Tuberculin or Johnin test.
Avortement epizootique.	Aborto enzootico ..	Do. ..	Agglutination test.
Pommeliere ..	Mallattia glandolare ..	Do. ..	Tuberculin test.
Not known ..	Not known ..	Do. ..	Avian Tuberculin Johnin test.
Avortement epizootic ..	Aberto enzootice ..	Do. ..	Agglutination test.
Pommeliere ..	Malattia glandolare ..	Do. ..	Tuberculin test.
Not known ..	Not known ..	Do. ..	Agglutination test.
Diarrhee blanche despouissins.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Tuberculose aviare ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tuberculin test.
Pommeliere ..	Malattia glandolare ..	Do. ..	Tuberculin test.

Agglutination Tests. A certificate by the Veterinary Inspector of the Stock Branch of the that the herds from which the animals are derived are free from diseases shall be required.

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899). †

G. N., R. D., No. 2148, dated 17th July 1920. **s. 2**

In exercise of the powers conferred by caluse (*b*) of sub-section (*9*) of section 2 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, to be a Collector for the purposes of Chapters II, III, IV, V and VIII of the said Act within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay.

G. N., R. D., No. 7589-E., dated 20th April 1923 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 916). **s. 2**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*9*) of section 2 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Prant Officers to be Collectors for the purposes of Chapter V of the said Act within the limits of their respective jurisdiction.

G. N., R. D., No. 7589, dated 27th August 1923 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1918). **s. 5**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*9*) of section 2 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Huzur Deputy Collectors to be Collectors for the purposes of Chapter V of the said Act within the limits of the Headquarters towns of their respective districts.

G. N., R. D., No. 8557/28(d), dated 14th April 1932 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 905). **s. 2**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*9*) of section 2 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Huzur Mamlatdars and Huzur Mukhtiarkars, to be Collectors for the purpose of Chapter V of the said Act within the limits of the Head-quarters towns of their respective districts.

G. N., R. D., No. 8557/28 (a), dated 11th April 1935 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 703). **s. 2**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (*b*) of clause (*9*) of section 2 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), in its application to the Bombay Presidency, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris in the Bombay Presidency to be Collectors for the purposes of Chapter V of the said Act, for sanctioning refund or exchange up to fifty rupees (Rs. 50) within the limits of their respective jurisdiction.

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† For entrustment of function of the Central Government in relation to the appointment of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority for purposes of the Act as also the functions under clause (*9*) of section 2 and sections 10, 16, 18, 33, 37, 49, 74, 75 and 76-A of the Act see G. of I., F. D. (Central Revenues), Notns. No. Stamps 8, 13th Nov. 1937 and No. Stamps 9, 13th November 1937, respectively, under section 124 (*1*) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

2 **G. N., R. D., No. 4679/39, dated 30th April 1941.**

Government is pleased to authorise (1) the Huzur Mamlatdars and (2) the Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris to exercise the powers to grant relief under the provisions of Chapter V of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, conferred on them in virtue of Government Notifications in the Revenue Department, Nos. 8557/23(*d*), dated the 14th April 1932 and 8557/28(*a*), dated the 11th April 1935, respectively, when an application for such relief is made within a period of two years, notwithstanding that the period prescribed in the Act for making such application is less than two years.

a) **G. N., R. D., No. 6576/24, dated 1st April 1938 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 408).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on Deeds evidencing transfer of debentures floated by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Bombay.

a) **G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33, dated 8th January 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 5).**

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4248/33, dated 1st June 1948.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 6, dated 12th September 1931, in so far as it applies to the State of Bombay, and all previous notifications issued from time to time under the said clause of the said section, the Government of Bombay is pleased to reduce, to the extent set forth in each case, the duties chargeable under the said Act in respect of the instruments hereinafter described under numbers 7, 18, 33, 44, 46, 52 and 64 and to remit the duties so chargeable in respect of instruments of the other classes hereinafter described :—

A. LAND REVENUE.

GENERAL.

1. Lease or counterpart thereof executed at the time of settlement made directly by the Government with the existing occupant of land, whether a Zamindar or a tenant, and whether self-cultivating or not :

Provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

2. Agreement of the kind described in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 43.

3. Instruments executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of a loan made, or to be made, under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883), or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884), including an instrument whereby a landlord binds himself to consent to the transfer, in the event of default in such repayment of any land, or interest in land, on the security of which any such loan is made to his tenant.

4. Agreement respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land revenue therefor, executed under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879), or any rules made under that Act.

5. Lease granted under rule 56 of the Rules published by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879).

6. Lease granted by the Government under rules made under section 32 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), or purporting to be so granted, of land situated in a protected forest in any of the following villages in the Akola Taluka of the district of Ahmednagar in the State of Bombay, namely :—Ambit, Ghatbhar, Kumshed, Lohali, Kotul, Pachnai, Panjare, Samrad, Shinganwadi and Uddavane.

7. Agreement or memorandum of an agreement, whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the State of Bombay agrees to relinquish his rights therein to the Government, and to accept rights in other land in exchange for the rights so relinquished—Duty reduced to four annas.

8. Instrument executed by an Inamdar in the State of Bombay whereby he undertakes to suspend or remit rent due from a tenant or tenants in consideration of a suspension or remission granted by the Government in respect of his own judi or quit rent.

9. Instrument executed by a landlord in the State of Bombay whereby he agrees to remit rent due from a tenant in consideration of a remission granted by the Government in respect of his own rent.

B. OPIUM EXCISE AND HEMP DRUGS.

10. Bond when executed by the surety of a middleman (lambardar or khattadar) taking an advance for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

11. Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by a raiyat or by middleman (lambardar or khattadar) for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

12. Power of attorney executed in favour of a lambardar or khattadar by an opium cultivator, who does not attend personally to receive an advance or to enter into a contract for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

13. Instrument of the nature of a mortgage deed when executed by the surety of a middleman (lambardar or khattadar) taking an advance for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

C. FOREST DEPARTMENT.

14. Agreement or security bond required to be executed, under the rules to regulate the training and appointments in the Subordinate Forest Service, by a student and his surety previous to his entry into a Forest School or College in India except Part B States.

15. Instrument in the nature of a conveyance by the Government of standing trees or any other forest produce in a forest vesting in the Government; and also the following instruments :—

(*i*) Agreement for the felling, conversion, collection and transport of forest produce.

(*ii*) Agreement for the felling, collection, removal and purchase of timber, fire-wood, etc.;

(*iii*) Agreement for the collection, removal and purchase of minor forest produce ;
(*iv*) Agreement for the cutting, removal and purchase of grass ;
(*v*) Agreement for the cutting, collection, pressing and storage of grass ;
(*vi*) Agreement for the grazing of cattle ;
(*vii*) Agreement for the manufacture and purchase of minor forest produce ;
(*viii*) Agreement for the purchase and re-sale to the public of fire-wood ;
(*ix*) Agreement for the lease of forest land ;
(*x*) Agreement for the construction of road and buildings ;
(*xi*) Agreement for the supply of clothing articles for forest subordinates ;
(*xii*) Agreement for leasing private buildings and land for Government Officers, depots, residences of Government servants and other purposes, of a like nature.

D. SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS, ETC.

16. Agreement, bond or security bond required to be executed by or on behalf of the holder of a scholarship or stipend awarded by Government.

17. Security bond taken under the authority of Government from a military medical student of the Assistant Surgeon or Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Medical Department or from the surety of any such student.

E. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

18. Trust Deed other than that referred to in item 18A entered into in compliance with the rules for the time being in force in the State of Bombay regulating grants-in-aid made by the Government for building purposes to schools and colleges in the State. Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value or to Rupees 15 whichever shall be less.

18A. Trust Deed entered into in compliance with the rules for the time being in force in the State of Bombay regulating grants-in-aid made by Government for building purposes for the Backward Class Hostels in the State.

F. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

19. Agreement executed by an in-door patient at a Government hospital in the State of Bombay or his friend or relative for the payment of hospital fees and other hospital charges for the treatment of such a patient.

G. POST AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENTS.

20. Letter which a person depositing money in a Post Office Savings Bank, as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose, is required to address to the postmaster in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.

H. RAILWAYS AND INLAND STEAMER COMPANIES.

21. Agreement made with a railway company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the conveyance of goods.

22. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a passenger permitted to travel without payment of fare, indemnifying such authority or Company from any claim for damages in case of accident or injury.

23. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a consignee (when the railway receipt or bill of lading is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcel rate or at goods rate, namely: fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice and other perishable articles.

24. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration which purports to limit the responsibility of the Company or Administration as declared by the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), section 72, sub-section (*1*), and is in a form approved by the Central Government under sub-section (*2*) of that section.

J. GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND CONTRACTORS.

25. Agreement paper passed by a contractor of the Supply and Transport Corps where his security deposit is transferred to a Post Office Savings Bank.

26. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with a Supply and Transport Officer by a contractor.

27. Agreement or declaration by which a tender made to a Supply and Transport Officer is accepted as a contract, where the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government securities or in cash.

28. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum, agreement or security bond furnished to or made, or entered into by a contractor for the execution of any work entrusted to him by, or for the due performance of any contract with—

(*a*) the Ordnance Department, or

(*b*) the Army Clothing Department, or

(*c*) the Military Farms Department, or

(*d*) the Opium Department, or

(*e*) the Forest Department, or

(*f*) the State Railway Department, or

(*g*) the Public Works Department, or any other administrative Department empowered to execute public works.

29. Instrument furnished to or made or entered into with any of the Departments mentioned in item 28 by a contractor under which the due performance of any contract is secured by the deposit of money or of *Government* or other securities; and instrument under which materials belonging to a contractor are mortgaged as security for an advance made to him by any such Department.

30. Mortgage deed executed by an officer of Government in Civil or Military employ for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing, purchasing or repairing a dwelling house for his own use.

31. Instrument of reconveyance of mortgaged property executed on behalf of Government in favour of any person who is or has been in the Civil or Military employ of the Government or the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing, purchasing or repairing a dwelling house for his own use.

32. Instrument of reconveyance executed on behalf of Government in respect of property mortgaged by an officer of Government or his surety as security for the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money or other property received by virtue thereof.

33. Agreement which has been or may be entered into in compliance with the rules prescribed in Appendix XXII-A of Regulations for the Army in India for regulating the deposits of regimental funds with private banks or firms or such other rules for that purpose as may hereafter be in force. Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value, or to Rupees 5 whichever shall be less.

34. Mortgage deed or agreement executed by an officer of the Government for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of purchasing a motor car, a motor boat, a motor cycle, a horse, a cycle or a typewriter.

35. Agreement executed by an officer of Government relating to the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for defraying the cost of passages for himself or his family or both.

36. Authority in writing executed under rule 1, Order XXVIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), by any officer or soldier actually serving the Government in a military capacity authorising any person to sue or defend in his stead in a Civil Court.

K. OTHER DOCUMENTS.

37. Letter of authority or power-of-attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorising one or more of the joint-holders of a *Government security* to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of them, a discharge for interest payable on such security or any renewed security issued in lieu thereof.

38. Power-of-attorney furnished to a relative, servant or dependent under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 68.

39. Copy of an instrument which a Village Registrar, has to deliver to a party under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 58.

40. Sanad of Jagir or other instrument conveying land granted to an individual by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration.

41. Instrument of exchange executed by a private person where land is given by him for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to him by Government.

42. Transfer by endorsement of a mortgage of rates and taxes authorised by any Act for the time being in force in the State of Bombay.

43. Deed evidencing transfer of any debenture floated by the Central Land Mortgage Bank, Madras, or the Central Provinces and Berar Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, Nagpur.

44. Agreement executed for service or for performance of work in any estate not less than ten acres in extent, whether held by one person or more persons than one as co-owners, and whether in one or more blocks and situated in the State of Bombay which is being prepared for the production of, or actually produces, tea, coffee, rubber, pepper, cardamom or cinchona, where the advance given under agreement does not exceed fifty rupees—Duty reduced to one anna.

45. Instrument of transfer of shares registered in a branch register in the United Kingdom under the provisions of section 41 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), which has paid the stamp duty leviable thereon in accordance with the law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom.

46. Attested instrument evidencing an agreement relating to the hypothecation of tangible moveable property except claims such as claims on Life Insurance Policies, Goodwill, Outstandings, Debts, Claims for arrears of rent, Benefit of executory contract and share in partnership, where such hypothecation has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or of an existing or future debt—Duty reduced to the amount chargeable on a bill of exchange under Article No. 13 (*b*) of Schedule I to the Stamp Act, 1899, for the amount secured, if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument ; and to half that amount, if such loan or debt is repayble not more than three months from the date of the instrument.

47. Unattested instrument evidencing an agreement relating to the hypothecation of tangible moveable property except claims such as claims on Life Insurance Policies, Goodwill, Outstandings, Debts, Claims for arrears of rent, Benefit of executory contract and Share in partnership where such hypothecation has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or of an existing or future debt.

48. Instrument of transfer of *Government Stock* registered in the Book debt account.

49. Instrument of release referred to in section 48 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923).

50. Decision or award of the arbitrators in any dispute in which a Co-operative Society in the State of Bombay is a party.

51. Agreement between an employer and a workman employed by or under him regarding the payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923).

52. Mortgage deed being collateral or auxiliary or additional security or being by way of further assurance.—Duty reduced to Rupees 20 provided that the duty paid on the principal or primary security exceeds the amount of Rs. 20.

53. Instrument cancelling a Will.

54. Renewal of any of the Foreshore Securities issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the provisions of section 30 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (Bom. VI of 1879).

55. Indemnity Bond executed in pursuance of paragraph 8 of Royal Air Force Instruction (India No. 33 of 1935) by a non-entitled person undertaking passenger flight in accordance with clause (*iii*) of paragraph 7 thereof.

56. Mortgage deed securing the repayment of a loan advanced or to be advanced under the Bombay State-Aid to Small Industries Rules, 1935, to a cottage industrialist or owner of a small concern, the capital outlay of which does not exceed one thousand rupees.

57. Agreement or memorandum of an agreement relating to the hire of a bicycle for a period of less than a week.

58. Certificate of shares of the Reserve Bank of India, Nos. B-1 to B-27942, C-1 to C-23890, D-1 to D-23000, M-1 to M-14000 and R-1 to R-3157, dated the 26th March 1935.

59. Agreement executed by a tenant of the Development Department Chawls.

60. Transfers to Government of shares of the Reserve Bank of India under clause 11 of section 4 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (II of 1934), duty remitted prospectively and retrospectively.

61. The stamp duty chargeable under Articles 23 and 62 of Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899) on instruments evidencing transfer of property between companies limited by shares as defined in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, is remitted in cases—

(*i*) where at least 90 per cent. of the issued share capital of the transferee company is in the beneficial ownership of the transferer company, or

(*ii*) where the transfer takes place between a parent company and a subsidiary company one of which is the beneficial owner of not less than 90 per cent. of the issued share capital of the other, or

(*iii*) where the transfer takes place between two subsidiary companies of each of which not less than 90 per cent. of the share capital is in the beneficial ownership of a common parent company :

Provided that in each case a certificate is obtained by the parties from the officer appointed in this behalf by the State Government that the conditions above prescribed are fulfilled.

Note.—The Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, as the Officer empowered to issue the certificate that the conditions prescribed above are fulfilled.

62. Agreement executed by cultivators in connection with credit sales of seeds not exceeding Rs. 50 in value financed from the Personal Ledger Account of the Director of Agriculture.

63. Deeds evidencing transfer of Debentures floated by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, Bombay.

64. Instrument executed in the areas mentioned in the Schedule hereto attached in respect of which the stamp duty with which it is chargeable under the stamp law for the time being in force in the said areas has been paid in accordance with the said law—Duty reduced to the amount of duty chargeable under Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), on a document of the like description executed in the State of Bombay minus the amount, if any, paid on such instrument in the said areas.

SCHEDULE.

AREAS.

1. The Baluchistan Tribal Areas, namely,—

(*a*) The Koulu Tahsil.
(*b*) The Loralai District.
(*c*) The Zhob District.
(*d*) Dalbandin Tahsil in Chagai District.

2. The Baluchistan Leased Areas, namely,—

(*a*) The Quetta District.
(*b*) The Nasirabad Tahsil.
(*c*) The Bolan Nushki and Kachhi Railway District.
(*d*) The Nushki Tahsil in the Chagai District.

3. The District of Abu.

4. The Cantonments of Mhow and Neemuch; the Civil Lines of Nowgong; and the Indore Residency Area, in the Central India Agency.

5. The Baroda Cantonment.

6. The Railway lands within the limits of the Central India and Rajputana Agencies over which the Crown Representative exercises jurisdiction.

7. The areas in the Hyderabad State over which the Crown Representative exercises jurisdiction.

8. The Civil and Military Station at Bangalore.

9. Railway lines in the Mysore State over which the Crown Representative exercises jurisdiction.

10. Railway lands in States within the political charge of—

(*a*) the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States;
(*b*) the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States; and
(*c*) the Resident for the States of Western India, over which the Crown Representative exercises jurisdiction and to which the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, have been applied.

11. Railway lines in Jammu and Kashmir and in States within the political charge of the Resident of Punjab States, over which the Crown Representative exercises jurisdiction.

12. The Kolhapur Residency Area.

S. 9 (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 5383/33/5123, dated 2nd March 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 436).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, in the whole of the State of Bombay, the duty chargeable under the said Act on bonds executed by persons borrowing money from the Government of Bombay or from the Distirct Livestock Funds or the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund, for the purchase of stud bulls or cows.

S. 9 **G. N., R. D., No. 7731/39, dated 4th August 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 300).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased—

(*a*) to direct that the amount of duties payable in the case of issues by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Bombay, of the marketable securities specified in the Schedule hereto appended shall be consolidated into the sum of Rs. 1,25,887–8–0; and

(*b*) to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act, on further marketable securities issued in renewal of the said marketable securites, in the same terms whether by consolidation, sub-division or otherwise.

Schedule.

Bearer deposit certificates, transferable by delivery, of the total value of Rs. 83,92,500 to be issued on and after the 10th August 1942 in satisfaction of the additional dividends of Rs. 12 per Ordinary and Rs. 86 per Deferred share and of the following denominations, namely :—

Rs. 12, bearing serial Nos. OI-1 to OI-15000;

Rs. 60, bearing serial Nos. OV-1 to OV-67000; and

Rs. 86, bearing serial Nos. D-1 to D-48750.

S. 9 (a) **G.N., R. D., No. 7599, dated 3rd July 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 235).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), in its application to the Province of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, in the whole of the State of Bombay, the duty chargeable under Article 57 in Schedule I to the said Act on security bonds executed by or on behalf of officers or servants of a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925 (Bom. VII of 1925), in favour of the society.

G. N., R. D., No. 8391/39, dated 12th March 1943 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 555). S. 9 (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, in the whole of the State of Bombay, the duty chargeable under the said Act on affidavits made before Magistrates in the State of Bombay by the parents or guardians of Scheduled Caste students in respect of the said students' change in name.

G. N., R. D., No. 7733/39, dated 15th July 1943 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1742). S.9 (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899) the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, in the whole of the State of Bombay, so much of the duty chargeable under Article 15 in Schedule I to the said Act, on a bond executed under the Tobacco (Excise Duty) Rules, 1943, as is in excess of ten rupees.

G. N., R. D., No. 4293/33, dated 7th October 1943 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2304). S. 9 (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, in the whole of the State of Bombay, the duty chargeable under Article 5 (*c*) in Schedule I to the said Act, on agreements executed under rule 58-B of the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1924, by permanent teachers in the employ of Local Boards or Municipalities, on their admission to a training institution.

G. N., R. D., No. 4337/28, dated 11th November 1943 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2571). S. 9 (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to reduce the duty chargeable under Article 5 (*c*) of Schedule I to the said Act on agreements in Form I.A.F. X—1904 executed in this State by parents or guardians of boys seeking admission to the King George's Royal Indian Military Schools at Jhelum, Jullunder and Ajmer, to eight annas.

G. N., R. D., No. 8393/39, dated 19th January 1944 (B. G., Pt. IV) S. 9 (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to reduce in the whole of the State of Bombay the duty chargeable under Article 23 in Schedule I to the said Act on transfers on the stock certificates issued under Section 110DD of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, to 12 annas for every Rs. 100 or part thereof of the value of the stock certificates.

G. N., R. D., No. 142/48 (a), dated 7th February 1944. S. 9 (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit in the whole of the State of Bombay the duty chargeable under the said Act, on the following instruments, namely :—

Agreements executed in the State of Bombay by the nominees of the employees of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, stationed in areas notified by the said Company to be ' threatened areas ' undertaking

under the rules made by the said railway company for the payment of family allotments, to repay on demand to the said railway company the amount which may be found due to it on settlement of account relating to the employee concerned.

S. 9 (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 142/28, dated 7th February 1944.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit in the whole of the State of Bombay the duty chargeable under the said Act on the following instruments, namely :—

Agreements executed in the State of Bombay by the nominees of the Government servants employed under the Government of India, or other State Governments and stationed in areas declared or treated by the Government concerned to be 'threatened areas', undertaking to repay on demand to the Government concerned the amount which may be found due to the Government on settlement of account relating to the Government servant concerned.

S. 9 (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 142/28, dated 2nd June 1944 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 85).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on agreements in the form specified in the Schedule hereto annexed executed by holders or cultivators of any agricultural land in the area comprising the Bombay Suburban District.

SCHEDULE.

To

THE CONTROLLER OF RATIONING,
Bombay.

In consideration of your having agreed at my request not to cause the quantity of stock of rice and paddy specified in the margin to be requisitioned under rule 75-A of the Defence of India Rules and to permit me to retain the said stock with me for my use and for the use of my dependants and servants more particularly described in the Schedule, hereto, holder/cultivator of Survey No. in the village in the Bombay Suburban District, hereby give you the following undertaking, namely :—

	Maunds.	Paylees.
Rice ..		
Paddy ..		

1. That I shall not, without your previous permission in writing, dispose of or utilise the said stock or any portion of it except for consumption by me or by any of my said dependants or servants who customarily obtain their supply of rice and paddy exclusively from me.

2. That if any of the said dependants and servants ceases at any time to obtain his supply of rice and paddy from me I shall forthwith report the fact to you and shall intimate to you the quantity of the said stock which I shall be willing to supply to the said dependants or servants without payment of price.

3. That I shall supply any of the said dependants and servants who have ceased to obtain their supply of rice and paddy from me such portion of the said stock as may be directed by you on such terms and conditions as you may impose in that behalf.

4. That I shall furnish such other information as you may require from time to time about the said stock held by me or any of the said dependants and servants.

Dated the 19 . (Signature).

Schedule.

Serial No.	Name.	Whether dependant or servant.	Whether member of the house-hold or not.	Address.	Occupation.	Age.	If ration card-holder, the Serial No. and Code No. of foodgrains ration card.

G. N., R. D., No. 142/28, dated 22nd June 1944 (B. G., Pt. IV-A). S. 9 (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, in the whole of the State of Bombay, the duty chargeable under the said Act, on certified copies of bills of entry or of shipping bills in all cases in which the Collector of Customs, Bombay, is satisfied that the original bills were destroyed in the explosions which took place in the City of Bombay on the 14th April 1944, or in the consequential fires.

G. N., R. D., No. 8262/39, dated 13th July 1944 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 107). S. 9 (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, with effect from the 1st July 1944, in the whole of the State of Bombay, the duty chargeable under the said Act on the following documents made in connection with compensation for loss or injury suffered in the explosions which took place in the City of Bombay on the 14th April 1944, or in the consequential fires, namely :—

1. Documents executed in accordance with the form set out in the Third Schedule to the Bombay Explosion (Compensation) Ordinance, 1944.

2. Letters of subrogation executed by the insured in favour of the insurers in respect of claims under Marine and miscellaneous insurance policies.

3. Waiver or assignment of the subrogated rights executed by the insurers in favour of the Governor General in Council.

S. 9 (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33, dated 10th February 1945 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 33).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 4298/33, dated the 6th June 1944, the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit with retrospective effect from the 8th January 1941, the duty chargeable under the said Act, in respect of instruments hypothecating policies of life assurances in favour of Government, under the provisions of the Rules specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

Schedule.

Rule 20 of the Bombay General Provident Fund Rules (1936).

Rule 19 of the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (Bombay) (1934).

Rule 21 of the General Provident Fund (Superior Civil Services) Rules (1936).

Rule 13 of the Secretary of States Services General Provident Fund Rules (1943).

Rule 16 of the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund Rules (1930).

Rule 11 of the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund Rules (1943).

Rule 21 of the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules (1934).

Rule 19 of the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (Indian) (1931).

S. 9 (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 8832/39, dated 24th March 1945 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 45).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit in the whole of the State of Bombay the duty chargeable under the said Act on bonds required to be executed by cultivators or holders of agricultural land to whom a subsidy or tagai loan is granted for the construction or improvement of wells or tanks in pursuance of the schemes for such construction and improvement sanctioned in Government Resolutions in the Revenue Department No. 8832/39, dated the 30th November 1943, and No. 10176/39, dated the 8th June 1944.

S. 9 (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 7733/39(a), dated 13th June 1945 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 82).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 7733/39, dated 14th December 1944, the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit with effect from 28th February 1944 in the whole of the State of Bombay, so much of the duty chargeable under Article 15 in Schedule I to the said Act, on a bond executed under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as is in excess of Rs. 10.

S. 9 (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 947/45, dated 3rd December 1945 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 127).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, in the whole of the State of Bombay, the duty chargeable under Article 48 in Schedule I to the said Act, on the power of attorney mentioned in the second proviso to section 67 of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1939 (Bom. XXVIII of 1939).

G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33, dated 4th March 1946 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 41). S. 9 (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, in the whole of the State of Bombay, the duty chargeable under Article 5 (*c*) in Schedule I to the said Act, on agreements executed under Rule 90-A of the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1924, by the manager or managers of class A schools.

G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45, dated 12th June 1946 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 79). S. 9 (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, in the whole of the State of Bombay, the duty chargeable under Article 48 in Schedule I to the said Act, on powers of attorney executed by appellants as defined in the Pensions Appeal Tribunals Rules, 1945, in favour of persons appointed for the purpose of representing them at the hearing of appeals made under the said Rules to the Pensions Appeal Tribunals.

G. N., R. D., No. 2589/45, dated 27th August 1946 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 103-B). S. 9 (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, in the whole of the State of Bombay, the duty chargeable under the said Act, on instruments other than those falling within items 91 and 96 in List I in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India executed by or on behalf of any village panchayat incorporated under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933.

G. N., R. D., No. 9984/39, dated 17th October 1946 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 920). S. 9 (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, in the whole of the State of Bombay, the duty chargeable under article 5 (*c*) in Schedule I to the said Act in respect of agreements executed by cultivators for supply of boring machines to take bores in their wells under the scheme sanctioned in Government Resolution, Reconstruction Department, No. 9984/39, dated the 4th March 1946.

G. N., R. D., No. S. 18/4, dated 21st February 1947. S. 9 (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on receipts issued by an Air Transport Company for the fare for the conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or given to such Company for the refund of an over-charge made in respect of such fare.

G. N., R. D., No. S. 18/4E, dated 5th April 1947 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 180). S. 9 (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on certified copies of forms of Decision, Orders and statements of reasons of the Pensions Appeal Tribunals, India, constituted under Rules 6 and 7 of the Pensions Appeal Tribunals Rules, 1945.

S. 9 **G. N., R. D., No. 4314/45, dated 11th April 1947 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 68).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), in its application to the Province of Bombay the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that where separate clearance lists are maintained for Government securities and for other securities, the stamp duty under Article 20-A of Schedule I to the said Act, shall be levied on the total amount of the value of all the securities included in each such clearance list.

S. 9 (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33, dated 13th June 1947 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 101).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, in the whole of the State of Bombay, the duty chargeable under article 5 (*c*) in Schedule I to the said Act, on agreements required to be executed by cultivators for construction of tube wells in their lands under the Tube-Well Irrigation Scheme sanctioned in Government Letter, Reconstruction Department, No. 781-B, dated the 21st November 1946.

S. 9 (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33, dated 13th June 1947 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 101).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, in the whole of the State of Bombay, the duty chargeable under article 5 (*c*) in Schedule I to the said Act, on agreements required to be executed by cultivators who take subsidy from Government under the scheme for construction of wells and improvement of existing wells for irrigation purposes, sanctioned in Government Resolution, Reconstruction Department, No. 924, dated the 2nd December 1946.

S. 9 (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33, dated 8th December 1947 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 217).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act in respect of tenancy agreements executed by tenants of military hutments in the State of Bombay.

S. 9 (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33, dated 1st April 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 146).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, in the whole of the State of Bombay, the duty chargeable under Article 5 (*bb*) in Schedule I to the said Act on an agreement or a memorandum of an agreement relating to the purchase or sale of cotton, an entry relating to which is required to be made in a clearance list described in Article 20-B in Schedule I to the said Act.

S. 9 (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 6719/45, dated 24th May 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 225).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, in the whole of the State of Bombay, the duty chargeable under Article 34, read with Article 57 in Schedule I to the said Act, on a subsidiary bond executed by a Government servant in pursuance of Note 3 to sub-rule (7) of rule 296 of the Financial Rules (Financial Publication No. 1).

G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45, dated 21st January 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 142). S. 9 (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the duty chargeable under the said Act in the whole of the State of Bombay in respect of indemnity bonds executed in connection with the receipt of pensions by persons who have migrated from Pakistan, shall be remitted.

G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45, dated 28th March 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 364). S. 9 (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit from the 1st June 1948, in the whole of the State of Bombay, the duties chargeable under the said Act in respect of all instruments other than those specified in item (1) of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), Notification No. 1-No. F. 20 (1)-Stamps/49, dated the 29th January 1949, executed in connection with the business of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration constituted under the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948 (XII of 1948).

G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45 (a), dated 21st January 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 142). S. 9 (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), read with paragraph 3 of the Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the duty chargeable under the said Act in the areas of each of the Indian States specified in the Schedule annexed hereto in respect of indemnity bonds executed in connection with the receipt of pensions by persons who have migrated from Pakistan shall be remitted.

Schedule.

Akalkot	Balasinor	Bhaderwa
Aundh	Chhota-Udepur	Mohanpur
Bhor	Lunawda	Malpur
Jamkhandi	Rajpipla (including Segbara)	Mansa
Jath		Wao
Kurundwad (Senior)	Baria	Khadal
Kurundwad (Junior)	Bansda	Ghodasar
Miraj (Senior)	Sant	Vasna
Miraj (Junior)	Cambay	Katosan
Mudhol	Idar	Sudasna
Phaltan	Jawhar	Valasna
Ramdurg	Vijaynagar	Ranasan
Sangli	Sachin	Varsoda
Savanur	Radhanpur	Ambaliara
Sawantwadi	Palanpur	Punadra
Wadi Jagir	Jambughoda	Ilol
Janjira	Surgana	Sanjeli
Dharampur	Tharad	

S. 9 (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 7592/45, dated 23rd May 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 422).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the duty chargeable under the said Act in the whole of the State of Bombay in respect of the mortgage deeds executed in connection with the loans and advances granted to persons in pursuance of Government Resolution in the R. D., No. 7592/45, dated the 27th March 1948, shall be remitted.

S. 9 (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 7592/45(a), dated 23rd May 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 422).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), read with paragraph 3 of the Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the duty chargeable under the said Act in the areas of each of the Indian States specified in the Schedule annexed hereto, in respect of mortgage deeds executed in connection with the loans and advances granted to persons in pursuance of Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 7592/45, dated the 27th March 1948, shall be remitted :—

Schedule.

Akalkot.	Balasinor.	Bhaderwa.
Aundh.	Chhota-Udepur.	Mohanpur.
Bhor.	Lunawda.	Malpur.
Jamkhandi.	Rajpipla (including Segbara).	Mansa.
Jath.	Baria.	Wao.
Kurundwad (Senior).	Bansda.	Khadal.
Kurundwad (Junior).	Sant.	Ghodasar.
Miraj (Senior).	Cambay.	Vasna.
Miraj (Junior).	Idar.	Katosan.
Mudhol.	Jawhar.	Sudasna.
Phaltan.	Vijayanagar.	Valasna.
Ramdurg.	Sachin.	Ranasan.
Sangli.	Radhanpur.	Varsoda.
Savanur.	Palanpur.	Ambaliara.
Sawantwadi.	Jambughoda.	Punadra.
Wadi Jagir.	Surgana.	Ilol.
Janjira.	Tharad.	Sanjeli.
Dharampur.		

S. 9 (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45, dated 25th June 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 541).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, in the whole of the State of Bombay, with retrospective effect from 6th December 1948, the duty chargeable under the said Act on bonds required to be executed by cultivators for the supply on credit by Government of manure or seed or both.

S. 9 (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45, dated 22nd July 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 602).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit with effect from the 15th January 1949, in the whole of the State of Bombay—

(*i*) the duties chargeable under the said Act, in respect of all instruments other than bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of insurance, proxies and receipts, executed by the Bombay Housing Board established under the Bombay Housing Board Act, 1948 (Bom. LXIX of 1948); and

(*ii*) any other stamp duties chargeable to the said Board under the said Act and not falling within item 96 in List I in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.

G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45, dated 11th August 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 827). **S. 9 (a)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, with effect from 11th December 1948, in the whole of the State of Bombay the duties chargeable under Article 23 in Schedule I to the said Act, on a deed of conveyance on sale of any immovable property to the United States Consulate-General at Bombay.

G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45, dated 30th August 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 853). **S. 9 (a)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the duty chargeable under the said Act in respect of security bonds executed by the Government servants in the service of the Government of Bombay in connection with the advance granted to them in pursuance of Government Resolution in the Finance Department, No. 6950/33, dated the 18th March 1948, shall be remitted with effect on and from the 18th March 1948.

G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45 (a), dated 7th November 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 961). **S. 9 (a)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as continued in force by the States Merger (Governor's Provinces) Order, 1949, the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit with effect from 30th July 1949, in the areas of the former Baroda State which have been included in the State of Bombay, the duties chargeable under the said Act, in respect of all instruments other than those specified in item (1) of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), Notification No. 1-No. F. 20 (1)-Stamps/49, dated the 29th January 1949, executed in connection with the business of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration constituted under the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948 (XII of 1948).

G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45, dated 7th November 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 961). **S. 9 (a)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as continued in force by the States Merger Governor's Provinces) Order, 1949, the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit with effect from 8th June 1949, in each of the areas of the former Indian States specified in the Schedule annexed hereto, which have now been included in the State of Bombay, the duties chargeable under the said Act, in respect of all instruments other than those specified in item (1) of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), Notification No. 1-No. F. 20 (1)-Stamps/49, dated the 29th January 1949, executed in connection with the business of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration constituted under the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948 (XII of 1948).

Schedule.

Akalkot	Balasinor	Bhaderwa
Aundh	Chhota-Udepur	Mohanpur
Bhor	Lunawada	Malpur
Jamkhandi	Rajpipla (including Segbara)	Mansa
Jath	Baria	Wao
Kurundwad (Senior)	Bansda	Khadal
Kurundwad (Junior)	Sant	Ghodasar
Miraj (Senior)	Cambay	Vasna
Miraj (Junior)	Idar	Katosan
Mudhol	Jawhar	Sudasna
Phaltan	Vijaynagar	Valasna
Ramdurg	Sachin	Ranasan
Sangli	Radhanpur	Varsoda
Savanur	Palanpur	Ambaliara
Sawantwadi	Jambughoda	Punadra
Wadi Jagir	Surgana	Ilol
Janjira	Tharad	Sanjeli
Dharampur		Kolhapur.

S. 9 (1) (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45, dated 20th May 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 317).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899) the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit in the whole of the Bombay State the duty chargeable under the said Act, in respect of leases executed during the period from the 15th January 1949 to the 3rd February 1950 (both inclusive) by the tenants of premises constructed by the Bombay Housing Board established under the Bombay Housing Board Act, 1948 (Bombay LXIX of 1948).

S. 9 (1) (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 6282/49, dated 18th August 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 481).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit the duty payable under the said Act in respect of the Trust Deed executed by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda on 17th August 1950 in favour of the Trustees of the Trust known as "Sir Sayajirao Diamond Jubilee and Memorial Trust".

S. 9 (1) (a) **G. N., R. D., No. 9034/49, dated 11th April 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 147).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, in the whole of the State of Bombay, the duties chargeable under the said Act in respect of instruments which are conveyances, leases or any other kind of transfers of immoveable property by or in favour of the Government of the United Kingdom.

G. N., R. D., No. 225/51 (a), dated 1st November 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 531). S. 9 (1) (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act in respect of the instrument of sale executed on 30th July 1949 by the Chief Engineer, Baroda, on behalf of the former Baroda State Government in favour of Petlad Mahila Mandal, Petlad.

G. N., R. D., No. 1905/45 (a), dated 24th November 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 524). S. 9 (1) (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit, in the whole of the State of Bombay, the duties chargeable, under Article 23 in Schedule I to the said Act, on the deed of conveyance on sale to be executed by the Government of India, in favour of Captain V. N. Misra, in connection with the sale of land measuring 2,750 square yards out of Survey No. 389 of Santa Cruz in the Bombay Suburban District.

G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45 (b), dated 28th November 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 532). S. 9 (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to remit the duty payable under the said Act in respect of the Trust Deed executed by the Sangli Municipality in pursuance of Government Resolution in the Political and Services Department, No. 2325/46, dated the 12th May 1950.

G. N., R. D., No. 5632/45 (a), dated 12th August 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 372). S. 9 (b)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the amount of duties payable in the case of issues by the Surat Borough Municipality of the debentures specified in the Schedule hereto appended, shall be consolidated into the sum of Rs. 40,500 (Rupees forty thousand five hundred only).

Schedule.

Total No. of Debentures issued in respect of the loan of Rs. 27,00,000, for the stage work of the Surat Comprehensive Drainage Scheme.	Denomination.
	Rs.
465	100
367	500
1,970	1,000
58	5,000
1	10,000
8	25,000

S. 9 (b) **G. N., R. D., No. 5632/45, dated 12th August 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 372).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the amount of duties payable in the case of issues by the Surat Borough Municipality of the debentures specified in the Schedule hereto appended, shall be consolidated into the sum of Rs. 15,000 (Rupees fifteen thousand only).

Schedule.

Total No. of Debentures issued in respect of the loan of Rs. 10,00,000 for causing improvement to the Surat Water Supply Scheme.	Denomination.
	Rs.
445	100
111	500
175	1,000
5	5,000
28	25,000

S. 9 (b) **G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45, dated 15th September 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 388).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the amount of duties payable in the case of issues by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited, Bombay, of the marketable securities specified in the Schedule hereto appended shall be consolidated into the sum of Rs. 17,343-12-0 (Rupees seventeen thousand, three hundred forty-three and annas twelve only).

Schedule.

Share certificates bearing Nos.

$\frac{N}{3}$	1	to	55,000	of	25	shares each (both inclusive)
$\frac{N}{3}$	1	to	10,000	of	10	shares each (both inclusive)
$\frac{N}{3}$	1	to	7,500	of	5	shares each (both inclusive)
$\frac{N}{3}$	1	to	20,000	of	1	share each (both inclusive),

G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33, dated 29th June 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, pp. 1109-1118). **Ss. 10, 18, 37, 49, 55 & 75, Bombay Stamp Rules, 1939.**

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33, dated 22nd August 1939.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33, dated 28th November 1939.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33, dated 13th March 1940.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33(a), dated 8th January 1941.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33, dated 18th September 1942.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 142/28, dated 8th November 1944.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33, dated 20th November 1947.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1913/39, dated 2nd January 1948.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9110/49, dated 9th July 1951.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9110/49, dated 22nd December 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 10, 18, 37, 49, 55 and 75 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), and of the functions of the Central Government entrusted to the Provincial Government under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues)—Stamps, Notification No. 9, dated 13th November 1937, and in supersession of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues)—Stamps, Notification No. C. 63-Stamps/25, dated the 5th May 1925, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Stamp Rules, 1939.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules—

(*a*) " The Act " means the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).

(*b*) " Section " means a section of the Act.

(*c*) " Schedule " means a schedule of the Act.

(*d*) " Superintendent of Stamps " means the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, and any other officer appointed by the State Government to perform the functions of the Superintendent of Stamps.

3. *Description of Stamps.*—(1) Except as otherwise provided by the Act or by these rules,—

(*i*) all duties with which any instrument is chargeable shall be paid, and such payment shall be indicated on such instrument, by means of stamps issued by the State Government for the purposes of the Act, and

(*ii*) a stamp which by any word or words on the face of it is appropriated to any particular kind of instrument, shall not be used for an instrument of any other kind.

(2) There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty with which instruments are chargeable, namely :—

(*a*) impressed stamps, and

(*b*) adhesive stamps.

CHAPTER II.

OF IMPRESSED STAMPS.

4. *Hundis.*—(1) Hundis, other than hundis which may be stamped with an adhesive stamp under section 11, shall be written on paper as follows, namely :—

(*a*) A hundi payable otherwise than on demand, but not at more than one year after date or sight, and for an amount not exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, shall be written on paper, on which a stamp of the proper value bearing the word " hundi " has been engraved or embossed.

(*b*) A hundi for an amount exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, or payable at more than one year after date or sight, shall be written on paper supplied for sale by the State Government, to which a label has been affixed by the Superintendent of Stamps, and impressed by such officer in the manner prescribed by rule 11.

(2) Every sheet of paper on which a hundi is written shall be not less than 8⅝ inches long and 5⅛ inches wide and no plain paper shall be joined thereto.

(3) The provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 7 shall apply in the case of hundis.

5. *Promissory notes and bills of exchange.*—A promissory note or bill-of-exchange shall, except as provided by section 11 or by rules 13 and 19, be written on paper on which a stamp of the proper value, with or without the word " hundi ", has been engraved or embossed.

6. *Other instruments.*—Every other instrument chargeable with duty shall, except as provided by section 11 or by rules 10, 12 and 13, be written on paper on which a stamp of the proper value, not bearing the word " hundi ", has been engraved or embossed.

7. *Provision where single sheet of paper is insufficient.*—(1) Where two or more sheets of paper on which s amps are engraved or embossed are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

(2) Where a single sheet of paper, not being paper bearing an impressed hundi-stamp, is insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be sub-joined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument :

Provided that in every such case a substantial part of the instrument shall be written on the sheet which bears the stamp before any part is written on the plain paper sub-joined.

8. *One-anna and two-annas impressed stamps.*—(1) The duty on any instrument which is chargeable with a duty of one-anna under the Act or of two-annas under Articles 5, 19, 36, 37, 43, 49 and 52 of Schedule I, may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Superintendent of Stamps.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, so long as the Bombay Increase of Stamp Duties Act, 1943, is in force, the duty on any instrument which is chargeable with a duty of two annas under Articles 5, 19, 36 and 43 of Schedule I, as increased by a surcharge of one anna under the said Act, as subsequently amended by the Bombay Increase of Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act, 1944, may also be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Superintendent of Stamps.

9. " *The proper officer* ".—The officers specified in Appendix I and any officer appointed in this behalf by the State Government are empowered to affix and impress labels, and each of them shall be deemed to be " the proper officer " for the purposes of the Act and of these rules.

10. *Affixing and impressing of labels by proper officer permissible in certain cases.*—Labels may be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the following instruments, namely :—

(*i*) those specified in Appendix II, and the counterparts thereof other than instruments on which the duty is less than two annas ; and

(*ii*) those specified in Appendix III, when written in any European language, and accompanied, if the language is not English, by a translation in English :

Provided that the State Government may direct that this rule shall apply subject to any conditions which it may prescribe, to any of the instruments specified in Appendix III, other than Bills of Exchange, when written in any oriental language.

11. *Mode of affixing and impressing labels.*—(1) The proper officer shall, upon any instrument specified in rule 10 being brought to him before it is executed, and upon application being made to him, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may require and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping machine, and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels shall be further secured by means of metallic eyelets :

Provided that in the case of a clearance list chargeable with stamp duty under Article 20-A of Schedule I to the Act the proper officer may affix and impress the labels thereon at any time after its execution but not later than two months after it is submitted to the clearing house of stock exchange.

(2) On affixing any label or labels under this rule, the proper officer shall, where the duty amounts to Rs. 5 or upwards, write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and where the duty amounts to Rs. 20 or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the label or labels.

12. *Certain instruments to be stamped with impressed labels.*—(1) Instruments executed out of the State of Bombay and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in the State of Bombay (other than instruments which, under section 11 or rule 13, may be stamped with adhesive stamps) shall be stamped with impressed labels.

(2) Where any such instrument as aforesaid is taken to the Collector under sub-section (2) of section 18, the Collector, unless, he is himself the proper officer, shall send the instrument to the proper officer, remitting the amount of duty paid in respect thereof ; and the proper officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by rule 11, and return it to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER III.

Of Adhesive Stamps.

13. *Use of adhesive stamps on certain instruments.*—The following instruments may be stamped with adhesive stamps, namely :—

(*a*) Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set.

(*b*) Transfers of debentures of public companies and associations.

(*c*) Copies of maps or plans, printed copies and copies of or extracts from registers given on printed forms when chargeable with duty under Article 24 of Schedule I.

(*d*) Instruments chargeable with duty under Articles 5 (*a*), (*aa*) and (*b*) and 43 of Schedule I.

(*e*) Instruments chargeable with stamp duty under Article 47 of Schedule I.

(*f*) Instruments chargeable with stamp duty under Articles 19, 36, 37, 49 (*a*) (*ii*) and (*iii*) and 52 of Schedule I.

24. *Rewards.*—On the conviction of any offender under the Act, the Collector may grant to any person who appears to him to have contributed thereto a reward not exceeding such sum as the State Government may fix in this behalf.

25. *Documents recording transactions for the purchase or sale of certain securities, etc. not to be destroyed for two years.*—Every person entering into any transaction for the purchase or sale of shares, scrips, stocks, bonds debentures. debenture stocks or any other marketable security of a like nature in or of any incorporate Company or other body corporate or for the purchase or sale of cotton. bullion, specie, oilseeds, artificial silk, yarn, edible oils or spices of any kind shall preserve any document, kachha souda book, contract book or any other book, paper, memo or slip recording such transaction for a period of two years from the date of such transaction. Any person committing a breach of this rule shall be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

APPENDIX I.

"Proper Officers" within the meaning of Rule 9.

(1) The Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay.
(2) The Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay.
(3) The Store-keeper and Office-Superintendent, General Stamp Office, Bombay.
(4) The Clearance Lists Head Clerk, General Stamp Office, Bombay.

APPENDIX II.

List of Instruments referred to in Rule 10 (i).

	No. of Article in Schedule I.
1. Administration-bond	2
2. Affidavits	4
3. Agreements printed in an oriental language	5 (c)
4. Appointments made in execution of a power	7
5. Articles of Association of a Company	10
6. Articles of Clerkship	11
7. Bills of Lading	14
8. Charter parties	20
9. Clearance list relating to the transactions for the purchase or sale of a Government security or a share, scrip, stock, bond debenture, debenture stock or other marketable security of a like nature in or of an incorporate company or other body corporate submitted to the clearing house of a stock exchange	20-A

Explanation.—For the purposes of this instrument a clearance list means a list of transactions relating to ready delivery contracts or contracts other than ready delivery contracts required to be submitted to the clearing house of a stock exchange in accordance with the rules of such stock exchange.

10. Declaration of Trust	64 (a)
11. Instruments evidencing an agreement relating to—	
(1) the deposit of title deeds or instruments constituting orbeing evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security) or	
(2) the pawn or pledge or hypothecation of moveable property	6

	No. of Article in Schedule I.
12. Leases partly printed or lithographed in an Oriental language when the written matter does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter	35
13. Memoranda of Association of Companies	39
14. Mortgages of crops	41
15. Notes of protest by Masters of Ships	44
16. Revocation of trust	64-B
17. Share-warrants issued by a Company in accordance with section 43 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) ..	59
18. Warrants for goods	65
19. Note or memorandum when the duty payable exceeds two annas	43 (*b*)
20. Transfers of the descriptions mentioned in Article 62, clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of Schedule I when the duty payable exceeds Rs. 10 ..	62 (*a*) and (*b*)

APPENDIX III.

List of Instruments referred to in Rule 10 (ii).

	No. of Article in Schedule I.
1. Agreements or memoranda of—Agreements which, in the opinion of the proper officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed ..	5
2. Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style which, in the opinion of such officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed.	
3. Awards	12
4. Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in India except Part B States	13 (*b*) and (*c*)
5. Bonds	15, 16, 26, 34, 56 and 57.
6. Certificates of sale	18
7. Composition-deeds	22
8. Conveyances	23
9. Debentures	27
10. Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property	32
11. Instruments of Apprenticeship	9
12. Instruments of Co-partnership	46-A
13. Instruments of dissolution of partnership	46-B
14. Inst uments of Exchange	31
15. Instruments of Gifts	33
16. Instruments of Partition..	45
17. Leases	35
18. Letters of License	38
19. Mortgage deeds	40
20. Powers of Attorney	48
21. Re-conveyances of mortgaged property	54
22. Releases	55
23. Settlements	58
24. Transfers of the description mentioned in Article 62, clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of Schedule I	62 (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*).

rates mentioned in column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto as the rates of stamp-duties in respect of Agreement or Memorandum of an Agreement relating to the purchase or sale of oilseeds specified against it in column 1 thereof.

Schedule.

Oil-seeds. 1	Rates. 2
Groundnuts ..	Six annas for every unit of 100 khandis or 25 tons or part thereof.
Linseed ..	Five annas for every unit of 100 khandis or 25 tons or part thereof.
Castor-seed ..	Four annas for every unit of 100 khandis or 25 tons or part thereof.
Cotton-seed ..	

G. N., F. D., No. 9326-S.T. (iii), dated 19th June 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 1200B).

In exercise of the powers conferred by entry (*be*) in Article 5 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), in its application to the State of Bombay read with clause (*c*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 15 of the Bombay Finance Act, 1932 (Bom. II of 1932), the Government of Bombay is pleased to specify in respect of Agreement or Memorandum of an Agreement relating to the purchase or sale of artificial silk yarn, edible oils or spices of any kind one anna as the rate of stamp duty for every Rs. 2,500 or part thereof of the value of artificial silk yarn, edible oils or spices of any kind.

G. N., F. D., No. 9326-S.T. (iv), dated 19th June 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 1200B).

In exercise of the powers conferred by entry (*ac*) in Article 43 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), in its application to the State of Bombay read with clause (*c*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 15 of the Bombay Finance Act, 1932 (Bom. II of 1932), the Government of Bombay is pleased to specify the rates mentioned in column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto as the rates of stamp-duties in respect of Note or Memorandum sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal, of oil seeds specified against it in column 1 thereof.

Schedule.

Oil-seeds. 1	Rates. 2
Groundnuts ..	Six annas for every unit of 100 khandis or 25 tons or part thereof.
Linseed ..	Five annas for every unit of 100 khandis or 25 tons or part thereof.
Castor-seed ..	Four annas for every unit of 100 khandis or 25 tons or part thereof.
Cotton-seed ..	

G. N., F. D., No. 9326-S.T. (v), dated 19th June 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 1200C).

In exercise of the powers conferred by entry (*ad*) in Article 43 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), in its application to the State of Bombay read with clause (*c*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 15 of the Bombay Finance Act, 1932 (Bombay II of 1932), the Government of Bombay is pleased to specify in respect of Note or Memorandum sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of artificial silk yarn or edible oils or spices of any kind one anna as the rate of stamp duty for every Rs. 2,500 or part thereof of the value of artificial silk yarn, edible oils or spices of any kind.

THE GLANDERS AND FARCY ACT, 1899 (XIII OF 1899).

†G. N., J. D., No. 4239, dated 6th August 1888 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 677). S. 3

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, XX of 1879, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act to the City of Bombay, as defined in the Bombay General Clauses Act (III of 1886, Section 3, clause 7).

G. N., R. D., No. 5542, dated 3rd August 1901 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1415). S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of the Government Notifications noted in the margin, to apply the said Act to all the districts of the Presidency proper.

Notification No. 210, dated 14th January 1889, printed at page 33 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1889, Part I.
Notification No. 7780, dated 20th November 1894, printed at page 1197 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1894, Part I.
Notification No. 2530, dated 17th April 1895, printed at page 475 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1895, Part I.
Notification No. 562, dated 22nd January 1896, printed at page 56 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1896, Part I.

G. N., R. D., No. A-373, dated 5th July 1921 (B. G., Pt. I-A, p. 1651). S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), as amended by the Glanders and Farcy (Amendment) Act, 1920 (IX of 1920), the Government of Bombay are pleased to direct that the said Act shall apply to the whole of the State of Bombay in respect of "Surra" specified in the notification of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 2069-102-2, dated the 22nd September 1920, and in respect of all animals mentioned in sub-section (*2*) of section 2 of the said Act.

G. N., R. D., No. 12266-A, dated 20th December 1909 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2480). S. 4

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 338, dated 13th January 1911.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1511, dated 16th February 1914.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the officers named below to be Inspectors under the aid Act for the areas specified against their names and toexercise and perform within those areas the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the said Act on Inspectors :—

Officers.	Jurisdiction.
*	*
The Cantonment Magistrate ..	The limits of the Cantonment in which he is serving.
*	*

† This Notn. issued under section 3 of Act XX of 1879 (corresponding to section 3 of Act XIII of 1899) is kept in force by Act X of 1897.
* References to officers in Aden have been omitted from this notification.

Ss. 4 & 15

G. N., R. D., No. 10426, dated 6th October 1919 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2402).

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9340/33 (d), dated 8th February 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 15 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of the Government Notifications mentioned below, to appoint the officers specified in column 1 of the schedule hereto appended to be Inspectors under the said Act for the areas in the State of Bombay which are noted against their names in column 2 of the said schedule and to exercise and perform within those areas the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the said Act on Inspectors :—

(1) Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 4486, dated 19th August 1892.

(2) Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 5542-D, dated the 3rd August 1901 (as subsequently amended).

(3) Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 7618, dated 2nd November 1903 (as subsequently amended).

(4) So much of Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 980, dated 8th February 1904, as relates to the appointment as Inspectors of the Director General and the Staff Veterinary Officer of the Army Remount Department.

Schedule.

Officers.	Jurisdiction.
All Veterinary Practitioners notified under the Act.	The areas in which their powers as Veterinary Practitioners extend.
Collectors Assistant Collectors District Deputy Collectors Superintendent of Police Deputy Superintendent of Police Assistant Superintendents of Police	Their respective charges.
Huzur Deputy Collectors Treasury Officers City Magistrates	The headquarters towns in which they are serving.
Superintendents of Excise	Their respective charges.
Inspectors, Glanders and Farcy Department, Bombay.	City and harbour of Bombay and Municipal limits of Bandra.
Veterinary Inspectors, Subordinate Veterinary Service, State of Bombay. Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Subordinate Veterinary Service, State of Bombay.	Their respective charges.

G. N., R. D., No. 10427, dated 6th October 1919 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2402). S. 7

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9340/33 (e), dated 8th February 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased in supersession of Government Notifications mentioned below* to appoint the officers specified below to be Veterinary Practitioners for the purposes of the said Act for the whole of the State of Bombay :—

1. The Director of Veterinary Services, State of Bombay.
2. The Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, State of Bombay.
3. The Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.
4. The Deputy Superintendent, Bombay City and Harbour Veterinary Department.
5. The Veterinary Officer in charge of the Army Remount Depot, Ahmednagar.
6. The Army Veterinary Officers stationed in the State of Bombay.

*(1) So much of Government Notifications in the Judicial Department, Nos. 2694, dated 16th May 1891, and 5192, dated 23rd September 1892, as has not been cancelled.

(2) Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 7417, dated 23rd October 1895.

(3) Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 5542-C, dated 3rd August 1901, as subsequently amended.

(4) Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 8595-A, dated 6th December 1902.

(5) Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 7618-A, dated 2nd November 1903.

(6) So much of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 983, dated 8th February 1904, as relates to the appointment as Veterinary Practitioner of the Staff Veterinary Officer of the Army Remount Department.

G. N., R. D., No. 5542-A, dated 3rd August 1901 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1415).

With reference to Government Notification *No. 5542 of today's date, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under section 10 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, Mamlatdars, Chief Constables, District Agricultural Inspectors, Circle Inspectors and Police Officers as authorities to receive information of a horse being diseased.

G. N., R. D., No. 435 (1), dated 11th February 1920 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 480). S. 14 City of Bombay Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1919.

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. A-65, dated 24th April 1924.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4335/39, dated 24th October 1940.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased in supersession of the rules published in Government Notification in the General Department, No. 5424, dated

* Printed in this Volume under s. 3.

25th November 1899, as subsequently amended, to make the following rules for the City of Bombay, excluding the harbour, for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes and objects of the said Act, namely :—

PRELIMINARY.

These rules may be called the City of Bombay Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1919.

1. (1) The owner or person in charge of a horse which he believes or has reason to believe to be diseased shall report the case immediately to the Inspector appointed under section 4 of the Act or to a Police Officer who shall at once inform the Inspector. Such owner or person shall remove the animal to any isolated building within 50 yards of the stable, or to a remote part of the building enclosure or other place where the animal has been standing, and shall keep it, as much as is possible within these limits, away from other horses ; (2) such owner or person shall detain in the stable until the granting of a license for removal, any horse which has been in the same enclosure, building or place as, or in contact with, a diseased horse.

2. (1) The Inspector shall have power to enter any building, enclosure or place where horses are stabled or kept and to inspect all horses found therein and to execute and discharge the duties and powers conferred on him under the Act.

(2) The Inspector may in such entry and search be accompanied by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act or by such other persons to assist him as he considers necessary or by both.

3. The owner of the premises or the person in charge thereof at the time shall give free ingress to the Inspector and persons with him and shall in every possible way facilitate the search; and he shall be entitled, in the event of his premises being infected, to receive written or printed instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act signed by the Inspector.

4. (1) The Inspector shall seize any horse which he considers diseased or which he reasonably suspects of being so. Such horse shall, as soon as possible and under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, be removed to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector where it can conveniently be detained and isolated. The place to be prescribed by the Inspector shall ordinarily be the Government Lazaretto where the horse shall be detained by the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College.

(2) The precautions ordinarily to be prescribed by the Inspector shall comprise, in the case of a discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nose bag, and in the case of open sores the covering up of the same, so far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads ; and such removal shall, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night.

5. The horse having been removed to the place prescribed by the Inspector shall as soon as possible be examined by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act, who, with as little delay as possible, shall report to the Inspector whether the animal is diseased or not. The Inspector shall thereupon inform the owner of the result of the Veterinary Practitioner's examination.

6. Before submitting his report on the condition of the horse, the Veterinary Practitioner for the purpose of his examination may submit the horse to any of the following tests :—

(*a*) Detention for one calendar month under observation.

(*b*) Mallein Test or Tests.

(*c*) Bacteriological Tests.

(*d*) In the case of Epizootica Lymphangitis, microscopical examination of pus or other pathological meterial from abscesses, sores or other lesions.

(*e*) In the case of Surra, microscopical examination of the blood.

Whilst isolated and detained for observation, the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act.

7. On a certificate from the Veterinary Practitioner that a horse is diseased, it shall, unless the disease is other than Glanders or Farcy and the Veterinary Practitioner considers treatment desirable, be destroyed humanely in the presence of the Inspector and the carcass disposed of by burning. Except with the sanction of the Inspector and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it.

Provided that no horse suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra shall be destroyed, until the microscopical test specified in rules 6 (*d*) or (*e*) has been applied and the disease ascertained.

8. (1) Whenever a horse is detained for observation, test, treatment, or isolation the owner or person in charge thereof shall be required to provide food and an attendant and to pay a fee of two annas per diem for treatment, and in the case of surra four annas per diem ; or, in the alternative, to pay a fee of one rupee per diem and in the case of surra one rupee and two annas per diem, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

(2) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable, on application to a Magistrate, as if it were a fine.

9. Any horse which has been in contract with a diseased animal or in the same line or building, enclosure, field or place shall be detained by the owner or person in charge in the stable until a license for removal has been obtained from the Veterinary Inspector. Such license shall be issued by the Veterinary Inspector only, when authorised in writing by a Veterinary Practitioner, apppointed under the Act, who is satisfied that the horse is free from disease. In the event of the owner or person in charge of the said horse failing to apply for a license for removal within one calendar month, the Veterinary Inspector may issue a license for removal provided the horse in question has been detained for one calendar month under the observation of the Veterinary Practitioner.

10. (1) The owner or person in charge of any building, enclosure or other premises which have been occupied by any diseased horse, shall, within seven days, carry out such disinfection of such building, enclosure, or other premises and destruction of dung, litter and waste food, gear and other articles in or near to the building, enclosure or premises as may be prescribed by the Veterinary Practitioner and such disinfection shall be carried out in the presence of the Inspector.

(2) In all cases dung, surplus food and litter from the infected stable, also clothing and other gear which has been used by or been in contact with the diseased horse, shall be burned; temporary building materials, such as thatch of grass or leaves, bamboo walls or matting, shall be burned, if the position admits of this being done with safety: and (after complete removal of all dung, temporary fittings and other articles for destruction by fire) the whole of the interior of the stable shall be subject to a process of thorough disinfection to be prescribed by the Veterinary Practitioner.

(3) Such process shall ordinarily include the scraping of the walls, wood work and ceiling and the thorough cleansing of the wall, wood work and floor (if it be of stone, cement, or masonry) with boiling water, and the application of a freshly prepared solution of bleaching powder in water (in the proportion of 8 ozs. of bleaching powder to one gallon of water) to all the fittings of the stable and the whole interior of the building. Should, however, the flooring be of other material than stone, cement or masonry, the whole flooring shall be removed to a depth of 2 feet and not renewed for the space of two weeks, the removed earth being burnt and replaced by fresh earth.

11. In the event of disinfection of premises and destruction of gear fittings, dung and other articles condemned by the Inspector not being carried out by the owner or person in charge within the period of seven days or not being carried out in strict conformity with the directions prescribed by the Veterinary Practitioner they shall be carried out by the Inspector and the expenses shall be recovered from the owner of the premises or from the person in charge in the manner prescribed by rule 8 (2).

12. Except as provided in these rules, no person shall intentionally or negligently cause or permit any diseased horse to stray or to be worked, led or driven in a public thoroughfare, road, street or place.

13. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to rupees fifty or with both.

14. The Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, who is the controlling officer of the Glanders and Farcy Department in the City of Bombay, may award to the Inspector at whose instance any conviction is obtained under the Act a sum not exceeding half the amount of any fine imposed.

FORM I.

Certificate under rule 9 of the Rules under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, for the City of Bombay.

I, , Veterinary Practitioner for the City of Bombay, appointed by the Government of Bombay under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, by Notification No. , *Bombay Government Gazette* for , Part , page hereby certify as follows :—

a horse* / horses, which has / have been in the same enclosure, building or place as or in contact

with a diseased horse,

said to belong to or to have been in charge of

, of which was seized under the said Act by

Inspector on , has / have been this day of

* Enter description.

19 , examined and tested by me and I find $\frac{\text{it is}}{\text{they are}}$ free from disease.

Dated 19 .

(Signed)

Veterinary Practitioner,
City of Bombay.

FORM II.

Certificate under section 8 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

(*Vide* Rule 5.)

I, , Veterinary Practitioner for the City of Bombay, appointed by the Government of Bombay under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, by Notification No. , *Bombay Government Gazette* for , Part , page , hereby certify as follows :—

A horse*
said to belong to or to have been in charge of of , having been seized under the said Act by Inspector , I have this day of 19 examined the same and find it $\frac{\text{to be diseased}}{\text{to be free from disease}}$ within the meaning of the said Act.

Dated 19 .

(Signed)

Veterinary Practitioner,
City of Bombay.

FORM III.

Report of Veterinary Practitioner.

Certificate under section 8 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

I, , Veterinary Practitioner for the City of Bombay, appointed by the Government of Bombay under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, by Notification No. , *Bombay Government Gazette* for , Part , page , hereby certify as follows :—

A horse†
said to belong to or to have been in charge of , having been seized under the said Act by Inspector I have this day of 19 examined the same and find that it may reasonably be suspected of being diseased within the meaning of the said Act and must be detained under observation and submitted to the prescribed tests before a definite opinion can be given.

(Signed)

Veterinary Practitioner,
$\frac{\text{City of Bombay}}{\text{Harbour of Bombay.}}$

---

* Here enter description.
† Here enter description by breed, sex, colour, apparent age, and other marks of identification.

6. (1) Before certifying on the condition of the horse, the Veterinary Practitioner for the purpose of his examination may submit the horse to any of the following tests :—

(*a*) Detention for one calendar month under observation.

(*b*) Mallein Test or Tests.

(*c*) Bacteriological Tests.

(*d*) In the case of Lymphangitis Epizootica, microscopical examination of pus or other Pathological material from abscesses, sores or other lesions.

(*e*) In the case of Surra, microscopical examination of the blood.

Whilst isolated and detained for observation, the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by a Veterinary Inspector.

(2) In the case of Surra and Lymphangitis Epizootica, it shall be sufficient for the purpose of his examination under rule 5 if the Veterinary Practitioner subjects to microscopical or bacteriological examination material submitted to him for the purpose by the Veterinary Inspector if the latter be a graduate of a Veterinary College.

7. A horse certified by the Veterinary Practitioner to be diseased shall, unless the disease is other than Glanders or Farcy and the Veterinary Practitioner considers treatment desirable, be destroyed humanely and the carcass disposed by burning, or, in the case of Surra, by burial, under supervision of the police. The Inspector shall be present when the horse is destroyed. Except with the sanction of the Inspector and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it :

Provided that no horse suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra shall be certified to be diseased, until the microscopical test specified in rule 6 (1) (*d*) or (*e*) has been applied and the disease ascertained.

In respect of any camel destroyed under this rule, compensation may be paid by *Government* to the owner up to three-fourths of the market value of the animal at the time of destruction up to a maximum of Rs. 100.

The value of the animal will be fixed by a Committee of three, appointed by the District Magistrate, of which the Inspector and a Mamlatdar should be members ; any appeal against the finding of the Committee must be made within three months to the District Magistrate from whose decision no further appeal shall lie.

8. (1) Whenever a horse is detained for observation, test, treatment or isolation, the owner or person in charge thereof shall be required to provide food and an attendant and to pay a fee of two annas per diem for treatment, and in the case of Surra four annas per diem ; or, in the alternative, to pay a fee of one rupee per diem and in the case of Surra one rupee and two annas per diem, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

(2) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable, on application to a Magistrate, as if it were a fine.

9. Any horse which has been in contact with a diseased animal or in the same line or building, enclosure, field or place shall be detained by the owner or person in charge in the stable until a license for its removal has been obtained from the Veterinary Inspector. Such license shall be issued by the Veterinary Inspector only, on a written order to that effect signed by the Veterinary Practitioner, who may subject such horse to any or all the tests prescribed in rule 6.

10. If a person entitled to take possession of a horse under section 8 (*2*) of the Act is not present to receive it or refuses to receive it, the Inspector shall forthwith serve upon him a notice requiring him to remove the horse within seven days from the date of the notice. The said notice may be served either personally or by registered post or by leaving it at the last known residence or place of business of the person believed to be entitled to the possession of the horse, and in the last case a copy of the notice shall be placed at the police station within the local limits of which the horse was seized. If the horse is not removed within the period of the notice, then, under the orders of Veterinary Practitioner or the Collector, it may be—

(*a*) sold to defray expenses, in which case any balance that may remain after meeting charges due from the owner may be returned to the owner on his claiming the same within two months from the date of the sale, any balance remaining unclaimed on the expiry of that period being credited to *Government*; or

(*b*) otherwise disposed of or destroyed in the event of no purchaser coming forward.

11. (1) The owner or person in charge of any building, enclosure or other premises which have been occupied by any diseased horse shall, within seven days from the service of a notice in this behalf, carry out such disinfection of such building, enclosure or other premises and destruction of dung, litter and waste food, gear and other articles, in or near the premises as may be prescribed by the Inspector, provided he be a graduate of a Veterinary College or be specially authorised in this behalf by *Government*, or, if he is not so qualified, by the Veterinary Practitioner, and such disinfection shall be carried out in the presence of the Inspector.

(2) In all cases dung, surplus food and litter from the infected stable, also clothing and other gear and clothing of attendants which has been used by or been in contact with the diseased horse, shall be buried, boiled or disinfected by fire; temporary building materials such as that of grass or leaves, bamboo walls and matting shall be burnt with due regard to public safety; and (after complete removal of all dung, temporary fittings and other articles for destruction by fire) the wood-work of the stable shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water: the walls, wood-work and floor (if of masonry) shall be scraped and limewashed with freshly mixed quicklime and water, to which shall be added crude carbolic acid in the proportion of half a pint to a bucketful of lime wash or washed with any other disinfectant fluid prescribed by the Veterinary Inspector; and the flooring, if of earth or wooden boards, shall be removed to a depth of eighteen inches, the removed material being burnt. When a floor is removed it shall be replaced after the lapse of two weeks.

12. In the event of disinfection of premises and destruction of gear, fittings, dung and other articles condemned by the Inspector not being carried out by the owner or person in charge within the period of seven days or not being carried out in strict conformity with the directions prescribed by the Veterinary Inspector or by the Veterinary Practitioner, they shall be carried out by the Inspector with the aid of the police and the expenses shall be recovered from the owner of the premises or from the person in charge in the manner prescribed by rule 8 (2).

13. Except as provided in these rules, no person shall intentionally or negligently cause or permit any diseased horse to stray or to be worked, led or driven in a public thoroughfare, road, street or place.

14. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to rupees fifty or with both.

FORM I.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Licence to remove a horse under section 11 and rule 9.

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

Under section 11 of the Act, and in accordance with the rules made under section 14 of the said Act, I hereby grant this day of 19 to the owner or person in charge of the horse described in the margin, a licence to remove the same.

Inspector

Dated 19 .

FORM II.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Certificate to be issued under section 8 and rule 5.

It is hereby certified that the horses described hereunder, said to belong to or to have been in charge of have this day been examined and $\frac{\text{have been}}{\text{have not been}}$ found to be diseased within the meaning of the Act.

(Here enter horses with their description.)

Veterinary Practitioner.

Date and place

FORM III.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Order for the disposal of a diseased horse under section 8 (*1*) and rule 7.

To

The Officer in charge of the police station.

Sir,

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other distinguishing marks.

The horse described in the margin having been certified on the of 19 , to be diseased by Veterinary Practitioner under the Act, you are hereby requested to destroy the said horse at once by shooting or otherwise and dispose of the carcass by $\frac{\text{burning.}}{\text{burial six feet below the surface.}}$

Inspector.

FORM IV.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Notice to a person to remove a horse not certified to be diseased (rule 10).

To

Sir,

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other mark of identification.

I hereby inform you that the horse described in the margin which was seized under the Act and which ——— belongs to you / was in your charge at the time of seizure ——— has not been certified to be diseased. You are, therefore, requested to remove the same on or before the of 19 . (Being seven days from the date of this notice).

Should the animal not be removed, it will be sold or otherwise disposed of. You are liable for all expenses in connection therewith.

Inspector.

FORM V.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Notice for disinfection under section 9 and rules 11 and 12.

To

Sir,

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

I hereby inform you that the horse described in the margin, seized on the has this day been destroyed in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder, having been found to be "diseased" within the meaning of the Act.

You are hereby directed, therefore, to—

*(*a*)

†(*b*) carry out the instructions laid down in rule 11 of the rules referred to above, which are as follows :—

* * * * * * * *

On your failure or neglect to carry out these measures of disinfection within seven days from the service of this notice, I shall cause the necessary disinfection to be carried out and the fittings or other things to be destroyed, and the expense (if any) thereby incurred will be recovered from you as if it were a fine.

Inspector.
Veterinary Practitioner.

Note.—Where special measures of disinfection are prescribed by the Veterinary Practitioner, he should himself sign this notice.

* Here enter special measures of disinfection, if any, prescribed.

† (*b*) should be cancelled if special measures of disinfection are prescribed.

APPENDICES.

I

Instructions for the Diagnosis of Glanders and Farcy.

(1) Glanders is a malignant, contagious and fatal disease, characterised by the following symptoms :—

Increased temperature; swelling of the glands under the jaw; discharge of sticky material from the nose which sticks about the nostrils, ulcers on the mucous membrane of the nostrils; the eyes are weak and often discharge; abscesses form along the course of the lymphatics of the face; lungs become affected; animal gets very thin, in some cases dies rapidly and in others lives for some weeks.

(2) Farcy is another form of Glanders and presents the following symptoms :—

Increased temperature, the legs swell, presenting an uneven surface, increasing and decreasing suddenly and attended with pain and lameness. Farcy buds form along the vessels of the leg, burst and give exit to a thin purulent yellowish material which generally soon dries and forms a yellow crust on the surface of the ulcer.

II

Instructions for Diagnosis of Lymphangitis Epizootica.

Nodules varying in size from a pea to a hen's egg appear under the skin. These may be connected by lines like veins having the appearance of beaded chains.

The hair falls off the nodules and they burst and discharge thick yellow or blood stained matter. The lesions may be found on any part of the body, but they are most frequently associated with those parts which are most exposed to wounds, kicks, contusions, harness and saddle galls. The disease takes place by inoculation through wounds and may therefore develop from the slightest abrasion. In cattle the nodules form well-defined lumps, but their development is much slower and the lumps are not connected by veinlike cords.

III

Instructions for the Diagnosis of Surra.

There are successive attacks of fever, the first of which might perhaps pass unnoticed. Then red spots appear on the mucous membrane of the eye. The eyes water. There is rapid loss of flesh and great weakness, although in the majority of cases the appetite remains good throughout, no matter how high the fever may be. The mucous membranes of the eye, mouth, etc. become very pale and then at a later period yellowish. From first to last there is progressive debility and emaciation until dropsical swellings of the limbs and under surface of the body appear. The duration of the attacks of fever and intermissions are very irregular, usually lasting from about one to six days. Death occurs in about six or seven weeks.

IV

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF SOUTH AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS.

In acute cases there is great prostration and distress accompanied by difficulty in breathing. This is followed by wide distension of the nostrils and the appearance of a nasal discharge with coughing. The discharge increases and the animal dies rapidly from suffocation with a foamy discharge round its muzzle. In other cases the course of the disease is slower and in one form the head is found to be swollen. In the latter form the obliteration of the depressions above the eyes and the pendulous appearance of the lower lip are regarded as typical symptoms.

THE PRISONERS ACT, 1900 (III OF 1900).

G. N., J. D., No. 6321, dated 6th October 1902. S. 51

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9180/3-III, dated 3rd June 1939.

In supersession of all previous rules issued on the subject, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 51 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900), to make, and under sub-section (*2*) of the same section to publish for general information, the following rules—

(*a*) for regulating the escort of prisoners (State prisoners excepted) to and from any Court, situated within the jurisdiction of the High Court, in which their presence is required and for their custody during the period of such attendance.

(*b*) for regulating the amount to be allowed for the costs and charges of such escort, and

(*c*) for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of Part IX of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900) :—

1. On receipt of an order issued under section 35, 37, 39 or 40 of the Act, the officer in charge of the prison shall make a requisition on the District Superintendent of Police or in the City of Bombay on the Commissioner of Police for an escort, and the District Superintendent or Commissioner as the case may be, shall supply such escort in conformity with the ordinary rules of his department.

2. The officer in charge of such escort shall, in like manner, be guided by the rules of the Police Department in the performance of his duty, and in the treatment of the prisoners under his charge.

3. All prisoners shall be taken to the Court before which their appearance is required by the most expeditious route. Prisoners under sentence or under trial for criminal offences shall ordinarily travel on foot ; but civil prisoners who are desirous of obtaining and are willing to pay for the indulgence, may be provided with suitable means of conveyance. Prisoners and their escorts shall not travel by night except when absolutely necessary. When a railway is available, all prisoners shall be conveyed by rail under charge of the police guard.

4. Civil prisoners shall ordinarily not be fettered or hand-cuffed. Before any criminal is made over to the officer in charge of the escort, the officer in charge of the prison shall satisfy himself that the fetters of the prisoner or prisoners to be removed are in order and that each prisoner is supplied with suitable clothing, and he shall further make over to the officer in charge of the guard copies of the warrant under which the person, whether a civil or criminal prisoner, is confined and of the orders of the Court under which the prisoner is removed, together with a sum of money for their maintenance and road expense. Diet money shall be calculated at a rate not exceeding 4 annas per diem, according to the number of days which the escort will take going to and returning from the Court.

5. The officer in charge of the guard shall give to the officer in charge of the prison a receipt for such prisoners as he may receive with a statement of the clothing, etc., in each prisoner's possession, and a receipt for the amount of diet money or

road expenses which has been advanced on their account. Advances required on account of the escort shall be made by the District Superintendent, or Commissioner of Police, in the City of Bombay, supplying it.

6. Should there be a prison or (in default of a prison) a lock-up at the place where the Court before which the prisoners have to appear is held, the officer in charge of the escort shall deliver the prisoners to the Jailor of such prison or officer in charge of such lock-up, and shall not be responsible for their custody while they are in such prison or lock-up, but shall only be responsible for their custody while escorting them thither and from such prison or lock-up to the place where the Court is held.

7. Whenever a criminal prisoner is removed under the Act to a place other than that where he has been undergoing his sentence, he shall, when his attendance is no longer required, be taken to the nearest District or Central Prison, the officer in charge of which shall apply to the Inspector-General of Prisons for instructions as to his disposal. On the prisoner being received by the Jailor under this rule, the copy of the warrant of confinement shall be made over to him by the officer in charge of the escort, who shall then receive from the officer in charge of the prison a receipt for the prisoner and such clothing, etc., as he may have with him. The officer in charge of the prison shall also forward copy of such receipt by post to the officer in charge of the prison from which the prisoner has been brought. Civil prisoners shall, on their attendance being dispensed with, be taken back to the prison from which they have been brought.

8. On the completion of the duty for which the escort was detailed, the District Superintendent or Commissioner supplying it shall, if the presence of the prisoner was required in any civil matter, submit a bill to the Court from which the requisition proceeded, for the cost of the guard as fixed by the scale in Schedule A, and for the actual expenditure incurred by them on account of carriage by land or water, if the journey is not performed entirely on foot, plus 10 per cent. for contingencies. A separate bill should also be forwarded by the District Superintendent or Commissioner of Police in the City of Bombay for the diet money and road expenses of the prisoner or prisoners.

9. All sums received in payment of these bills shall at once be paid into the Treasury of the District from which the escort started to the credit of the State Government, as a receipt either of the Police or Jail Department, according as the amount is paid on account of the escort or of the prisoners.

10. In estimating beforehand, under section 50, the amount to be deposited by any party requiring the testimony of a prisoner in any civil matter, the Court should calculate the charges for escort parties according to the scale shown in Schedule A attached to these rules, and should take the average distance covered by escort parties travelling by road at from ten to fifteen miles per diem. The Court should also estimate for the whole time likely to be occupied in going, waiting and returning. Where the journey is performed by rail the cost of third class fares both ways for a whole compartment should be added. The fares by boat or steamer must be estimated on such information as the Court may itself possess. In every case 4 annas per diem, for each prisoner's diet money, and 10 per cent. on the cost of the guard for contingencies should be added. Any balance deficient between the amount estimated by the Court and the charge entered in the bill preferred by the District Superintendent or Commissioner of Police in the city of Bombay shall be recovered by the Court under section 50 of the Act. The Court before whom any prisoner appears to give evidence should take his evidence without unnecessary delay.

11. The foregoing rules do not apply to State prisoners confined by order of the State Government, whose attendance in any Court can only be arranged for under the special orders of the State Government in each case.

SCHEDULE A.

Number of Prisoners.	Number of Constables employed.	Cost per diem.
		Rs. a. p.
1 Prisoner	2 Constables	0 12 0
1 Prisoner if the distance to be escorted is so great as to render halt for the night necessray *en route*, to enable a sentry with relief being furnished at night	1 Head Constable and 3 Constables ..	1 12 0
2, 3 or 4 prisoners	1 Head Constable and 3 Constables ..	1 12 0
5 or 6 prisoners	1 Head Constable and 4 Constables ..	2 2 0
For every 2 prisoners above six ..	1 additional Constable	0 6 0

G. N., J. D., No. 6322, dated 6th October 1902.

Under section 52 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, in supersession of Government Notification No. 1809, dated the 18th May 1870, that in the case of prisons administered under the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), the Superintendents of such prisons, and in the case of Civil jails administered under Bombay Act II of 1874 as amended by subsequent Enactments, the Nazirs of the District Courts shall be deemed to be officers in charge of prisons for the purposes of Part IX of the Prisoners Act, 1900.

THE INDIAN EXTRADITION ACT, 1903 (XV OF 1903).*

G. N., J. D., No. 5071, dated 20th June 1918 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1199). Ss. 4 & 10

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest all stipendiary Presidency Magistrates in the City and Island of Bombay with the powers to issue warrants of arrest referred to in sections 4 and 10 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903).

G. N., J. D., No. 3722, dated 2nd July 1909 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1175). S. 10

The Governor in Council is pleased, under sub-section (*1*) of section 10 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), to invest the Magistrates of the Second Class in the districts specified below, with the power to issue warrants of arrest under the said sub-section :—

District.	Taluka.	District.	Taluka.
Ahmednagar ..	Jamkhed.	East Khandesh ..	Chalisgaon.
Do. ..	Nevasa.	Do. ..	Jamner.
Do. ..	Kopergaon.	Do. ..	Yaval.
East Khandesh ..	Chopda.	Do. ..	Raver.
Do. ..	Pachora.		

G. N., J. D., No. 1508, dated 16th March 1910 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 424). S. 10

The Governor in Council is pleased, under sub-section (*1*) of section 10 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), to invest the Magistrates of the Second Class in the talukas specified below in the district of Ahmednagar, with the power to issue warrants of arrest under the said sub-section :—

Nagar, Rahuri, Akola, Shevgaon, Parner, Shrigonda and Karjat.

G. N., J. D., No. 4655, dated 24th June 1912 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 982). S. 19

Under the provisions of section 19 (*c*) of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the City of Bombay to exercise the powers conferred on a "Magistrate" by the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881 (44 and 45 Victoria, Chapter 69).

* For entrustment of functions of Central Government under sections 3 (*1*), (*4*), (*6*), (*7*) and (*8*); 4 (*1*) and (*2*); 5; 8A; 9; 10 (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*); 11; 15; 19 clause (*c*) and 20 see G. of I. External Affairs Dept. Notn. No. 67-X, 1st April 1938, under section 124 (*1*) of the Govt. of India Act, 1935.

execution requiring him before making the arrest if the person to be arrested is on duty, to acquaint an official superior of such person with the fact that the arrest is about to be made.

(*iii*) With reference to a person in the employment of a Railway Company, the words " official superior " shall be deemed to include a railway official of the rank of Station Master, Foreman or Inspector, but not one of lower rank. (*Vide Government Gazette* for 1896, Part I, page 313.)

S. 55 (2) **G. N., J. D., No. 3876, dated 11th July 1910 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1012).**

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8918/3, dated 28th November 1940.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 55 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that before a warrant is issued by a Civil Court for the arrest of an employee of the Telegraph Department, notice shall be given to the Superior Officer designated in column 2 of the sub-joined list for the period specified in column 3 of the list.

Division to which the employee belongs.	Superior Officer to be advised.	Period of notice.
Bombay	Superintendent of Bombay Division, Bombay	7 days.
Belgaum	Superintendent of Belgaum Division, Belgaum.	7 days.
Ahmedabad	Superintendent of Ahmedabad Division, Ahmedabad.	7 days.
Bombay Office ..	Superintendent in Charge Bombay Office, Bombay.	3 days.

S. 57 **G. N., H. D., No. 8194/2, dated 25th August 1931 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2014).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 57 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), and in supersession of the orders contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6298, dated the 12th October 1877, as modified by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 520, dated the 26th January 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that for the purpose of subsistence allowance, judgment-debtors according to their social status, education and mode of living, shall be divided into the following classes, namely :—

(1) The Superior Class, and

(2) The Ordinary Class,

and the subsistence allowance shall be paid in accordance with the scales fixed as follows :—

Superior Class—from Re. 1–0–0 to Rs. 1–8–0 per day in the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

Ordinary Class.—from annas 8 to Re. 1 per day in the City of Bombay and annas 6 to annas 12 per day, elsewhere in the whole Bombay Presidency.

S. 60 (1) (l) **G. N., H. D., No. 9657/4, dated 5th December 1945 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 219).**

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9657/4, dated 16th April 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*l*) of the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Government of

Bombay is pleased to declare that the following allowances forming part of the emoluments of any person in the service of the Government of Bombay shall be exempt from attachment in execution of a decree, namely :—

(*i*) House-rent allowances.

(*ii*) Compensatory allowances.

(*iii*) Travelling allowances.

(*iv*) Allowances granted as compensation on account of higher cost of living in localities considered by the Government to be expensive localities, including hill stations.

(*v*) Allowances granted on account of uniforms and rations.

(*vi*) Dearness allowance, war-allowance and cost of living allowance.

G. N., J. D., No. 1209, dated 6th February 1920 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 469). **S. 70 (1)**

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 11530, dated 8th Dec. 1920.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 1315, dated 13th June 1924.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 6717, dated 21st Jan. 1925.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9351, dated 19th Feb. 1926.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 3636/3, dated 22nd May 1934.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8161/3, dated 23rd Oct. 1936.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 1452/4, dated 16th Aug. 1939.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 1452/4, dated 19th Sept. 1940.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 5782/4, dated 6th April 1942.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 5782/4, dated 20th November 1942.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 70 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), hereinafter referred to as the said Code, and in supersession of the rules published in Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 499, dated the 24th January 1880, as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules, regulating the execution of decrees transferred to the Collector for execution under the provisions of section 68 of the said Code in regard to :—

(*a*) the transmission of such decrees from the Court to the Collector, the procedure of the Collector and his subordinates in executing the same, and the return of such decrees by the Collector to the Court;

(*b*) the conferring upon the Collector or any gazetted subordinate of the Collector certain powers, which the Court might have exercised in the execution of such decrees if the execution thereof had not been transferred to the Collectors;

(*c*) appeals against certain orders passed by officers subordinate to the Collector.

1. (*a*) *Transmission of decree to the Collector.*—If the Court is satisfied that the decree is one to which this notification applies, it shall cause a copy thereof to be forwarded to the Collector by post, or in such other manner as shall be most convenient.

(*b*) Along with the said copy the Court shall send—

(*i*) a statement showing clearly the extent, if any, to which the decree has been already executed, and the portion of the decree still to be executed;

(*ii*) a copy of the application for execution of the decree, and of the order for sale, if any, made thereon;

(*iii*) any extracts from the record of rights or register of mutations relating to the property that have been furnished to the Court.

Note.—Copy of the judgment should be sent only on the requisition of the executing authority in any particular case or class of cases.

(*c*) The aforesaid documents shall be prepared at the cost of the parties.

2. *Transfer of decree by Collector to subordinate officer.*—On receipt of the decree and of the other documents mentioned in rule 1, the Collector may either proceed to execute it himself, or may transfer it for execution, subject to his supervision and control, to any of his subordinates not lower in rank than a Mahalkari.

3. *Hearing of parties : Notice of hearing ; Production of documents ; Order for execution.*—The Collector, or the officer to whom the Collector so transfers the decree, shall without delay appoint a day for hearing any representation which the parties or any of them may desire to make, as to the manner in which the decree should be executed and shall cause a written notice to be served on each of the parties to the decree of the day so fixed; and shall also require the judgment-debtor to produce all title-deeds and other documents affecting the property in question which may be in his possession or power ; and shall, after such enquiry as he considers necessary, proceed according to the methods prescribed in the Third Schedule to the said Code, as may be appropriate in the circumstances of the case.

4. *Further attendance of parties.*—The Collector or other officer aforesaid may from time to time, by similar written notice, require the attendance of the parties to the decree, or any of them, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, or of obtaining any information which he may consider necessary to enable him to provide satisfactorily for the execution of the decree ; and if any party does not attend in pursuance of any such notice, the Collector or other officer aforesaid shall decide the matter in his absence, and the party so failing to attend shall not afterwards be entitled to be heard with respect to such matter.

5. *Service of notice.*—(*a*) Every such notice, and every notice which the Collector shall issue under paragraph 8 of the Third Schedule to the said Code to the judgment-debtor or his representative, may be served in the manner prescribed by section 191 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, or by forwarding the same to the Court to be served upon the pleader, if any, of the party to whom such notice is addressed.

(*b*) Except as otherwise provided, every other notice issued under these rules shall be served in the manner prescribed by section 191 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.

6. *Form of orders in execution : Diary of Proceedings.*—All orders which the Collector or other officer aforesaid shall pass in respect of the execution of the decree, or of the management or sale of the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor, shall be made in writing, and shall be dated and signed by such officer and a diary of the proceedings shall be kept in the language of the district and in conformity with the instructions* relating thereto.

7. *Public notice prior to sale to claimants to property : Production of documents.*—(*a*) Previous to proceedings to sell any property, the Collector or other officer aforesaid shall, unless he has already proceeded under paragraph 3 or paragraph 5 of

* Form No. 9 at page 466 of Volume II of the Civil Manual issued by the High Court of Bombay for the guidance of Civil Courts and officers subordinate to it.

the Third Schedule to the said Code, publish a notice in the language of the district, calling upon all persons having rights in or charges on or claims to the said property or any part thereof, to submit on or before a date, which shall be stated in such notice and which shall not be less than six weeks after the date of such notice, a statement of such right, charge or claim, and to produce the documents, if any, on which such right, etc., is based.

(*b*) Such notice shall be published in the manner prescribed in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 3 of the Third Schedule to the said Code.

(*c*) If in the opinion of the Collector or other officer aforesaid any statement so produced is not sufficiently precise or clear, or if it shall appear to the Collector or such other officer that all documents in the claimant's possession or power relating to the property to be sold have not been produced, he may refuse to receive such statement, and may give or refuse, as he deems fit, time for the production of a fresh statement.

8. *Documents to be treated as confidential and returned.*—The Collector or other officer aforesaid shall peruse the documents of title which any such claimant produces; but such documents shall not, without a special order the reasons for which must be recorded, be handed for perusal to any other person than the Collector or other officer, aforesaid, and his clerk, reader or interpreter: and they shall, after such perusal, be restored to the persons who have produced them with an endorsement, signed by the Collector or other officer aforesaid on each, of the date on which and the purpose for which they were presented and of the date of return and of the person to whom they are returned.

9. *Procedure on sale.*—(*a*) Every sale of property shall be held before the Collector or other officer aforesaid or before any revenue officer on pay of not less than Rs. 60 per mensem specially nominated by the Collector or other officer aforesaid in this behalf. Such special nominations shall be made only in talukas or mahals where the Collector has sanctioned the adoption of this procedure for administrative reasons:

Provided that no sale of any agricultural land shall be held during the period from the 15th June to 15th October.

(*b*) Except as is otherwise provided by the said Code every such sale shall be proclaimed and held in the manner prescribed by the rules for the time being in force relating to the sale of immovable property in realization of arrears of land revenue.

(*c*) Every proclamation of any such sale shall contain, in addition to the particulars required by the said rules—

(*i*) a list of all claims of which statements have been drawn up under paragraph 4 or 5 of the Third Schedule to the said Code or have been duly submitted to and accepted by the Collector or other officer aforesaid under rule 7 and which shall appear to the Collector or such other officer to be *prima facie* honest and reasonable;

(*ii*) a list of all claims appearing in the record of rights, or the register of mutations;

(*iii*) a caution that no guarantee is given either of the judgment-debtors' title or of the validity of any claims preferred by third parties.

10. *Title-deeds of judgment-debtor.*—The Collector or other officer aforesaid shall retain the title-deeds and other documents produced by the judgment-debtor under rule 3, and if the whole of the property to which they relate is sold, shall hand them over to the purchaser.

11. *Decree-holder not to bid at sale.*—No holder of a decree in execution of which property is sold shall, without the express permission of the Collector or other officer aforesaid, being a gazetted officer, bid for or purchase the property.

12. *Certificate of Sale.*—When any sale has been finally completed, the Collector or other officer aforesaid shall give to the purchaser a certificate of sale in Form No. 38 of Appendix E to the First Schedule to the said Code *mutatis mutandis.*

13. *Delivery of possession to purchaser at sale.*—When the property sold is in the occupancy of the judgment-debtor or of some person on his behalf or of some person claiming under a title created by the judgment-debtor subsequent to the attachment of such property or of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same and a certificate in respect thereof has been granted under the last preceding rule, the Collector or other officer aforesaid shall, on application by the purchaser, order delivery to be made by putting the purchaser or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf in possession of the property by proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum or in such other manner as may be customary at some convenient place that the interest of the judgment-debtor has been transferred to the purchaser, and, unless the occupant is a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the property, if need be, by removing any person who refuses to vacate the property :

Provided that, in the case of any agricultural land, if at the time the sale was held there was a standing crop on such land, an order for delivery of possession of such land shall not be made until after the said crop has been reaped.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule "standing crop" shall not include "fruit-bearing trees".

13A. *Resistance or obstruction to possession of immoveable property.*—(*i*) Where the holder of a decree for the possession of immoveable property or the purchaser of any such property sold in execution of a decree is resisted or obstructed by any person in obtaining possession of the property, he may make an application to the Collector complaining of such resistance or obstruction.

(*ii*) The Collector shall fix a day for investigating the matter and shall summon the party against whom the application is made to appear and answer the same.

13B. *Resistance or obstruction by judgment-debtor.*—Where the Collector is satisfied that the resistance or obstruction was occasioned without any just cause by the judgment-debtor or by some other person at his instigation, he shall direct that the applicant be put into possession of the property, and where the applicant is still resisted or obstructed in obtaining possession, the Collector may also, at the instance of the applicant, order the judgment-debtor, or any person acting at his instigation, to be detained in the civil prison for a term which may extend to thirty days.

13C. *Resistance or obstruction by bona fide claimant.*—Where the Collector is satisfied that the resistance or obstruction was occasioned by any person (other than the judgment-debtor) claiming in good faith to be in possession of the property on his own account or on account of some person other than the judgment-debtor, the Collector shall make an order dismissing the application.

13D. *Dispossession by decree-holder or purchaser.*—(*i*) Where any person other than the judgment-debtor is dispossessed of immoveable property by the holder of a decree for the possession of such property or, where such property has been sold in execution of a decree, by the purchaser thereof, he may make an application to the Collector complaining of such dispossession.

(*ii*) The Collector shall fix a day for investigating the matter and shall summon the party against whom the application is made to appear and answer the same.

13E. *Bona fide claimant to be restored to possession.*—Where the Collector satisfied that the applicant was in possession of the property on his own account or on account of some person other than the judgment-debtor, he shall direct that the applicant be put into possession of the property.

13F. *Rules not applicable to transferee lite pendente.*—Nothing in rules 13C and 13E shall apply to resistance or obstruction in execution of a decree for the possession of immoveable property by a person to whom the judgment-debtor has transferred the property after the institution of the suit in which the decree was passed or to the dispossession of any such person.

13G. *Orders conclusive subject to regular suit.*—Any party not being a judgment-debtor against whom an order is made under rule 13B, rule 13C or rule 13E may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the present possession of the property; but, subject to the result of such suit (if any), the order shall be conclusive.

14. *Return of decree to Court.*—When execution of the decree has been as far as possible completed and the balance, if any, of all monies which have come to his hands disposed of in accordance with paragraph 9 of the Third Schedule to the said Code, the Collector shall return the papers received by him under rule 1 together with the execution proceedings to the Court by post or in such other manner as shall be most convenient.

15. *Powers of executing officer.*—The following powers are conferred on Collectors and on gazetted officers subordinate to a Collector to whom a decree is transferred under rule 2 :—

(*a*) the power specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 72 of Order XXI of the First Schedule to the said Code : Provided that the Collector or other officer aforesaid, to whom an application for such permission may be made, shall not grant such permission unless the decree-holder—

(*i*) satisfies him that the application is made in good faith, and that the judgment-debtor is not a minor ;

(*ii*) undertakes that he will not himself or through any other person bid or purchase for a sum less than such amount as the Collector or other officer granting the permission, having regard to the fair market value of the interest to be sold may determine, and that the permission shall be subject to this condition ;

(*iii*) agrees that if the decree-holder or any one on his behalf becomes the purchaser, the purchase money shall be paid to the Collector or other officer executing the decree unless the decree-holder produces a certificate under rule 85-A of Order XXI of the Civil Procedure Code that he is entitled to a set off against the purchase money.

(*b*) the powers specified in rules 83 and 86 and sub-rule (1) of rule 92 of Order XXI of the First Schedule to the said Code.

16. *Application to set aside sale.*—If any application to set aside the sale under Order XXI, rule 89, 90 or 91 of the Civil Procedure Code, and in the case of an application under rule 89, the deposit as required by that rule be made within the time limited by law to the Collector or other officer aforesaid, he shall accept such application and deposit, and forward such application and the deposit, if any, to the Civil Court, and inform the applicant accordingly.

17. *Appeals.*—(1) An appeal shall lie to the Collector against any order passed under paragraphs 7, 8 and 10 (*c*) of the Third Schedule to the said Code and rules 11, 13 and 15 of these rules by an officer subordinate to the Collector; and to the $\frac{\text{Assistant}}{\text{Deputy}}$ Collector, or to the Collector against any order passed under paragraph 10 (*a*) of the Third Schedule to the said Code by an officer subordinate to the $\frac{\text{Assistant}}{\text{Deputy}}$ Collector or by the $\frac{\text{Assistant}}{\text{Deputy}}$ Collector, respectively; subject to the provision in this sub-rule, no appeal shall lie against any order, including an order in an appeal made under this sub-rule, passed by an officer subordinate to the Collector under the provisions of the Third Schedule to the said Code or of these rules.

(2) No appeal shall lie against any order, including an order in an appeal made under sub-rule (1), passed by the Collector under the provisions of the Third Schedule to the said Code or of these rules.

S. 92 (1)

G. N., H. D., No. 6088/3 (a), dated 13th April 1935 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 697).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the Courts of the First Class Subordinate Judges of Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad, Dharwar, Satara, Nadiad, Bijapur, Sholapur, Belgaum and Surat as the Courts in which suits of the nature described in the sub-section may be instituted and which may dispose of such suits, provided that the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the trust to which the suit relates is situate within the local limits of the jurisdictions of the said Courts.

2. The Government Notifications mentioned below are hereby cancelled :—

Government Notification, Home Department, No. 6492/2, dated the 7th January 1930.

Government Notification, Home Department, No. 964/3, dated the 1st June 1932.

Government Notification, Home Department, No. 1289/3, dated the 6th August 1932.

Government Notification, Home Department, No. 3181/3, dated the 19th June 1933.

Government Notification, Home Department, No. 3291/3, dated the 13th July 1933.

Government Notification, Home Department, No. 3563/3, dated the 9th September 1933.

Government Notification, Home Department, No. 5295/3, dated the 22nd September 1934.

Government Notification, Home Department, No. 1171/3, dated the 29th September 1934.

G. N., H. D., No. 7052/3, dated 11th November 1935 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2105). **S. 92 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona as the Court in which suits of the nature described in the sub-section may be instituted and which may dispose of such suits, provided that the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the trust to which the suit relates is situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court.

G. N., H. D., No. 7065/3, dated 11th November 1935 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2105). **S. 92 (1)**

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 6510/4 (1), dated 8th June 1943.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Broach and the Court of First Class Subordinate Judge, Godhra, as the Courts in which suits of the nature described in the sub-section may be instituted and which may dispose of such suits, provided that the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the trust to which the suit relates is situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Courts.

G. N., H. D., No. 1271/4, dated 27th October 1938 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2313). **S. 92 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to empower the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ratnagiri as the Court in which suits of the nature described in the sub-section may be instituted and which may dispose of such suits, provided that the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the trust to which the suit relates is situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court.

G. N., H. D., No. 6088/3, dated 31st March 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 816). **S. 92 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to empower the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, as the Court in which suits of the nature described in the sub-section may be instituted and which may dispose of such suits, provided that the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the trust to which the suit relates is situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court.

G. N., H. D., No. 4719/4, dated 16th May 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 102). **S. 92 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to empower the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Nasik as the Court in which suits of the nature described in the sub-section may be instituted and which may dispose of such suits, provided that the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the trust to which the suit relates is situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court.

S. 92 (1) **G. N., H. D., No. 8300/4, dated 14th August 1944 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 117).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to empower the Court of the Assistant Judge, Thana, as the Court in which suits of the nature described in the sub-section may be instituted and which may dispose of such suits, provided that the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the trust to which the suit relates is situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court.

S. 92 (1) **G. N., H. D., No. 6088/3, dated 22nd November 1944 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 184).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to empower the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Hubli, as the Court in which suits of the nature described in the sub-section may be instituted and which may dispose of such suits, provided that the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the trust to which the suit relates is situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court.

S. 92 (1) **G. N., H. D., No. 1972/6, dated 14th March 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1524).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to empower the Court of the Civil Judge (Senior Division), Kolhapur, as the Court in which suits of the nature described in the sub-section may be instituted and which may dispose of such suits, provided that the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the trust to which the suit relates is situate within the local limits of the jursidiction of the said Court.

S. 92 (1) **G. N., H. D., No. 8371/6, dated 8th February 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 280).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to empower the Court of the Civil Judge (Senior Division), Baroda, as the Court in which suits of the nature described in the sub-section may be instituted and which may dispose of such suits, provided that the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the trust to which the suit relates is situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court.

S. 137 ***G. N., J. D., No. 1315, dated 21st February 1884 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 161).**

Under section 645 of the Civil Procedure Code and section 556 of the Criminal Procedure Code, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in respect of cases arising in the revenue district of Sholapur the language of the District and Sessions Court of Sholapur-Bijapur shall be Marathi, and in respect of cases originating in the Kaladgi (hereafter to be called the Bijapur) revenue district, its language shall be Kanarese.

S. 137 (2) **G. N., H. D., No. 2433/2, dated 21st September 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2255).**

Under section 137 (*2*) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that both Marathi and Kanarese shall be the languages of the Civil Courts at Belgaum and Chikodi in the Belgaum District.

* This notification issued under section 645 of Act XIV of 1882 (corresponding to section 137 of Act V of 1908) is kept in force by section 157 of Act V of 1908.

G. N., H. D., No. 9739/5 (I), dated the 8th February 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 902). S. 137 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 137 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that the languages specified in column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto shall be the languages of the Courts specified against them in column 1 thereof and the scripts specified against such Courts in column 3 of the said Schedule shall be the characters in which applications to and proceedings in such Courts shall be written.

SCHEDULE.

Name of the Civil Court.	Language.	Script.
1	2	3
(1) The Court of the Civil Judge (Junior Division), Jath.	Marathi and Kannada.	Devnagari and Kannada.
(2) The Court of the Civil Judge (Junior Division), Miraj.	Marathi ...	Devnagari.
(3) The Court of the Civil Judge (Junior Division), Akalkot.	Marathi and Kannada.	Devnagari and Kannada.
(4) The Court of the Civil Judge (Junior Division), Shahapur.	Do. ...	Do.
(5) The Court of the Civil Judge (Junior Division), Ramdurg.	Kannada ...	Kannada.
(6) The Court of the Civil Judge (Junior Division), Jamkhandi.	Do. ...	Do.
(7) The Court of the Civil Judge (Junior Division,) Kundgol.	Do. ...	Do.
(8) The Court of the Civil Judge (Junior Division), Laxmeshwar.	Do. ...	Do.

G. N., H. D., No. 1250/6-II, dated 25th February 1950. S. 137 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 137 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare Gujarati as the language of the Civil Courts, situated at places specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto, in the judicial districts respectively mentioned against them in column 2 thereof, and the Gujarati script as the character in which applications to and proceedings in the said Courts shall be written.

SCHEDULE.

Place.	Judicial District.
1	2
I. 1 Dehgam	... Ahmedabad.
II. 1 Palanpur	... Banas Kantha.
2 Deesa	... Banas Kantha.
3 Dhanera	... Banas Kantha.
4 Tharad	... Banas Kantha.
5 Danta	... Banas Kantha.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

	Place.	Judicial District.
	1	
III.	1 Baroda	Baroda.
	2 Dabhoi	
	3 Savli	
	4 Sankheda	
	5 Sinor	
	6 Karjan	
	7 Padra	
	8 Chhotaudepur	
IV.	1 Rajpipla	Broach.
	2 Jhagadia	
V.	1 Cambay	Kaira.
	2 Balasinor	
	3 Anand	
	4 Petlad	
VI.	1 Mehsana	Mehsana.
	2 Kadi	
	3 Kalol	
	4 Patan	
	5 Sidhpur	
	6 Vijapur	
	7 Visnagar	
	8 Chanasma	
	9 Radhanpur	
	10 Amreli	
	11 Kodinar	
	12 Okhamandal	
	13 Gogho	
VII.	1 Baria	Panch Mahals.
	2 Sant	
	3 Lunawada	
	4 Halol	
	5 Kalol	
VIII.	1 Himatnagar	Sabar Kantha.
	2 Idar	
	3 Sabalpur	
	4 Khedbrahma	
	5 Bayad	
IX.	1 Navsari	Surat.
	2 Vyara	
	3 Kathor	
	4 Dharampur	
	5 Bansda	

G. N., H. D., No. 9739/5-I, dated 23rd May 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2979). S. 137 (2)

Modified by G. N., H. D., No. 9739/5-I, dated 1st December 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 137 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare Marathi as the language of all Civil Courts in the judicial district of Kolhapur and the Devnagari script as the character in which applications to and proceedings in the said Courts shall be written.

G. N., H. D., No. 2393/6 (1), dated 27th July 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 4449). S. 137 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 137 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare Hindi and Gujarati as the languages of the Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division), Abu Road, in the judicial district of Mehsana, and the Devanagari and Gujarati scripts, respectively, as the characters in which applications to and proceedings in the said Court shall be written.

G. N., H. D., No. 9739/5 (I), dated 9th October 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 5986). S. 137 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 137 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare—

(1) Marathi and Kannada as the languages of the Civil Courts at Karwar in respect of cases arising in the Karwar Taluka and Supa Petha and the Devanagari and Kannada scripts as the characters of the respective languages in which applications to and the proceedings in the said courts shall be written.

(2) Marathi and Kannada as the languages of the Court of the Civil Judge (Senior Division), Dharwar, in respect of cases arising in the Haliyal Taluka which lies within its jurisdiction and the Devanagari and Kannada scripts as the character of the respective languages in which applications to and proceedings in the said Court in respect of such cases shall be written.

G. N., H. D., No. 9739/5-I, dated 1st December 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 7118). S. 137 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 137 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), and in partial modification of Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 9739/5-I, dated the 23rd May 1950, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare—

(1) Marathi and Kannada as the languages of the Court of the Civil Judge (Junior Division), Ichalkaranji, in respect of cases arising in the Hatkanangale and Shirol Talukas and the Devanagari and Kannada scripts as the characters of the respective languages in which applications to and the proceedings in the said Court shall be written; and

(2) Marathi and Kannada as the languages of the Court of the Civil Judge (Junior Division), Gadhinglaj, in respect of cases arising in the Gadhinglaj Taluka and the Devnagari and the Kannada scripts as the characters of the respective languages in which applications to and the proceedings in the said Court in respect of such cases shall be written.

S. 137 (2)

G. N., H. D., No. 9739/5-II, dated 2nd March 1951 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1348).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 137 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that the languages specified in column 3 of the Schedule appended hereto shall be the languages of the Civil Courts situated at places specified against them in column 1 of the said Schedule, in the judicial districts respectively mentioned against them in column 2 thereof, and the script specified against each such place in column 4 thereof as the characters in which applications to and proceedings in such Courts shall be written.

SCHEDULE.

Place.	Judicial District.	Language.	Script.
1	2	3	4
1. Savanur ...	... Dharwar ...	Kannada ...	Kannada.
2. Alibag ...	... Kolaba ...	Marathi ...	Devanagari.
3. Murud ...	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
4. Pali ...	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
5. Janjira ...	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
6. Bhor ...	... Poona ...	Do. ...	Do.
7. Phaltan ...	... North Satara	Do. ...	Do.
8. Sangli ...	... South Satara	Do. ...	Do.
9. Mangalwedha ...	... Sholapur ...	Do. ...	Do.

S. 139 (c)

***G. N., J. D., dated 12th October 1877 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 908).**

Under the provisions of clause C of section 197 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased generally to empower District Courts to appoint officers to administer oaths to declarants for the purpose of affidavits in the District Courts and the Courts subordinate to the District Courts within the meaning of section 2 of the Code.

Order V, rule 26 (b) of Schedule I.

†G. N. No. 2146/4-II, dated 30th May 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 778).

In pursuance of clause (*b*) of rule 26 of Order V of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that service by any Civil Court situate in the State of Johore (Malay) of any summons issued under the said Code by a Court of the State of Bombay shall be deemed to be valid service.

* This notification issued under section 197 (*c*) of Act X of 1877 (corresponding to section 139 (*c*) of Act V of 1908) is kept in force by section 157 of Act V of 1908.

† See also Notification No. 4529/2 (*1*), H. D., 17th February 1938, under section 29.

G. N., H. D., No. 8918/3, dated 4th March 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 45).

Order XXI, rule 48 of Schedule I.

In pursuance of Order XXI, rule 48, sub-rule (1) in the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), and in supersession of Judicial Department, Notification No. 855, dated the 10th February 1911, in so far as it relates to public officers serving in connection with the affairs of the State and servants of local authorities, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that notices of orders attaching the salaries or allowances of public officers and servants specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto annexed shall be sent by Courts to the officers respectively specified against them in column 2 of the said Schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

(1)	(2)
1. Officers employed in the City of Bombay.	1. (*a*) Accountant General, Bombay, in the case of Gazetted Officers. (*b*) Heads of offices in the case of Non-Gazetted Officers.
2. Officers employed in places other than the City of Bombay.	2. (*a*) Treasury Officer of the District in the case of Gazetted Officers. (*b*) Heads of offices in the case of Non-Gazetted Officers.
3. Servants of Municipalities ..	3. (*a*) Chief Accountant in the case of the servants of the Bombay Municipality. (*b*) Chief Officer or Secretary, as the case may be, in the case of servants of other Municipalities.
4. Servants of Local Boards ..	4. The Local Fund Accountant.

G. R., L. D., No. 443-P, 11th November 1938.

Order XXVII, rule 8B of Schedule I.

Under clause (*c*) of rule 8B of Order XXVII of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors to the Government of Bombay, as the Government Pleaders for the purposes of receiving processes, against the Government of Bombay issued by the High Court of Bombay.

G. N., L. D., No. 13137, dated 18th December 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3700).

Order XXVII, rule 8B of Schedule I.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of rule 8B of Order XXVII of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Solicitor and the Assistant Solicitor to Government in the Legal Department to be Government Pleaders for the purposes of the said Order in relation to any suit by or against the Government of Bombay or against a public officer in the service of the Government of Bombay in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1908 (XIV OF 1908).

G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 15, 4th January 1910, republished in G. N., J. D., No. 183, dated 11th January 1910 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 20). S. 1 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 1 (*2*) of Act XIV of 1908 (the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the whole of the said Act to the Presidency of Bombay.

THE INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1908 (XV OF 1908).*

† G. N., M. D., dated 15th June 1878 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 374). S. 4 (1)

Modified by G. N., M. D., No. 1061, dated 31st July 1917.

Under Section V of the Indian Ports Act, XII of 1875, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to extend to the Port of Bombay the provisions of the following sections of the above Act :—

"38. No vessel of the burden of two hundred tons or upwards, shall be moved in any port to which this Section has been specially extended without having a Pilot, Harbour Master, or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour Master on board ; and no vessel of any burden less than two hundred tons and exceeding one hundred tons shall be moved in any such port without having on board a Pilot, Harbour Master, or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour Master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator or some officer empowered by him to give such authority.

"If any vessel, except in case of urgent necessity, be moved contrary to the provisions of this Section, the Master of such vessel shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, unless upon application to the proper officer the Master be unable to procure a Pilot, Harbour Master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour Master to go on board the said vessel.

"39. Every vessel exceeding the burden of two hundred tons and lying in any such port shall be provided with a proper force pump, hose and appurtenances, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire that may occur on board.

"The Master of every such vessel who, having been required by the Conservator to comply with the provisions of this Section, without lawful excuse neglects or refuses so to do for the space of seven days after such requisition, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees.

"40. No person, unless duly authorised by the Conservator, shall creep or sweep in any such port for anchors, cables, or other stores lost or supposed to be lost therein.

"Whoever offends against the provisions of this Section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred Rupees.

"No person shall, without the permission of the Conservator, remove or carry away any rock, stones, shingle, gravel, or soil, or any artificial protection from any part of the bank or shore of any such port ;

and no person shall sink or bury in any part of such bank or shore, whether the same be public or private property, any mooring-post anchor or any other thing, or do any other thing which is likely to injure or to be used so as to injure such bank or shore, except with the permission of the said Conservator, and with the aid or under the Inspection of such person (if any) as he may appoint to take part in, or overlook the performance of, such work.

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* For entrustment of functions of the Central Government under clause (*p*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6 and sections 17, 49 and 50 of the Act in respect of all the ports in the Province of Bombay except the port of Bombay see G. of I., Deptt. of Education, Health and Lands, Public Health, Notn. No. F. 10-I/38-G, 30th March 1938, under section 124 (*1*) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

† This notification issued under section 5 of Act XII of 1875 corresponding to section 4 (*1*) of Act XV of 1908 is kept in force by section 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

"Whoever offends against the provisions of this Section shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred Rupees, and shall pay the expenses of repairing the injury (if any) done by him to such bank or shore."

S. 4 **G. N., M. D., No. 1061, dated 31st July 1917 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1798).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), and in modification of Government Notification in the Marine Department, dated the 15th June 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw section 31 of the said Act from such part of the port of Bombay* as lies south of a line drawn from east to west through the Pronge Lighthouse.

S. 4 **G. N., R. D., No. 8563/28, dated 5th April 1932 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 761).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw the said Act from the port of Mahim (Kelwa) in the Northern Group of Ports and the port of Kelshi in the Southern Group of Ports of the Bombay Presidency mentioned in Part III of Schedule I to the said Act.

2. Entries relating to the said ports in Part III of the said schedule, and in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 2392-B, dated the 12th April 1901, shall be cancelled.

S. 4 **G. N., R. D., No. 223/24, dated 26th March 1936 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 546).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 (*1*) (*c*) of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw the said Act, from the port of Bhendi Bandar (in Thana creek) and cancel Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 223/24 (*b*) of 7th November 1924, with effect from 1st April 1936.

Ss. 4 & 33 (2) **G. N., R. D., No. 85-G/33, dated 7th February 1933 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 359).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 4 and sub-section (*2*) of section 33 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased (1) to withdraw the said Act from the port of Dehegam in the "*Northern Group of Ports*" of the Bombay Presidency mentioned in Part III of the First Schedule to the said Act, and (2) to direct that entry No. 4 relating to the said port in Part III of the said Schedule shall be cancelled.

Ss. 4 & 33 (2) **G. N., R. D., No. C-1270, dated 15th December 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 2314).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 4 and sub-section (*2*) of section 33 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased (1) to withdraw the said Act from the port of Kirnapani in the "Southern Group of Ports" in the State of Bombay mentioned in Part III of the First Schedule to the said Act, and (2) to direct that entry No. 35 relating to the said port in Part III of the said Schedule shall be cancelled.

S. 4 **G. N., R. D., No. 9572/45 (d), dated 29th July 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 807).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, read with the Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States (Application of Ports and Customs Laws) Order, 1949, the Government of Bombay is pleased (*i*) to extend the provisions of the said Act to the Ports of the Janjira State mentioned in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto and (*ii*) to declare that the limits of the said ports shall be as specified against them in column 2 of the said Schedule.

* The powers unber S. 4 (*1*) (*c*) of Act XV of 1908 with respect to major ports now west in the Central Government.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Port.	Limits under the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908).
Murud (Janjira) ..	The coast line one mile seaward from its South-West point of More village up to the Southern most point of Ekdara Hill and thence North-Eastward up to Khore Bay, all creeks, banks and shores within this limit as far as navigable.
Rajpuri ..	From a line drawn from the Southern outskirt of Ekdara Hill up to Nanoli Light House point, both banks of Rajpuri river and Mandad creek as far as navigable.
Kumbharu ..	The entire coast line one mile seaward from Nanoli Light House point Southward up to the shores of the village of Shekhadi, both banks of the channels of Divaghar and Karle as far as navigable.
Borlai-Mandla ..	The Southern coast line one mile seaward from the South-West corner of Korlai Fort up to the Northern outskirts of Kashid village excluding the foreshore of Kashid.
Nandgaon ..	The coast line one mile seaward from Kashid village up to the North-Western point of More village, all banks, creeks and shores within this limit as far as navigable.
Shrivardhan ..	The coast line one mile seaward from Shekhadi village Southward up to the head-land of Hareshwar, all shores, banks and creeks within this limit as far as navigable.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 1812/48, dated 1st Febuary 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 48). S. 4

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Bombay Government is pleased (I) to extend the provisions of the said Act to the Port of Kirnapani in Ratnagiri District and (II) to declare that the limits of the said port shall be as follows, viz. :—

A line drawn from eastern-most boundary of Terekhol village Southwards to middle of the creek and thence following the centre on the thread of the Stream as far as the river is navigable, the banks and shore to north and east of this line.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 1812/48, dated 1st Febuary 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 49). S. 4

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased (I) to extend the provisions of the said Act to the Port of Cambay in Kaira District and (II) to declare that the limit of the said port shall be as follows :—

The eastern and northern shores of the Gulf of Cambay touching the Cambay Taluka and the navigable Channel of the Mahi river—excluding the port limits of Kavi.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 1845/48(a), dated 8th March 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 66).

Amended by G. N., P. W. D., No. OKP. 4251, dated 25th October 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to extend the said Act to the ports specified in column 1 of the schedule hereto appended and to define their limits as specified against them, respectively in column 2 thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Port.	Limits.
1. Okha ..	*Seaward.*—Starting from a point in Latitude 22° 25·05′ N, Longitude 68° 59·3′ E, on the west coast of the peninsula; thence northward to Latitude 22° 32′ N, Longitude 68° 59·3′ E; thence eastward to Latitude 22° 32′ N, Longitude 69° 06·5′ E; thence southward to Latitude 22° 28·35′ N, Longitude 69° 06·5′ E; thence south westward to Latitude 22° 27·7′ N, Longitude 69° 05·4′ E; thence southward to Latitude 22° 27·1′ N, Longitude 69° 05·4′ E; thence westward to Latitude 22° 27·1′ N, Longitude 69° 04·5′ N, to join the eastern coast line of the peninsula; thence follow the coast lines south westward to a position in Latitude 22° 26·2′ N, Longitude 69° 03·15′ E, marking the limit of coast-line in Port's possession on the eastern coast; thence the area on the land side fringed by Adatra Survey numbers :— 83, 81, 80, part of 77, part of 1, 34, 39, part of 41, 35, 38/1, 62, 61, 59, 60, 63, 22, 21, 58 and part of 64; thence running south westward along the railway line to a point in Surajkaradi Survey No. 105 and thence bounded by Survey Nos. 105, 107, 109, 114/2, 114/1, 115/2, 117, 118, 240, 244, 243.
2. Kotda ...	The area extending 50 yards beyond high water mark bounded on the north by a point where Sangavadi river meets the creek; on the east by a line drawn in the middle of the creek lying between Kotda and Vanakbara of Diu; and on the west by a shore beyond 50 yards of high water mark.
3. Madhwad ..	The area extending 50 yards of high water mark bounded on the north by a line drawn from the road leading from Velan Village to the due east up to the limit of Kotda port and thence to the west up to Lighthouse.
4. Muldwarka (Kodinar)..	The area extending 50 yards beyond high water mark bounded on the north by a point where Custom House is situated; on the east by a point where Singwad river meets the sea; on the west by a point where Samat river meets the sea.
5. Beyt ...	The area extending 50 yards beyond high water mark bounded on the south by Beyt masonry jetty and on the north by the corner up to Custom House,
6. Rupen (Dwarka)..	The area extending 50 yards above high water mark bounded on the north by Rupen wooden jetty; and on the south by Bhagirthi, Ganga and Rukmini temple.

G. N., P. D., No. 6204, dated 6th June 1930 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1438). S. 5

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), and in supersession of all previous notifications* issued on the subject the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be declared to be the limits of the Port of Bombay, namely :—

*(a) No. 88, Marine Department, dated the 30th October 1886 (published at page 942 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated the 4th November 1886, Part I).

(b) No. 4841, Revenue Department, dated the 21st May 1912 (published at page 765 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated the 23rd May 1912, Part I).

(c) No. 8908, Revenue Department, dated the 30th September 1913 (published at page 1596 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated the 2nd October 1913, Part I).

(d) No. 629-A, Marine Department, dated the 3rd January 1928 (published at page 14 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated the 5th January 1928, Part I).

To the North.—From the boundary pillar south-west of and near to the village of Trombay the shore of Trombay Island to Pir Pau, thence the shore of Trombay Island to the boundary pillar situated in Survey No. 42 of Anik village, and thence a line across the Mahul Creek to the boundary pillar situated on the south bank of Chandni Creek.

To the West.—The eastern shore of the Island of Bombay, from the boundary pillar situated on the south bank of the Chandni Creek, to the southern extremity of Colaba Point, thence the shore of Back Bay to Malabar Point, thence a line drawn to the Bombay Floating Light at a position approximately Lat. 18° 50′ N., Long. 72° 44′ E., and continued to the boundary pillar on the west point of Kundari (Kennery) Island and thence the western shore of the Island to the boundary pillar on the south point thereof.

To the South.—A line drawn from the boundary pillar on the south point of Kundari (Kennery) through the south point of Undari to the boundary pillar on the mainland south of the village of Navagam (Nevedar Navgaon).

To the East.—From the boundary pillar situate south of Navagaon (Nevedar Navgaon) the western and northern shore of the mainland to the boundary pillar north-east of the Thull Knob Beacon, thence a line across the Dharamtar Creek to the boundary pillar on the south end of the Island of Karanja, thence the western shore of the Island of Karanja to the boundary pillar situate at the northern-most point of the Island, thence a straight line to the boundary pillar on the north-west point of Hog Island, thence the north shore of Hog Island to the boundary pillar at the north-east point of the Island and thence a line across the Thana Creek to the boundary pillar south-west of and near to Trombay village.

Port limits are extended to and include all water and land usually covered by water within the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks and any extension of the Docks.

Note.—In this notification the word "shore" is intended to mean the high water mark as defined in the Indian Ports Act, 1908, section 4 (*4*), *i.e.*, the highest point reached by ordinary spring tides at any season of the year.

G. N., R. D., No. 2395/33, dated 21st August 1934 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1899). S. 5

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 2395/33, dated 12th October 1934.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 223/24 (a), dated 26th March 1936.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 2395/33, dated 3rd May 1937.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. C-1270 (a), dated 15th December 1939.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9546/45 (b), dated 26th April 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, (XV of 1908), and in supersession of Government Notifications in the Revenue Department, Nos. 2392-A and 2392-B, dated the 12th April 1901, as amended from time to time, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, on and from the 1st day of September 1934 the limits of the following continental ports of the Bombay Presidency in the northern and southern groups mentioned in Part III of the First Schedule to the said Act shall in each case be those stated against each of the said ports :—

Serial No.	Name of Port.	Limits under the Indian Ports Act, 1908.
	Northern Group of Ports.	
1	Gogha	To the north a line running east from the northern bank of Sakarkhari. To the south a line running from Kuda point to Piram Light. To the east a line running north from the western side of the Piram Lighthouse.
2	Dholera (Whittle Bandar) ..	The western coast line of the Gulf of Cambay and all navigable channels leading into it between on the north the north bank of the navigable channel of the Khurn creek ; and on the south, the south bank of the navigable channel of the Bavaliari creek. This Bandar also comprises the northern and southern banks of the Wadhrialli creek.
3	Kavi	The navigable channel of the Mahi river and all creeks leading into it, and banks thereof, but where the north bank is in the Cambay State, the boundary towards that bank will be the midstream. The eastern coastline of the Gulf of Cambay up to Malpur in the south and all the creeks in between and banks thereof and also the Gulf one mile from the shores from Kavi to Malpur.
4	Tankari	A line running along the eastern coast line of the Gulf of Cambay, from Malpur in the north to the northern bank of Gujalia creek up to high water spring tides and all creeks and banks thereof east of the line and the gulf one mile from the coast.
5	Dehrej	A line running from the northern bank of Gujalia creek across the entrance of the Gujalia and Ban creeks and then following the coast line up to Lohara and the gulf one mile from the coast. The Gujalia and Ban creeks east of this line and banks thereof.
6	Broach	Navigable channel of the Nerbada river and all creeks leading into it above a line drawn from Lohara on the north to the northern bank of the Kim river at its entrance, i.e., up to the commencement of the limits of Bhagwa port and the Gulf of Cambay one mile from the coast.
7	Bhagwa	A line drawn from the north bank across the entrance of the Kim river and then following the coast to the south shore of Tena creek. All navigable channels and creeks in between and banks and shores thereof and also the portion of the Gulf of Cambay one mile from the foreshore.

Serial No.	Name of Port.	Limits under the Indian Ports Act, 1908.
8	Surat	To the north a line drawn directly across the Tapti from the boundary post immediately above Kimli Bandar at Rander. To the south a line running along the coast from the southern bank of Tena creek to the village of Dipla on the south of Bhimpore creek. All the creeks between and the navigable channel of the Tapti below high water mark spring tides and so much of the Bhimpore creek as lies below and to the westward of a line drawn across the Khari from the boundary post immediately above Bhimpore and including the Dumas channel between the said limits.
9	Matwad	Navigable channel of the Purna river and anchorage outside within a radius of two and a half miles from mid-channel at mouth and the Kanai creek from its mouth up to the village Jogeshwar. The coast line between Purna river and Kanai creek and anchorage seawards within eight fathoms from low water mark.
10	Bulsar	Channel of the Auranga river east of the bar and the tributaries leading into it and the coast line and anchorage within eight fathoms of low water mark from Bhagal Dandi in the north to Surwada in the South. All the creeks between these limits and banks thereof.
11	Umarsadi ..	Channel of the Par river east of the bar and banks thereof and the coast line and anchorage within eight fathoms from low water mark from Surwada village to the north bank of Pariali creek.
12	Kolak	Channel of the Kolak river east of the bar and the Pariali creek and the banks and shores between these and anchorage within eight fathoms from the low water mark.
13	Kalai	A line from north to south bank of Kalai creek and the coast southwards as far as the north bank of Sabdi creek, the shore within this line and anchorage within eight fathoms seawards from low water mark.
14	Marol	The entire coast line extending over one mile seaward with shores from Sabdi creek up to the village of Nargol excluded. Channel of the creek from the entrance and the banks as far as navigable anchorages within a mile seaward outside the entrance of the creek.
15	Umbergaon	The entire coast line extending over one mile seaward with shores from the village of Nargol included and up to the Chikhla creek excluded. A line from the north to the south bank of the entrance of the creek channel of the creek from such line and the banks as far as navigable anchorage within a mile seaward outside such line.

Serial No.	Name of Port.	Limits under the Indian Ports Act, 1908.
16	Dahanu	The coast line one mile seaward from south-west point of Chikla creek in the north to the village of Wadhwan in the south including the banks, shores and creeks within the line as far as navigable with anchorages at Agar and Gungwada.
17	Tarapur ..	The coast line one mile seaward from the village Wadhwan in the north to the southwest point of village Dilodi in the south including the banks, shores and creeks within the line as far as navigable with anchorages at Varor, Danda, Chinchani, Comada and Ghivli.
18	Nawapur	The coast line one mile seaward from the southwest point of village Dilodi in the north to the southwest point of the village Nandgaon in the south including the banks, shores and creeks within the line, as far as navigable with anchorages at Pofran, Ucheli, Alewadi and Nandgaon.
19	Satpati	The coast line one mile seaward from south-west point of village Nandgaon in the north to the northwest point of Wadrai creek in the south including the banks, shores and creeks within the line as far as navigable with anchorage at Shirgaon.
20	Kelwa	The coast line one mile seaward from the northwest point of Wadrai creek in the north to Narkhadi creek (including Narkhadi) in the south including the banks, shores and creeks within the line as far as navigable and with anchorages at Wadrai, Tembhi, Mahim and Usarni.
21	Arnalla (including Dantivra) ..	The coast line one mile seaward from the southwest point of Narkhadi in the north to the northwest point of Arnalla Fort in the south. Thence in a straight line to the eastward extremity of Wadhiv island, the creeks and shores north and east of this line and both the banks of the Manor creek of the Vaitarna river as far as navigable. The banks, shores and creeks within the coast line with the anchorages at Edwan and Kore. The southern extremity of Usarni thence from the southwest boundary of the port Dantivra to the northwest extremity of Arnalla island and thence following the shore to the southernmost point of that island up to the north bank of Rangão creek one mile seaward and then in a southern easterly direction to the mainland both the banks of Bhatana creek of Vaitarna river as far as navigable.
	Southern Group of Ports.	
1	Bassein	A line following the coast and extending one mile seaward from the north bank of Rangaon Creek and thence drawn across the Bassein Creek to Dharawi. The shores and banks of Dongri and Rai-Murdha Creeks half a mile beyond the salt works, south and east of Sopara Creek as far as Manikpur Bridge, the Kaman Creek and of the Bassein Creek including the village of Kharbao as far as the boundary of the port of Thana.

Serial No.	Name of Port.	Limits under the Indian Ports Act, 1908.
2	Utan	A line drawn one mile seaward from north point of Dharavi hill thence south along the coast one mile as far as south western extremity of Gorai village and the coast within that line.
3	Manori	A line drawn one mile seaward from south western extremity of Gorai village then following the contour of the coast at the same distance from it to a point half a mile to the west of the southernmost extremity of Manori. Thence touching the mainland at the north western extremity of Aksa village and all shores and banks included within these limits as far as navigable.
4	Vesawa	A line drawn from the shore at the north western extremity of Aksa village to a point one mile seaward then following the contour of the coast at the same distance from it to the south western-most point of Madh. Then taken in an easterly direction to mainland up to point one mile seaward from the northern boundary of Bandra port and shores and creeks within these limits as far as navigable.
5	Bandra	A line drawn from the northern extremity of Tara village to a point one mile seaward thence following the coast at same distance to the mouth of the Bandra creek and so much of the Bandra creek as is within a line drawn from the southern bank of the creek to a point midstream and following midstream in easterly direction to Mahim causeway and banks and shores within these limits as far as navigable.
6	Bhiwandi	From the north-west extremity of the village of Kevni-Diva, a line due north to the shore of the village of Kharbao, and the banks of the creek east of that line.
7	Kalyan	A line drawn from the west point of the village of Anjur to the north point of the village of Khari and the banks of the creeks east of that line.
8	Thana	From the north limit of the Trombay port and a line from the west point of the village of Wovle due north to the opposite shore: the banks of river and creeks within these limits exclusive of the ports of Kalyan and Bhiwandi.
*9	* * *	* * * * *
10	Trombay	A line from the northernmost boundary pillar of the port of Bombay near the village of Trombay to a point on the Bombay boundary line half way between the abovementioned pillar at Trombay and the pillar on the Hog Island thence to the north limit of the port of Panvel in the village of Turbe and another line from the west point of the village of Dewh due west to the opposite shore the coast and banks within these limits.
11	Panvel (including Belapur) ..	From a point on the north shore of Hog island quarter of a mile eastward of Hydraulic lift to the southernmost boundary of village of Turbe on the east bank of Thana creek, the coast and creeks within these limits as far as navigable.

Serial No.	Name of Port.	Limits under the Indian Ports Act, 1908.
12	Mora	West a line drawn from the Bombay boundary pillar on the shore, one mile seaward west of the Mora village to Bombay boundary pillar on the shore to the southwest of Hydraulic lift, Hog island the bank and creeks within that line as far as navigable. In the Shewa-Nhawa creek the farthest limit is the Panvel Road.
13	Karanja	The banks and creeks as far as navigable within a line drawn from the beacon at Thal-Knob in a north easterly direction to the boundary pillar on the mainland of Karanja opposite Nawkhar point. In the Jasai creek the Panvel road is the farthest limit.
14	Thal	The coast line one mile seaward between south-east boundary of the Bombay harbour and south bank of Varsoli creek with anchorage between those limits and Varsoli river as far it is navigable.
15	Alibag	The coast line one mile-seaward from north point of fort, north-east to the shore and the north bank of the Varsoli creek with an anchorage and the line one mile seaward from the south point of Fort east, southeast to the Choul Khadi beacon along the coast to the north bank of the Theronda creek, the shores, bay and creeks within those limits as far as navigable.
16	Revdanda	The banks and channel of the Theronda creek as far as navigable, then a line one mile seaward from the north-west corner of the Choul fort to northwest extremity of Korlai fort, the banks and river as far as navigable.
17	Mandad	The banks and navigable channel of Rajpuri river.
18	Bankot	The coast line one mile seaward from the north to the south entrance of the Bankot river and the banks of the river as far as navigable; thence following the shore to the south of Padla village, the creeks, shores and banks within these limits as far as navigable.
19	Harnai	The coast line one mile seaward from south of Padla village to the north shore of entrance to Jog river then to the South corner of southernmost fort thence in a straight line to point south of Palande hamlet and thence following the shore to the north-westernmost point of Kolthara village, the shores and creeks within limits as far as navigable.
20	Dabhol	The coast line one mile seaward from the north western extremity of the Kolthara village as far as Wanoshi, thence a line drawn direct to a point on the shore due west of Anjanwell lighth use and thence, following the coast one mile seaward to the northernmost point of Guhagar village, the shores, creeks and banks within these limits as far as navigable.

Serial No.	Name of Port.	Limits under the Indian Ports Act, 1908.
21	Borya	The coast line one mile seaward from the southernmost point of Palshet village round Borya headland to its southernmost point thence a line drawn direct to the northwest extremity of promontory south of Sakhari and the coast line one mile seaward to the south bank of Narwan creek, the banks and creeks within these limits as far as navigable.
22	Jaigad	A line one mile seaward from the headland south of Narwan bay to the most northernly point of Jaigad head and thence following the coast along Amboo, Sankol and Kachra bays to the most north-western point of Undi headland, the rivers, banks and shores within these limits as far as navigable.
23	Varavda	The coast line one mile seaward from the north-westernmost point of Undi headland skirting the Tivri bay and extending along the coast line to the north-westernmost point of Ara hill, the creeks, the banks and shores within these limits as far as navigable.
24	Ratnagiri	The coast line one mile seaward from the north-westernmost point of the Ara hill following the coast line up to Mirya, thence to the southernmost point of that promontory and thence skirting Ratnagiri port to the northern extremity of Kashipur point extending along the coast line to the south-west shore of Pawas-bay, the creeks, banks and shores within these limits as far as navigable.
25	Purnagad	The coast line one mile seaward from south-west shore of Pawas bay to the western extremity of the north headland of the Purnagad bay outside the entrance of the Muchkundi river and thence to the westernmost extremity of the south headland of the same bay, the sea beach within that line and the banks of the Muchkundi river as far as navigable.
26	Jaitapur	From Kasheli headland in the north to Amulghar headland and thence to lighthouse on south headland of Yeshwantgnar creek, and all creeks, banks and shores within these limits as far as navigable.
27	Viziadurg	From Jaitapur lighthouse on the headland at the entrance of the Wagotan river on the north and the coast one mile seaward and thence southward as far as and including "Kaloshi" to the north bank of entrance to Wada river to the south and all creeks, banks and shores within these limits as far as navigable.
28	Devgad	From the north bank of Wada river on the north along the coast one mile seaward and thence southwards up to Katwan hills to the south and all creeks, banks and shores within these limits as far as navigable.
29	Achra	From Katwan hills on the north along the coast one mile seaward and thence southwards to the extremity of the Achra headland, thence to a point one mile due south of it, and thence in a straight line to the shore one mile seaward, and along the shore southwards up to the northern bank of entrance to Sarjekot creek and all creeks, banks and shores within these limits as far as navigable.

Serial No.	Name of Port.	Limits under the Indian Ports Act, 1908.
30	Malwan	From the northern bank of the entrance to Sarjekot creek to south point of Kavda rock, from Kavda rock to the western extremity of Sindhudurg and from this point one mile seaward to south bank of entrance of Karli river, and all creeks including Karli river, and banks and shores within these limits as far as navigable.
31	Nivti	From south bank of entrance of Karli river, and thence following the line of coast one mile seaward, to the south boundary of village Kelus, including the Nivti creek as far as navigable, and banks and shores within these limits.
32	Vengurla	The coast line one mile seaward from the south boundary of village Kelus in the north to north-west extremity of the lighthouse headland, and thence to a point one mile due west of it, and thence in a straight line to west point of Muth head and the coast south as far as south bank of entrance to Mochimad creek, and all creeks, banks and shores within these limits as far as navigable.
33	Redi	A line one mile seaward from south bank of Mochimad creek to northern extremity of Redi point and thence following the shore to northwest boundary of Terekhol including the Redi creek as far as navigable, and the anchorage off the entrance to Redi creek.
*34	* *	* * * *
35	Tilmati	A line one mile seaward from the southernmost limit of the Portuguese territory on the sea coast, to Black or Kumbay rock and thence skirting the west of Kanga island, i.e., Kalafatar rock direct to mainland, the shores within these limits.
36	Sadashivgad	A line one mile seaward drawn from Kalafatar rock to the Curmaghar island, thence to mainland opposite the Karwar district prison, including the river Kalinadi, and all branches thereof, as far as navigable, and the shores and banks within these limits.
37	Karwar (including Baitkhol) ...	A line one mile seaward drawn from mainland opposite the Karwar district prison to the lighthouse on the Oyster rocks and thence direct to the western extremity of the Bhaitkhol head including the sandy bay, and all shores within these limits.
38	Bingi	A line one mile seaward drawn from the western extremity of Bhaitkhol Head to Serika Manda, i.e., Holchi rock or Round islet and thence to the outermost point of Argo head and all shores within these limits.
39	Chendia	A line one mile seaward drawn from the outermost extremity of Argo head through Sondgi gudda to Karkal rock and thence to the outermost point of Kodar gudda; the Chendia creek as far as navigable and all shores and banks within these limits.

Serial No.	Name of Port.	Limits under the Indian Ports Act, 1908.
40	Belekeri	A line one mile seaward drawn from the outermost point of Kodar gudda to Kukra or Kukudsa island and thence skirting the west of Ballanda rock to mainland at Mogar-sal Nalha to the south in the Bhavikari village including the Belekeri creek and all branches thereof as far as navigable and the shores and banks within these limits.
41	Ankola	The coast line one mile seaward from Mogar-sal Nalha on Bhavekeri foreshore in the north to Belambar, to the south including all creeks, banks, shores within the limits and including the anchorage off the entrance to the Ankola creek and that opposite Keni-Bhavikeri foreshore near Mulekundi hill.
42	Gangavali	The coast line one mile seaward from Belambar in the north to Dubhanshashi in the south and all creeks, banks and shores within these limits as far as navigable, including the anchorage off the entrance to Gangavali creek and that opposite Belambar foreshore.
43	Tadri	The coast line one mile seaward from Dubhanshashi at the north to the westernmost point of the Kujn hill to the north of the entrance of the river and thence a line drawn straight to the westernmost point of Kagal hill to the south of the entrance of the creek including the creek and all its branches as far as navigable, and all banks and shores within these limits.
44	Kumta	On the north from Kagal hill along the coast to the western most point of Kumta lighthouse headland, thence one mile seawards, thence one mile due south and thence due east to the shore and thence along the coast to Harbag on the south and all shores, banks and creeks within these limits.
45	Honawar	The coast line one mile seaward from Harbag village on the north to the Achalgundi hill to the south, the anchorage to the west of the bar and all rivers as far as navigable and banks and shores within these limits.
46	Manki	On the north from Achalgundi hill along the coast one mile seaward to west point of Mankidurga hill thence due south for a mile and a half and thence due east to the shore thence along the coast one mile seaward to Bailoor Madi hill on the south and all banks and shores within these limits.
47	Murdeshwar	On the north from Bailoor Madi hill along the coast one mile seaward to the west point of a Murdeshwar hill thence due south for one and a half mile thence due east to the shore thence along the coast one mile seaward to the southern end of Kaikini village on the south and all banks shores and creeks within these limits.
48	Shirali	On the north, from the southern end of Kaikini village along the coast one mile seaward to Karikal village on the south including the anchorage off the Shirali bar and all creeks, banks and shores as far as navigable within these limits.

Serial No.	Name of Port.	Limits under the Indian Ports Act, 1908.
49	Bhatkal	On the north, from Karikal village along the coast to a point on the sea shore half a mile north of the Bhatkal river, thence seaward one mile, thence due south until abreast Tannirmadi point and thence straight to the shore and thence along the coast one mile seaward to the boundary of the presidency and all creeks, banks and shores as far as navigable within these limits.

Note.—Limits defined in Column 3 include all piers, jetties, wharves, landing places and other works made for convenience of traffic, for the safety of vessels or for the improvement, maintenance or good government of the port and its approaches whether within or without high-water-mark, and subject to any rights of private property therein any portion of the shore or bank within 50 yards of high-water-mark.

S. 6 (1)

G. N., R. D., No. 5154, dated 2nd June 1914 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1255).

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 7116/33, dated 8th March 1940.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (*1*) of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), and in supersession of the marginally noted notifications in the Revenue Department, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to be observed in the ports named below :—

G. N., No. 1735, dated 5th March 1890.
G. N., No. 7929, dated 7th November 1890.
G. N., No. 3202, dated 3rd May 1893.
G. N., No. 4633, dated 29th May 1894.
G. N., No. 5554, dated 20th July 1904.

Panvel.	Jaygad.	Malvan.
Mora.	Varovda.	Nivti.
Karanja.	Ratnagiri.	Vengurla.
Alibag.	Purnagad.	Karwar.
Revdanda.	Jaytapur.	Tadri.
Bankot.	Viziadurg.	Kumta.
Harnai.	Devgad.	Honavar.
Dabhol.	Achra.	Bhatkal.
Borya.		

1. No steamer touching at any of the aforesaid ports shall take in or discharge any passenger unless before beginning to do so, and during the whole time that she is doing so, there is exhibited at her fore or main mast, or in some other position in which it can most easily be distinguished, a signal as described below :—

(*a*) Signal between Sunrise and Sunset—
The Rendezvous Flag (blue and white chequers : letter N of the Commercial Code).

(*b*) Signal between Sunset and Sunrise—
A red light.

2. Every such steamer shall anchor before exhibiting any signal required by Rule 1, and shall remain anchored during the whole of the time that it is exhibited, unless the conditions of weather, tide, etc., should be such that the safety of the vessel or of boats approaching it would be thereby endangered.

3. No boat shall ply, whether for hire or otherwise, in or from any of the ports specified, unless licensed for the purpose by the Collector of Salt Revenue or other officer authorised by him. The grant of any such license shall be in the absolute discretion of the said Collector or other officer. Licenses shall be issued annually and shall remain in force from the 1st October in one year to 30th September of the year following, but shall be liable at the discretion of the Collector of Salt Revenue to suspension or revocation in case of any breach of these rules or other misconduct on the part of the Licensee or his employees.

4. The person in charge of every such boat plying for hire shall be provided by the Licensee with a table of fares to be charged, signed by such Licensee and by the Chief Officer of Customs at the Port. Such table of fares shall be shown to any passenger on demand. Any attempt to extort fares in excess of those specified in the said table shall entail forfeiture of the license.

5. Every license shall be in the form hereto annexed. It shall be issued to the owner of the boat or his recognized agent, and shall be kept on board when such boat is plying for hire.

6. Every license shall specify the registered number of the boat, the port of registry, the name of the owner or agent, and the number of the crew. It shall further specify the number of passengers and the weight of goods which such boat shall be entitled to carry. It shall also prescribe the number of masts, yards, sails, oars, boathooks, poles, fenders and other articles which shall constitute the equipment of the boat.

6A. The maximum number of passengers which a boat shall be entitled to carry shall be calculated as follows :—

(*a*) *Open Boats.*—The length, breadth and depth of the boat in feet shall be multiplied together and the result multiplied by ·6 (decimal point six). The figure thus arrived at shall be divided by 10 and 20 and the quotients shall be the number of passengers for the fair season (*i.e.*, from 1st day of October to 31st day of May) (inclusive of the crew) and that for monsoon (*i.e.*, from the 1st day of June to 30th day of September) (exclusive of the crew) respectively which the boat shall be entitled to carry.

(*b*) *Decked Boats.*—The length and breadth of the deck in feet shall be multiplied and from the product thereof the area of the space, in square feet, not used or intended to be used by passengers such as hatch-ways, sky lights, etc., shall be deducted. The balance shall then be divided by 4 and 6 and the quotients shall be the number of passengers inclusive of the crew for the fair season (*i.e.*, from 1st day of October to 31st day of May) and that for the monsoon (*i.e.*, from the 1st day of June to 30th day of September) respectively which the boat shall be entitled to carry.

(2) The minimum number of crew to be carried by any boat shall be the number stated in column 2 of the Schedule hereto in respect of the boat with the tonnage specified in column 1 against it in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Net Registered Tonnage.	Minimum number of crew.
Jolly boats, Dingies, Machwas and Prows.	
From 1½ tons to 2 tons	3
Above 2 tons to 2½ tons	4
Above 2½ tons to 7½ tons	5
Above 7½ tons to 20 tons	6
Above 20 tons to 38 tons	7
Above 38 tons to 50 tons	8
Tonies.	
From ¼ ton to ½ ton	2
Above ½ ton to 1½ tons	3
Above 1½ tons to 3 tons	4
Bunder Boats.	
From 6 tons to 7½ tons	7
Above 7½ tons to 9 tons	8
Above 9 tons to 11 tons	9
Above 11 tons to 12 tons	10

7. In calculating the number of passengers and the weight of goods which a boat shall be allowed to carry, two children, unless they are both in arms, shall be reckoned as equal to one adult, and two Indian maunds weight of goods shall be reckoned as equal to one adult. Children in arms shall not be reckoned.

8. No boat shall under any circumstances ply, whether for hire or otherwise, without having on board the full crew and equipment named in the license : provided that if the boat is one propelled by sails as well as oars, it shall be optional to carry the sails, masts and yards.

9. Every boat, when actually plying, whether for hire or otherwise, under these rules between sunset and sunrise, shall show a white light above the bows.

10. No boat plying, whether for hire or otherwise, under these rules shall in any case go alongside any coasting or ferry steamer until such steamer shall have exhibited a signal as described below, to signify that she is ready to receive and disembark passengers :

(*a*) *Signal between Sunrise and Sunset.*—The Rendezvous Flag (blue and white chequers : letter N of the Commercial Code) at the fore or main mast head or other conspicuous position, or

(*b*) *Signal between Sunset and Sunrise.*—A red light in the same position.

11. Every license issued under these rules shall be shown on demand to any Customs Officer or to any passenger on board the boat in respect of which it has been issued.

12. No such license shall be transferable except with the permission of the Collector of Salt Revenue, and no fee shall be payable in respect of any such license.

FORM OF LICENSE.

Port
Number of boat ..
Names of owners
Name of agent
Number of crew
Equipment ..
Licensed to carry passengers or maunds weight of goods.

This License is issued under the rules published by Government at page 1255 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1914, under section 6 of the Indian Ports Act XV of 1908. It is not transferable except with the permission of the Collector of Salt Revenue, and is liable at the discretion of that officer to suspension or revocation in case of any breach of the rules or other misconduct on the part of the Licensee or his employees.

G. N., R. D., No. 1661/39, dated 18th July 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 132).

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1661/39, dated 5th October 1944.

S. 6 (1) (e), (k), (m), & (n). Bombay Minor Ports Passengers Vessels Rules.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (*e*), (*k*), (*m*) and (*n*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908) and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, and in supersession of Government Notifications in the Revenue Department, Nos. 5154 and 704, dated the 2nd June 1914 and 28th February 1920, respectively, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Minor Ports Passengers Vessels Rules.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules,—

(*a*) "Act" means the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908);

(*b*) "Collector" means the Collector of Central Excise, Bombay;

(*c*) "Fair season" means the period from 1st October till 31st May and the "monsoon season" means the period from 1st June till 30th September;

(*d*) "Licensing officer" means the Collector of Central Excise, Bombay, or any officer authorised by such Collector to issue licenses under these rules;

(*e*) "Licensed boat" or "licensed vessel" means any boat or vessel in respect of which a license is granted under these rules;

(*f*) "Minor port" means any port which is not a major port;

(*g*) Words and expressions not defined in these rules shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Act.

3. *License.*—No passengers shall be carried in any boat, either for hire or otherwise, and no boat shall be plied in, from or to any minor port or between any minor port and any port in the State of Madras, State of Saurashtra, the State of Cutch, or the Portuguese possessions on the western coast of India, unless a license in respect of such vessel has been obtained from the Collector or any officer authorised by the Collector in this behalf.

4. *Application for license.*—(1) Every application for the grant of such license shall be made in writing to the licensing officer.

(2) On receipt of such application, the licensing officer shall cause the vessel to be measured for the purposes of rule 12. He shall make such enquiries as he deems fit, and if he deems it necessary he shall also inspect the vessel.

5. *Grant of license.*—It shall be in the absolute discretion of the licensing officer either to grant or to refuse the license :

Provided that he shall not grant the license unless he is satisfied that the vessel is seaworthy and that it is provided with the equipment, according to the standard prescribed in rule 15 :

Provided further that the license shall be granted only to the owner of the vessel or his agent.

6. *Form and contents of license.*—(1) The license shall be in Form A annexed to these rules.

(2) The license shall specify the port of registry, the registered number of the vessel, the name of the owner or agent, the number of the crew, the number of passengers and the weight of the goods which such vessel has been authorised to carry, and the seating accommodation provided for the crew and the passengers. It shall also specify the number of masts, yards, sails, oars, boat-hooks, poles, fenders and other articles which constitute the equipment of the vessel.

(3) The license shall also provide that the license shall be kept on board when the vessel is plying for hire and that it shall be liable to be cancelled if fares in excess of those determined by the Chief Customs Officer under rule 11 are charged.

(4) The licensing officer may also make it a condition of the license that seating accommodation shall be provided for each member of the crew and each passenger.

7. *Period of license.*—Every such license shall ordinarily be issued for one year from 1st October to 30th September of the following year ; and in cases in which the date of issue is subsequent to 1st October, the license shall remain in force from such date until the 30th September of the year following.

8. *Transfer of license.*—No license shall be transferred except with the permission of the Collector.

9. *License to be shown to Customs Officer and passengers.*—Every licensee or his employee shall show on demand the license issued under these rules and a copy of these rules, either in E glish or in the regional language of the district in which the port of registry is situated, to any Customs Officer or to any passenger on board the vessel in respect of which the license has been issued.

10. *Suspension or revocation of license.*—The licensing officer may in his discretion suspend or cancel any license for breach of any of these rules or any of the conditions of the license or other misconduct on the part of the licensee or his employees.

11. *Fares to be charged.*—(1) The Chief Officer of Customs at the port in or partly within which any passenger vessel plies for hire shall determine the fares to be charged for carrying passengers in such vessel. The fares so determined shall be specified in the license issued in respect of such vessel.

(2) The person in charge of such vessel shall carry on board a table of fares so determined signed by the licensee and by the Chief Officer of Customs at the port, and shall show such table of fares to any passenger on demand :

Provided that if the licensing officer so directs, such table of fares may not be carried on board in the case of vessels plying within the limits of the same port.

12. *Number of passengers and crew to be carried.*—(1) The maximum number of persons which any vessel may be authorised to carry shall be calculated as follows :—

(*a*) *Open boats.*—The length, breadth and depth of the boat in feet shall be multiplied together and the result multiplied by ·6 (decimal point six). The figure thus arrived at shall be divided by 10 and the quotient shall be the maximum number of persons, inclusive of the crew, which may be carried by the boat in the fair season. The quotient arrived at by dividing the same figure by 20 shall be the maximum number of the persons, exclusive of the crew, which may be carried by the boat in the monsoon season :

Provided that the maximum number of persons which the boat may carry during the monsoon season shall not exceed the number which the boat may carry during the fair season.

(*b*) *Decked boats.*—The length and breadth of the deck in feet shall be multiplied and from the product thereof the area of the space, in square feet, not used or intended to be used by passengers such as hatch-ways, sky-lights, etc. shall be deducted. The balance shall then be divided by 4 and 6 and the quotients shall be the maximum numbers of persons, inclusive of the crew, which may be carried by the boat in the fair season and in the monsoon season, respectively.

(2) The minimum number of crew which shall be carried by any vessel of the tonnage specified in column 1 of the table below shall be the number specified in column 2 of the Table :—

TABLE.

Net Registered tonnage.	Minimum number of crew.
Jolly boats, Dingies, Machwas and Prows.	
From 1½ tons to 2 tons	3
Above 2 tons to 2½ tons	4
Above 2½ tons to 7½ tons	5
Above 7½ tons to 20 tons	6
Above 20 tons to 38 tons	7
Above 38 tons to 50 tons	8
Tonies.	
From ¼ ton to ½ ton	2
Above ½ ton to 1½ tons	3
Above 1½ tons to 3 tons	4
Bunder Boats.	
From 6 tons to 7½ tons	7
Above 7½ tons to 9 tons	8
Above 9 tons to 11 tons	9
Above 11 tons to 12 tons	10

13. *Calculation of the number of passengers and weight, etc.*—In calculating the number of passengers and the weight of goods which may be carried by any vessel, two children under 12 years of age shall be reckoned as equal to one adult. Article or articles weighing two maunds shall be reckoned as equal to one adult. A child over 12 years of age shall be reckoned as an adult. Children in arms shall not be reckoned.

14. *Marking of the number of passengers on the vessel.*—Every licensed vessel shall be marked or branded on the gunwale with a number indicating the number of passengers which it is authorised to carry. Such number shall appear after the

name and number, marked or branded upon it in accordance with section 3 of the Bombay Coasting-Vessels Act, 1838, and shall be marked or branded in the same manner as the name and number are required to be marked or branded under the said Act.

15. *Standard of equipment.*—The standard of equipment of every licensed vessel carrying passengers shall be as follows :—

Muchwas, Jolly boats, Tonies (big) ..	Oars and thole pins as many as the number of crew. 2 Boat hooks.* 1 Mast. 1 Sail. 1 Rudder. 1 Tiller. 1 Anchor. 1 Cable. 1 Bailer to hold at least one gallon. 3 Poles for shoving. 1 Anchor rope. 1 Prescribed regulation light.
Flats	As above except the mast and sail.
Small Dug-out tonies	Oars or paddles for each of the crew and thole pins for each oar. 1 Grapnel. 1 Bailer. 1 Pole. 1 Anchor rope. 1 Prescribed regulation light.

In addition each vessel shall be provided with cocoanut floats or *pangard* floats, sufficient to accommodate 50 per cent. of the passengers.

16. *Compliance with requirements of rules 12 and 15.*—No licensed vessel shall ply whether for hire or otherwise without having on board the minimum number of crew specified in rule 12 and the equipment specified in rule 15 :

Provided that if any boat is propelled by sails as well as oars, it shall be optional to carry sails, masts and yards.

17. *White lights to be shown at nights.*—Every licensed vessel actually plying for hire or otherwise shall show a white light about the bows between sunset and sunrise.

18. *Plying alongside of a coasting or ferry steamer.*—No licensed vessel plying, whether for hire or otherwise, shall go alongside any coasting or ferry steamer until such steamer has exhibited one of the signals described in rule 22, to signify that it is ready to take in or discharge passengers.

19. *Vessels not to carry passengers or goods in excess of those specified in the license.*—No passengers or goods shall be carried in any vessel, whether plying for hire or not, in excess of the number or weight respectively specified in the license issued in respect of such vessel.

20. *Prohibition of plying of vessels on an order of the Customs Officer.*—No licensed vessel shall be plied in any port, whether for hire or otherwise, with passengers or goods, if the Chief Customs Officer of such port, issues an order prohibiting such

* Required only when the boat is engaged in carrying passengers from or to steamers.

plying on the ground that on account of floods, high winds, weather conditions or other reasons plying of vessels has become dangerous to human life and safety.

21. *Examination of vessels by Customs Officers.*—(1) Any officer of the Central Excise or Customs Department not below the rank of an officer in charge of a custom house may board and examine any vessel at any time in order to satisfy himself that it is seaworthy and that the provisions of these rules are complied with. The licensee and his employees shall be bound to give every facility for such examination.

(2) If on such examination the vessel is found to be not seaworthy, the examining officer shall suspend the license issued in respect of such vessel, and such vessel shall not thereafter be plied, whether for hire or otherwise, with passengers or goods, until it has again been made seaworthy and the licensing officer has renewed the license or issued a fresh license in respect of such vessel.

22. *Signals to be exhibited by certain vessels.*—No steamer touching at any minor port shall take in or discharge any passenger unless before beginning to do so, and during the whole of the time that it is doing so, there is exhibited at its fore or main mast, or in some other position in which it can most easily be distinguished, a signal as described below :—

(*a*) *Signal between sunrise and sunset :*—
The Rendezvous Flag (blue and white chequers : letter N of the Commercial Code).

(*b*) *Signal between sunset and sunrise :*—
A red light.

23. *Steamers to anchor during the time the signal is exhibited.*—No steamer touching any minor port shall take in or discharge any passenger or shall exhibit any signal required by rule 22 without first anchoring and it shall remain anchored during the whole of the time that such signal is exhibited, unless the conditions of weather and tide are such that its safety or the safety of the vessels approaching it would thereby be endangered.

ANNEXURE A.

(Rule 6.)

FORM OF LICENSE.

License issued under the Bombay Minor Ports Passengers Vessels Rules.

Port of registry.
No. of vessel.
Registered tonnage.
Name of owner.
Name of agent.
Number of crew.
Seating accommodation provided for—
(*a*) the passengers
(*b*) the crew
List of equipment oars, thole pins, boat-books, mast, sail, one rudder, one tiller, one anchor, one cable, one bailer (capacity not less than one gallon), poles for shoving, one anchor rope, prescribed regulation light.

Conditions of License.

(1) This license shall remain in force from 19 up to 30th September 19 .

(2) The above-mentioned vessel is authorised to carry not more than passengers (exclusive of the crew) or goods weighing or maunds in the fair season and not more than passengers (exclusive of the crew) or goods weighing or maunds in the monsoon season.

(3) The licensee shall not charge fares in excess of those specified in the table of fares annexed to this license. A copy of this table signed by the licensee and the Chief Customs Officer of the port shall be carried on board the vessel when it is plying for hire and shall be shown to any passenger on demand.

(4) This license and a copy of the Bombay Minor Ports Passengers Vessels Rules in English or in shall be carried on board the vessel when it is plying for hire and shall be shown on demand to any Officer of the Central Excise or Customs Department or to any passenger.

(5) Seating accommodation shall be provided in the vessel for each passenger and each member of the crew. (This condition is to be inserted if the licensing officer considers it necessary.)

(6) The licensee shall see that at the commencement of any voyage he and all his employees on the vessel are sober, and that during the continuance of the voyage they do not partake of any intoxicating liquor or drug. The licensee and his employees shall do their utmost to keep the vessel as clean as possible, and to carry out the reasonable requests of their passengers in this and other respects.

(7) The licensee shall not refuse to carry any person on grounds of his caste or community.

(8) The license shall not be transferred to any other person without the permission of the Collector.

(9) The licensee shall, whenever required, allow any officer of the Central Excise or Customs Department, not below the rank of an officer in charge of a custom house, to board the vessel and examine it.

(10) The licensee shall comply with the provisions of the Bombay Minor Ports Passengers Vessels Rules.

(11) The Collector may in his discretion suspend or cancel this license for breach of any of the provisions of the Bombay Minor Ports Passengers Vessels Rules.

Date.

Station. Assistant Collector of Central Excise,

Range.

(REVERSE)

I. *Table of fares between specified landing places.*

Names of landing places.	Fair season.		Monsoon season.	
	Per person.	Per trip.	Per person.	Per trip.

II. *Table of fares for specified round trips.*

Details of trip.	Fair season.	Monsoon season.

III. *Renewals.*

Date from which license is renewed.	Date on which renewed license expires.	Signature and designation of renewing authority.

G. N., R. D., No. 7707/28, dated 30th November 1931 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2651). S. 61) (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*f*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rule for keeping free passages within the Dabhol Harbour and for marking out the spaces so to be kept free :—

A free passage of the full width of navigable water shall be kept throughout the fairways and the channel of the Dabhol Harbour from the North and South side entrances of the same to a point directly opposite the Anjanwel light and thereafter North of the transit line giving a true bearing of W. S 3/4 from the beacon situated behind the Anjanwel light standard and following a line passing through the Anjanwel transit beacon and a point 200 yards off the Yeldur foreshore and dividing the river into two parts.

S. 6 (1) (f)

G. N., R. D., No. 8855/28, dated 6th January 1933 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 95).

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*f*) of sub-section (*1*), section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rule for keeping a free passage within the Deogad Bay, namely :—

"A free passage of the full width of navigable water shall be kept along all piers, jetties, landing places, wharves, quays, docks and moorings throughout the Deogad Bay."

S. 6 (1) (g) Vesawa Mooring of Vessels Rules, 1944.

G. N., R. D., No. 8624/28, dated 17th May 1944 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 79).

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*g*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules for regulating the anchoring, fastening, mooring and unmooring of vessels in the Vesawa creek, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Vesawa Mooring of Vessels Rules, 1944.

2. In these rules—

(*a*) "Vesawa creek" means the portion of the creek falling within the limits of the port of Vesawa declared under section 5 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908) ;

(*b*) "vessel" means a country craft of any description and tonnage other than naval or military craft.

3. No vessel shall be fastened or moored to any of the piers constructed by the military authorities on either side of the Vesawa creek and no vessel shall be anchored in such a position that it will come in contact with any of the said piers.

S. 6 (1) (g) and (n) Thana Creek Mooring Rules, 1942.

G. N., R. D., No. 7116/33, dated 15th September 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 337).

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (*g*) and (*n*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Thana Creek Mooring Rules, 1942.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules—

(*a*) "Thana creek" means the portion of the creek falling within the limits of the ports of Thana, Kalyan, Bhiwandi and Bassein declared under section 5 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908).

(*b*) "vessel" means a dredger, barge, pontoon or any other vessel of a similar type.

3. No master shall permit a vessel to be on station unless—

(*a*) the vessel is anchored, fastened, or moored in the manner laid down in rules 4 and 5, and

(*b*) the vessel possesses the equipment prescribed for it in the Schedule appended to these rules.

4. When a vessel is on station and in use—

(*a*) it shall be attended by at least four men on board including the master and

(*b*) it shall have the anchors and moorings laid.

5. When a vessel is not in use—

(*a*) it shall be taken to such place of safety on the bank of the creek as not to endanger other property or craft, and

(*b*) it shall be securely moored, each end having an anchor out on the stream side and two lines tied on the bank.

SCHEDULE.

(Rule 3.)

1. Equipment for a vessel the registered burthen of which does not exceed fifty tons :—

(*i*) Two lengths of ordinary chain ¾″, sixty fathoms each.

(*ii*) Two bow anchors in use and one anchor spare on deck, each weighing five cwts.

(*iii*) One coil of one hundred and twenty fathoms of 4″ manilla rope.

(*iv*) One coil of one hundred and twenty fathoms of 6″ coir rope.

2. Equipment for a vessel the registered burthen of which exceeds fifty tons :—

(*i*) Three lengths of ordinary chain 1″, sixty fathoms each.

(*ii*) Three anchors in use and one spare on deck, each weighing eight cwts.

(*iii*) One coil of one hundred and twenty fathoms of 6″ manilla rope.

(*iv*) One coil of one hundred and twenty fathoms of 8″ coir rope.

G. N., R. D., No. 704, dated 28th February 1920 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 581). **S. 6 (1) (k)**

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 7116/33 (a), dated 28th February 1940.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*k*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to be osbserved in the ports named below :—

Gogha, Surat, Broach, Dehej and Bhagwa.

1. No boat shall carry passengers, either for hire or otherwise between—

(*a*) any of the ports above specified except Gogha and any port in the State of Saurashtra ; or

(*b*) between Gogha and any of the following ports, viz., Surat, Broach, Dehej or Bhagwa,

unless licensed for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Northern Division, or by any officer authorised by him. The grant of any such licence shall be in the absolute discretion of the said Deputy Commissioner or such officer. Licences shall be issued annually and shall remain in force from the first October in one year to the 30th September of the year following, but shall be liable at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to suspension or revocation in case of any breach of these rules or other misconduct on the part of the licensee or his employees.

Boats to be licensed.

2. Every license shall be in the form hereto annexed. It shall be issued to the owner of the boat or to his recognized agent and shall be kept on board when such boat is carrying passengers or cargo.

Form of licence.

3. Every licence shall specify the number of masts, yards, sails, oars, boat-hooks, poles, fenders and other articles which shall constitute the equipment of the boat.

Specification of equipment in licence.

3A. The maximum number of passengers which a boat shall be entitled to carry shall be calculated as follows :—

(*a*) *Open Boats.*—The length, breadth and depth of the boat in feet shall be multiplied together and the result multiplied by ·6 (decimal point six). The figure thus arrived at shall be divided by 10 and 20 and the quotients shall be the number of passengers for the fair season (i.e., from 1st day of October to 31st day of May) (inclusive of the crew) and that for the monsoon (i.e., from the 1st day of June to 30th day of September) (exclusive of the crew) respectively which the boat shall be entitled to carry.

(*b*) *Decked Boats.*—The length and breadth of the deck in feet shall be multiplied and from the product thereof the area of the space, in square feet, not used or intended to be used by passengers such as hatch-ways, sky lights, etc., shall be deducted. The balance shall then be divided by 4 and 6 and the quotients shall be the number of passengers inclusive of the crew for the fair season (i.e., from 1st day of October to 31st day of May) and that for the monsoon (i.e., from the 1st day of June to 30th day of September) respectively which the boat shall be entitled to carry.

(2) The minimum number of crew to be carried by any boat shall be the number stated in column 2 of the Schedule hereto in respect of the boat with the tonnage specified in column 1 against it in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Net Registered tonnage.	Minimum number of crew.
Jolly boats, Dingies, Machwas and Prows.	
From 1½ tons to 2 tons	3
Above 2 tons to 2½ tons	4
Above 2½ tons to 7½ tons	5
Above 7½ tons to 20 tons	6
Above 20 tons to 38 tons	7
Above 38 tons to 50 tons	8
Tonies	
From ¼ ton to ½ ton	2
Above ½ ton to 1½ tons	3
Above 1½ tons to 3 tons	4
Bundar Boats.	
From 6 tons to 7½ tons	7
Above 7½ tons to 9 tons	8
Above 9 tons to 11 tons	9
Above 11 tons to 12 tons	10

4. In calculating the number of passengers and the weight of goods which a boat shall be allowed to carry, two children, unless they are both in arms, shall be reckoned as equal to one adult, and two Indian maunds of goods shall be reckoned as equal to one adult. Children in arms shall not be reckoned.

Number of passengers and weight of goods how to be calculated.

5. No boat shall under any circumstances ply, whether for hire or otherwise without having on board the full crew and equipment named in the licence.

Boat not to ply without full crew and equipment.

6. Every licence issued under these rules shall be shown on demand to any Customs Officer or to any passenger on board the boat in respect of which it has been issued.

Inspection of licence.

. No license shall be transferred except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

Licence not transferable.

FORM OF LICENSE.

Port of registry

Name and number of boat

Name of owner

Name of agent

Number of crew

Equipment

Licensed to carry passengers or maunds weight, in fair and foul weather respectively.

This license is issued under the rules issued in Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. , dated 19 , and published at page of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 19 , under section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908). It is not transferable except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Northern Division, and is liable to suspension or revocation in case of any breach of the said rules or of other misconduct on the part of the licensee or his employees. Any breach of the rules under which this license is issued or of any of the conditions of this license by the licensee or his employees is punishable under section 54 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908).

G. N., M. D., No. 186, dated 25th January 1921 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 226).

S. 6 (1) (k) Port of Bombay Passenger Boats Rules, 1921.

Amended by G. N., P. D., No. S-131-(A), dated 30th October 1930.

Amended by G. N., P. D., No. 8523, dated 15th January 1932.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*k*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), and in supersession of the rules published in Government Notification in the Marine Department, No. 354, dated the 18th February 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for

licensing and regulating passenger boats plying for hire within the Port of Bombay and for determining the number of persons to be carried by any such vessels, namely :—

1. *Places from which boats to ply for hire.*—Licensed boats may ply for hire from the following landing places :—

(1) Sassoon Dock ;

(2) Apollo Bunder ;

(3) Ballard Bunder ;

(4) Mody or Carnac Bunder ;

(5) Prince's and Victoria Docks ;

(6) Malet Bunder ;

(7) Mazagaon Bunder Pier ;

(8) Lakdi Bunder ;

(9) Sewree Salt Fish Wharf.

2. *Boats plying for hire not to lay alongside landing places longer than necessary and to obey orders of the Police for regulating traffic.*—Boats plying for hire at any of the abovenamed landing places shall not lay alongside any such landing places or gangway ladders longer than actually necessary to embark or land passengers and their luggage, etc., but shall keep off at a distance of at least 30 yards from such landing place or gangway ladders so as not to obstruct the approach thereto, and shall obey any orders given them by the Police for the regulation of the traffic at the landing places or gangways of vessels.

3. *Licensed boats not to go alongside a vessel under way unless called by Commander.*—No licensed boat shall go alongside a vessel under way unless specially called by her Commander.

4. *Touting for hire at a distance forbidden.*—Tindals and boatmen are forbidden to tout for hire at a distance from the landing places to the annoyance of people passing by.

5. *Tindals and boatmen not to carry on the business of a hawker.*—Tindals and boatmen are forbidden to carry on the business of a hawker.

6. *No person to keep or let for hire any boat without a license and without being numbered.*—No person shall keep or let for hire any boat without having a license in force for the same and unless there be painted or branded on such parts of the said boat and in such manner as the Deputy Conservator of the Port may direct a number corresponding with that of the license.

6A. No mechanically-propelled vessel shall be allowed to ply for hire from any of the landing places mentioned in items (1), (4), (6), (8) and (9) of rule 1 and no license shall be issued for the purpose.

7. *Notice to be given of change of residence.*—Every licensee shall give notice in writing to the Deputy Conservator of the Port of any change in the place of his residence as entered in the license.

8. *Licenses when and by whom to be issued.*—Licenses issued under rule 6 shall be for one year and will usually be granted on the 1st January in each year by the Deputy Conservator of the Port. The Deputy Conservator of the Port may however grant licenses at any other time and shall at the time of granting a license and at all other times when necessary cause to be painted or branded upon a conspicuous part of the boat such number and inscription as are required by rule 6.

9. *When Deputy Conservator of the Port may refuse to grant license.*—The Deputy Conservator of the Port may in his discretion refuse to grant any such license for any boat which he may consider to be insufficiently found, or otherwise unfit for the conveyance of the public, or to any applicant whom he may consider, from youth, bad character, or for any other reason, unfit to be entrusted with the same.

10. *Fees for license.*—For any such license granted there shall be levied a fee in accordance with the class of license granted, as shown in the following scale :—

Scale of Fees to be levied on granting a license.

	Rs. a. p.
Mechanically propelled vessels	5 0 0
Bunder Boats, etc.	2 0 0
Jolly Boats, Dingies, Mutchwas, Prows, etc.	1 0 0
Tonies, Hodies, Pagars, Sumbooks, etc.	0 8 0
Duplicate License	Half the above fees.

11. *Licenses to be renewed annually.*—The Deputy Conservator of the Port shall, as soon as possible after the 1st day of January in each year, renew the licenses and numbers of the boats on payment of the prescribed fee by the licensees : Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Deputy Conservator of the Port from altering or changing the number of any such boat, or from refusing absolutely to renew the license of any boat which he may consider to be insufficiently found or otherwise unfit, or the owner or licensee or other attendant of which he may consider unfit to be entrusted with such renewed license :

Provided further that the licensee or other attendant of a mechanically-propelled vessel shall not, by reason of any license granted under these rules, ply such vessel for hire during the interval between the date of the expiry of the Certificate of Survey granted to such vessel under the provisions of the Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), and the date of issue of a renewed Certificate of Survey.

12. *Deputy Conservator of the Port may suspend or revoke licenses.*—In the event of any licensed boat being at any time insufficiently found or otherwise unfit for the conveyance of the public or of the licensee or other attendant thereof appearing unfit to be entrusted with the charge of the same or of the boat being used for any purpose other than that for which the license is granted or in case of breach of any of the conditions entered in the license the Deputy Conservator

of the Port may suspend or revoke the license and order the number of the boat to be erased.

13. *Boats of which the license has been suspended or revoked or number erased not to ply for hire until restoration or renewal of license and number.*—The owner of any boat the license of which shall have been suspended or revoked or whose number is ordered to be erased, shall not again permit the same to ply for hire before he shall have obtained a restoration or renewal of such license from the Deputy Conservator of the Port and affixed a number to such boat according to the directions of the Deputy Conservator of the Port.

14. *Suspended or revoked licenses to be returned to the Deputy Conservator of the Port.*—Suspended or revoked licenses shall be returned to the Deputy Conservotor of the Port within 24 hours of such suspension or revocation.

15. *Deputy Conservator of the Port may issue duplicate licenses in certain cases.*—On proof of a license having been lost or mislaid or the particulars written in such license having been accidentally obliterated or defaced, the Deputy Conservator of the Port may grant a duplicate license on payment of the fee prescribed in rule 10.

16. *Licenses not transferable without the sanction of the Deputy Conservator of the Port endorsed thereon.*—No license granted under these rules shall be transferable without the sanction of the Deputy Conservator of the Port endorsed thereon. Any transfer made without such sanction shall forthwith render the license null and void.

17. *No person to use or authorise the use of a license, number or inscription, other than for the boat for which it has been issued.*—The Deputy Conservator of the Port shall keep a register containing full particulars of each boat as entered in the license thereof, and no person shall use or authorize the use of a license, or number, other than for the particular boat for which it has been issued, as apparent from the register.

18. (1) *Boats not to carry passengers in excess of the number licensed to carry.*—No licensee or other attendant of a boat shall carry or permit to be carried by the same more passengers, than such boat is licensed to carry.

(2) The number of passengers and crew to be carried by any mechanically-propelled vesssel shall be in conformity with the number detailed in the Certificate of Survey granted in respect of such vessel under the Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1917.

19. *Number of a boat to be open to public view.*—No licensee or other attendant of a boat shall, in any manner or by any means, conceal or permit to be concealed from public view the number of the boat nor shall he in any way attempt to prevent or obstruct any person taking or noting the number of such boat.

20. *Licensee not to permit persons in a boat without the consent of the hirers.*—No licensee or other attendant of any boat, the whole of which has been hired or taken by one or more persons, shall permit or suffer any person to be carried in or upon such boat without the express consent of the person or persons hiring the same.

21. *Licensee always to have with him license, etc., and to produce the same when demanded by hirer or passenger.*—Every licensee or other attendant of

a boat shall always have his license and rules and table of fares with him, and shall on demand produce the same for the information of any hirer of, or passenger by, such boat.

22. *Rules and table of fares to be prepared in the office of the Deputy Conservator of the Port and issued to applicants on payment of price.*—Rules and table of fares relating to boats shall be prepared in the office of the Deputy Conservator of the Port and shall be issued to all applicants on payment of four annas for each copy.

23. *Licensee not to refuse to give way to any private boat or obstruct any public boat.*—No licensee or other attendant of a boat shall refuse or neglect to give way, if he conveniently can, to any private boat nor shall he obstruct or hinder the licensee or other attendant of any other public boat in embarking or landing any person from such boat.

24. *Licensee to be sober and obedient to hirers and to keep his boat clean.*—Every licensee or other attendant of any boat shall at all times during such employment be sober and shall obey the reasonable orders of the person hiring or using his boat, and shall always, when plying for hire, keep the inside of his boat clean.

25. *Licensee not to demand prepayment of fare, or refuse to convey persons desirous of hiring, or refuse or delay to proceed with reasonable expedition or demand more than legal fare or anchor or lay off other than appointed pier or bunder.*—No licensee or other attendant of any boat plying for hire shall demand prepayment of his fare, or refuse to convey any persons desirous of hiring his boat or refuse or delay to proceed with reasonable expedition, or exact or demand for the hire thereof more than the regulated sum, or anchor or lay off any other pier or bunder than that for which his license is granted.

26. *Dispute between licensees and hirers to be referred to the officer in charge of the nearest Police Station.*—In case of any dispute, the hirer of any boat may require the licensee or other attendant, and the licensee or other attendant may require the hirer, to proceed forthwith to the officer in charge of the nearest Police Station, who shall, if necessary, refer the matter to a Magistrate for decision.

27. *Licensee or other attendant bound to ply for hire when required by a Police Officer.*—Every licensee or other attendant of any boat shall be bound, when required by a Police Officer to do so, to cause the same to ply for hire.

28. *Property left in a boat to be deposited in the office of the Commissioner of Police and returned to the owner.*—Property left in any boat shall be forthwith deposited by the licensee or other attendant in the office of the Commissioner of Police, to be returned to the person who shall prove to the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses reasonably incurred.

29. *Interpretation.*—In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "boat" shall include any mechanically-propelled vessel;

(*b*) "attendant of any boat" shall include a serang, tindal, driver, lascar, and boatman.

30. *Penalty for breach of rules.*—Whoever commits a breach of any of these rules shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees under section 54 of the Act.

31. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Port of Bombay Passenger Boats Rules, 1921.

Authorised tony hire from and to the places

				1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sassoon Dock			Sassoon Dock					
2	Apollo Bunder	Distance		Mile 1.	Apollo Bunder.				
				Rs. a. p.					
		Fare	F. S.	0 4 0					
			M.S.	0 5 0					
3	Town Bunder	Distance		Mile 1¾.	Mile ¾.	Town Bunder.			
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		Fare	F. S.	0 7 0	0 3 0				
			M.S.	0 8 9	0 3 9				
4	Ballard Pier	Distance		Mile 1¾.	Mile ¾.	Mile ¼.	Ballard Pier.		
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
		Fare	F.S.	0 7 0	0 3 0	0 1 0			
			M.S.	0 8 9	0 3 9	0 1 3			
5	Mody or Carnac Bunder.	Distance		Miles 2¾.	Mile 1¾.	Mile 1.	Mile 1.	Mody or Carnac Bunder.	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
		Fare	F.S.	0 11 0	0 7 0	0 4 0	0 4 0		
			M.S.	0 13 9	0 8 9	0 5 0	0 5 0		
6	Prince's and Victoria Docks.	Distance		Miles 3½.	Miles 2½.	Mile 1½.	Mile 1½.	Mile ½.	Prince's and Victoria Docks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		Fare	F.S.	0 13 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	
			M.S.	1 0 3	0 11 3	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 2 6	
7	Malet Bunder	Distance		Miles 3½.	Miles 2½.	Miles 2.	Miles 2.	Mile 1.	Mile ½.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Fare	F.S.	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 0
			M.S.	1 1 6	0 12 6	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 2 6
8	Mazagaon Bunder Pier.	Distance		Miles 4.	Miles 3.	Miles 2½.	Miles 2½.	Mile 1½.	Mile 1.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Fare	F.S.	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
			M.S.	1 4 0	0 15 0	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 7 6	0 5 0

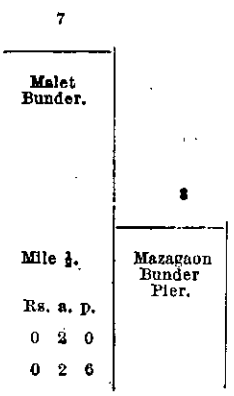
herein mentioned in Bombay Harbour

All fairs to be by distance and at the following rates (Return fares to be the same as outward fares) :—	Fair Season 1st October to 31st May.	Monsoon Season. 1st June to 30th September.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tonies per mile	0 4 0	0 5 0
Hiring by the day of 10 hours in the Harbour—		
Tonies per day	2 4 0	3 0 0
Hiring by the hour—		
Tonies per hour from any Bunder	0 8 0	0 10 0

Detention.

Tonies—2 annas per half hour or portion thereof.

Distances.	Miles
Apollo Bunder to Sunk Rock Light House	2
,, ,, ,, Elephanta Caves	7
,, ,, ,, Hog Island	8
,, ,, ,, Kennery Island	13
,, ,, ,, Prongs Light House	4
,, ,, ,, Mora Bunder (Uran)	5½



9	Lakdi Bunder ..	Distance ..	Miles 4½.			Miles 3½.			Miles 3.			Miles 3.			Miles 2.			Mile 1½.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
		Fare F.S. ..	1	2	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	6	0
		Fare M.S. ..	1	6	6	1	1	6	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0	7	6
10	Sewree Salt Fish Wharf.	Distance ..	Miles 6½.			Miles 5½.			Miles 5.			Miles 5.			Miles 4.			Miles 3½.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
		Fare F.S. ..	1	10	0	1	6	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	14	0
		Fare M.S. ..	2	0	6	1	11	6	1	9	0	1	9	0	1	4	0	1	1	6
11	To a vessel lying half a mile south of Middle ground.	Distance ..	Mile 1½.			Mile 1.			Mile 1½.			Mile 1½.			Miles 2.			Miles 2½.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
		Fare F.S. ..	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
		Fare M.S. ..	0	7	6	0	5	0	0	7	6	0	7	6	0	10	0	0	12	6
12	To a vessel lying between Middle ground and South of Cross Island Reef Buoy.	Distance ..	Miles 2½.			Mile 1½.			Mile 1½.			Mile 1½.			Miles 2.			Miles 2.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
		Fare F.S. ..	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
		Fare M.S. ..	0	12	6	0	7	6	0	7	6	0	7	6	0	10	0	0	10	0
13	To a vessel lying between South of Cross Island Reef Buoy and Cross Island.	Distance ..	Miles 2½.			Miles 2.			Mile 1½.			Mile 1½.			Mile 1½.			Mile 1½.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
		Fare F.S. ..	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	6	0
		Fare M.S. ..	0	12	6	0	10	0	0	7	6	0	7	6	0	6	3	0	7	6
14	To a vessel lying half a mile North of Cross Island.	Distance ..	Miles 3¾.			Miles 2¾			Miles 2½.			Miles 2¾.			Mile 1½.			Mile 1½.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
		Fare F.S. ..	0	15	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	5	0
		Fare M.S. ..	1	2	9	0	13	9	0	12	6	0	12	6	0	7	6	1	6	3

F.S.—Fair Season. M.S.—Monsoon Season.

		9					
Mile	Mile ½.	Lakdi Bunder.					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
0 4 0	0 2 0						
6 5 0	0 2 6		10				
Miles 3.	Miles 2½.	Miles 2.	Sewree Salt Fish Wharf.				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0					
0 15 0	0 12 6	0 10 0		11			
Miles 3.	Miles 3½.	Miles 4.	Miles 6.	To a vessel lying ½ a mile South of Middle Ground.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
0 12 0	0 14 0	1 0 0	1 8 0				
0 15 0	1 1 6	1 4 0	1 14 0		12		
Miles 2½.	Miles 2¾.	Miles 3.	Miles 4½.	Mile 1.	To a vessel lying between Middle Ground and South of Cross Island Reef Buoy.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
0 9 0	0 11 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	0 4 0			
0 11 3	0 13 9	0 15 0	1 6 6	0 5 0		13	
Mile 1½.	Miles 2.	Miles 2½.	Miles 3¾.	Mile 1¾.	Mile ¾.	To a vessel lying between South of Cross Island Reef Buoy and Cross Island.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 15 0	0 7 0	0 3 0		
0 7 6	0 10 0	0 11 3	1 2 9	0 8 9	0 3 9		14
Mile 1.	Mile 1.	Mile 1.	Mile 2½.	Miles 2½.	Mile 1½.	Mile 1.	To a vessel lying ½ a mile North of Cross Island.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	
0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 7 6	0 5 0	

All Baggage to be paid for at the rate of 3 annas per package except hand parcels.

Authorised Jolly boat hire from and to the places

| | | |

herein mentioned in Bombay Harbour

All fares to be by distance and at the following rates :—

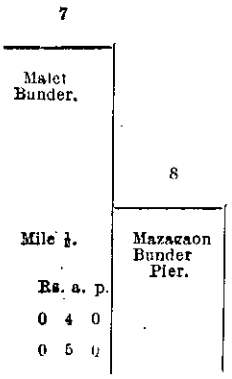
(Return fares to be the same as outward fares.)

	Fair Season. 1st October to 31st May.	Monsoon Season. 1st June to 30th September.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jolly Boats, Dingies, Mutchwas, and all boats of European Build, per mile ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hiring by the day of 10 hours in the Harbour—		
Jolly Boats per day	4 0 0	5 0 0
Hiring by the hour—		
Jolly Boats per hour from any Bunder	1 0 0	1 4 0

Detention.

Jolly boats 4 annas per half hour or portion thereof.

Distances.	Miles.
Apollo Bunder to Sunk Rock Light House	2
,, ,, ,, Elephanta Caves	7
,, ,, ,, Hog Island	8
,, ,, ,, Kennery Island	13
,, ,, ,, Prongs Light House	4
,, .. ,, Mora Bunder (Uran)	5½



9	Lakdi Bunder ..	Distance ..	Miles 4¼.	Miles 3¾.	Miles 3.	Miles 3.	Miles 2.	Mile 1½
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Fare F.S. ..	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Fare M.S. ..	2 13 0	2 3 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 4 0	0 15 0
10	Sewree Salt Fish Wharf.	Distance ..	Miles 6¼.	Miles 5¼.	Miles 5.	Miles 5.	Miles 4.	Miles 3¼.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Fare F.S. ..	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
		Fare M.S. ..	4 1 0	3 7 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
11	To a vessel lying ½ a mile South of Middle Ground.	Distance ..	Mile 1¼.	Mile 1.	Mile 1¼.	Mile 1¼.	Miles 2.	Miles. 2
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Fare F.S. ..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
		Fare M.S. ..	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	1 9 0
12	To a vessel lying between Middle Ground and South of Cross Island Reef Buoy.	Distance ..	Miles 2¼.	Mile 1¾.	Mile 1¼.	Mile 1¼.	Miles 2.	Miles 2.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Fare F.S. ..	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
		Fare M.S. ..	1 9 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
13	To a vessel lying between South of Cross Island Reef Buoy and Cross Island.	Distance ..	Miles 2¼.	Miles 2.	Mile 1¾.	Mile 1¼.	Mile 1¼.	Mile 1¼
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Fare F.S. ..	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
		Fare M.S. ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 12 6	0 15 0
14	To a vessel lying half a mile North of Cross Island.	Distance ..	Miles 3¾.	Miles 2¾.	Miles 2¼.	Miles 2¼.	Miles 1¼.	Miles 1¼.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Fare F.S. ..	1 14 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
		Fare M.S. ..	2 5 6	1 11 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	0 15 0	0 12 6

F.S.—Fair Season. M.S.—Monsoon Season. All beggage to be

		9					
Mile 1.	Mile ½.	Lakdi Bunder.					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
0 8 0	0 4 0						
0 10 0	0 5 0						
			10				
Miles 3.	Miles 2½.	Miles 2.	Sewree Salt Fish Wharf.				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0					
1 14 0	1 9 0	1 4 0					
				11			
Miles 3.	Miles 3½.	Miles 4.	Miles 6.	To a vessel lying ½ a mile South of Middle Ground.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1 8 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	3 0 0				
1 14 0	2 3 0	2 8 0	3 12 0				
					12		
Miles 2½.	Miles 2¾.	Miles 3.	Miles 4½.	Mile 1.	To a vessel lying between Middle Ground and South of Cross Island Reef Buoy.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1 2 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	0 8 0			
1 6 6	1 11 6	1 14 0	2 13 0	0 10 0			
						13	
Mile 1½.	Miles 2.	Miles 2½.	Miles 3¾.	Miles 1¾.	Mile ¾.	To a vessel lying between South of Cross Island Reef Buoy and Cross Island.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
0 12 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 14 0	0 14 0	0 6 0		
0 15 0	1 4 0	1 6 6	2 5 6	1 1 6	0 7 6		
							14
Mile 1.	Mile 1.	Mile 1.	Miles 2½.	Miles 2½.	Mile 1½.	Mile 1.	To a vessel lying ½ a mile North of Cross Island.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	

paid for at the rate of 3 annas per package except hand parcels.

Authorised Bunder Boat hire from and to the places

				1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sassoon Dock ..		..	Sassoon Dock.					
2	Apollo Bunder ..	Distance	..	Mile 1.	Apollo Bunder.				
				Rs. a. p.					
		Fare F.S.	..	0 14 0					
		Fare M.S.	..	1 2 0					
3	Town Bunder ..	Distance	..	Mile 1¾.	Mile ¾.	Town Bunder.			
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
		Fare F.S.	..	1 8 6	0 10 6				
		Fare M.S.	..	1 15 6	0 13 6				
4	Ballard Pier ..	Distance	..	Mile 1¾.	Mile ¾.	Mile ¼.	Ballard Pier.		
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
		Fare F.S.	..	1 8 6	0 10 6	0 3 6			
		Fare M.S.	..	1 15 6	0 13 6	0 4 6			
5	Mody or Carnac Bunder.	Distance	..	Miles 2¾.	Mile 1¾.	Mile 1.	Mile 1.	Mody or Carnac Bunder.	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
		Fare F.S.	..	2 6 6	1 8 6	0 14 0	0 14 0		
		Fare M.S.	..	3 1 6	1 15 6	1 2 0	1 2 0		
6	Prince's and Victoria Docks.	Distance	..	Miles 3¼.	Miles 2¼.	Mile 1¼.	Mile 1¼.	Mile ¼.	Prince's and Victoria Docks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		Fare F.S.	..	2 13 6	1 15 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 7 0	
		Fare M.S.	..	3 10 6	2 8 6	1 11 0	1 11 0	0 9 0	
7	Malet Bunder ..	Distance	..	Miles 3¼.	Miles 2¼.	Miles 2.	Miles 2.	Mile 1.	Mile ¼.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Fare F.S.	..	3 1 0	2 3 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 7 0
		Fare M.S.	..	3 15 0	2 13 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 2 0	0 9 0
8	Mazagaon Bunder Pier.	Distance	..	Miles 4.	Miles 3.	Miles 2¼.	Miles 2¼.	Mile 1¼.	Mile 1.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Fare F.S.	..	3 8 0	2 10 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	1 5 0	0 14 0
		Fare M.S.	..	4 8 0	3 6 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	1 11 0	1 2 0

herein mentioned in Bombay Harbour.

All fairs to be by distance and at the following rates:—

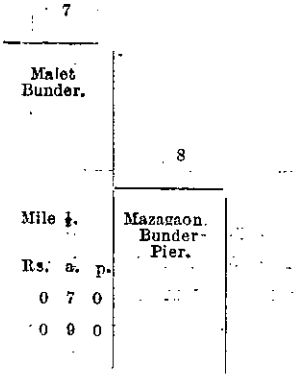
(Return fares to be the same as outward fares).

	Fair Season.	Monsoon Season.
	1st October to 31st May.	1st June to 30th September.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bunder Boats 7 to 10 men of a crew, per mile	0 14 0	1 2 0
Hiring by the day of 10 hours in the Harbour— Bunder Boats per day	6 0 0	7 0 0
Hiring by the hour— Bunder Boats per hour from any Bunder	1 12 0	2 0 0

Detention.

Bunder Boats 6 annas per half hour or portion thereof.

Distances.	Miles.
Apollo Bunder to Sunk Rock Light House	2
,, ,, ,, Elephanta Caves	7
,, ,, ,, Hog Island	8
,, ,, ,, Kennery Island	13
,, ,, ,, Prongs Light House	4
,, ,, ,, Mora Bunder (Uran)	5½



9	Lakdi Bunder ..	Distance ..	Miles 4½.	Miles 3½.	Miles 3.	Miles 3.	Miles 2.	Mile 1½.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Fare F.S. ..	3 15 0	3 1 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 12 0	1 5 0
		Fare M.S. ..	5 1 0	3 15 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 4 0	1 11 0
10	Sewree Salt Fish Wharf.	Distance ..	Miles 6½.	Miles 5½.	Miles 5.	Miles 5.	Miles 4.	Miles 3½.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Fare F.S. ..	5 11 0	4 13 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 8 0	3 1 0
		Fare M.S. ..	7 5 0	6 3 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	4 8 0	3 15 0
11	To a vessel lying ¼ a mile South of Middle Ground.	Distance ..	Mile 1½.	Mile 1.	Mile 1½.	Mile 1½.	Miles 2.	Miles 2½.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Fare F.S. ..	1 5 0	0 14 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 12 0	2 3 0
		Fare M.S. ..	1 11 0	1 2 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	2 4 0	2 13 0
12	To a vessel lying between Middle Ground and South of Cross Island Reef Buoy.	Distance ..	Miles 2½.	Mile 1½.	Mile 1½.	Mile 1½.	Miles 2.	Miles 2.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Fare F.S. ..	2 3 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
		Fare M.S. ..	2 13 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
13	To a vessel lying between South of Cross Island Reef Buoy and Cross Island.	Distance ..	Miles 2½.	Miles 2.	Mile 1½.	Mile 1½.	Mile 1½.	Mile 1½.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Fare F.S. ..	2 3 0	1 12 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 1 6	1 5 0
		Fare M.S. ..	2 13 0	2 4 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 6 6	1 11 0
14	To a vessel lying ½ a mile North of Cross Island.	Distance ..	Miles 3¾.	Miles 2¾.	Miles 2½.	Miles 2½.	Mile 1½.	Mile 1½.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Fare F.S. ..	3 4 6	2 6 6	2 3 0	2 3 0	1 5 0	1 1 6
		Fare M.S. ..	4 3 0	3 1 6	2 13 0	2 13 0	1 11 0	1 6 6

F.S.—Fair Season. M.S.—Monsoon Season

		9					
Mile 1.	Mile ½.	Lakdi Bunder.					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
0 14 0	0 7 0						
1 2 0	0 9 0						
			10				
Miles 3.	Miles 2½.	Miles 2.	Sewree Salt Fish Wharf.				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
2 10 0	2 3 0	1 12 0					
3 6 0	2 13 0	2 4 0					
				11			
Miles 3.	Miles 3½.	Miles 4.	Miles 6.	To a vessel lying ½ a mile South of Middle Ground.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
2 10 0	3 1 0	3 8 0	5 4 0				
3 6 0	3 15 0	4 8 0	6 12 0				
					12		
Miles 2¼.	Miles 2¾.	Miles 3.	Miles 4½.	Mile 1.	To a vessel lying between Middle Ground and South of Cross Island Reef Buoy.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1 15 6	2 6 6	2 10 0	3 15 0	0 14 0			
2 8 6	3 1 6	3 6 0	5 1 0	1 2 0			
						13	
Miles 1¼.	Miles 2.	Miles 2¼.	Miles 3¾.	Mile 1¾.	Mile ¾.	To a vessel lying between South of Cross Island Reef Buoy and Cross Island.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1 5 0	1 12 0	1 15 6	3 4 6	1 8 6	0 10 6		
1 11 0	2 4 0	2 8 6	4 3 6	1 15 6	0 13 6		
							14
Mile 1.	Mile 1.	Mile 1.	Miles 2½.	Miles 2¾.	Mile 1½.	Mile 1.	To a vessel lying ½ a mile North of Cross Island.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	2 3 0	2 8 0	1 5 0	0 14 0	
1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	1 11 0	1 2 0	

All Baggage to be paid for at the rate of 3 annas per package except hand parcels.

Authorised Table of fares for Mechanically-propelled vessels in the Bombay Harbour.

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	For the hire of a vessel for an hour or part of an hour exceeding three quarters of an hour.	10	0	0
2.	For the hire of a vessel for part of an hour exceeding half an hour but not exceeding three quarters of an hour.	7	8	0
3.	For the hire of a vessel for a part of an hour exceeding a quarter of an hour but not exceeding half an hour.	5	0	0
4.	For the hire of a vessel for a part of an hour but not exceeding a quarter of an hour.	3	0	0
5.	For a trip from *Apollo Bunder* or a round, roughly between *Middle Ground* and the *Dolphin Rock Light House* per passenger.	0	4	0

Note (1).—All baggage except hand parcels to be paid for at the rate of 3 annas per package.

Note (2).—Persons wishing to engage a vessel for any other service shall make their own arrangements for the fare with the Serang, tindal or owner of such vessel.

S. 6 (1)(m) **G. N., M. D., No. 12, dated 14th March 1881 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 140).**

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under clause (*m*) section 7* of Act XII of 1875, to prescribe the following rule to be observed in all ports under the control of the Salt Department :—

All Harbour Craft, Coasting or Seagoing Craft, European or Native, of whatever rig or denomination, when at anchor, or sailing up or down the fairway, shall between the hours of sunset and sunrise exhibit where it can be best seen [but a height not exceeding (20) twenty feet above the hull] a white light in a globular lantern of not less than (8) eight inches in diameter and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform and unbroken light all round the horizon at a distance of at least (1) one mile.

The penalty for non-observance of this rule by any master or owner shall be any sum not exceeding rupees (100) one hundred for each instance. This rule does not apply to vessels carrying the usual seagoing lights.

2. Under the provisions of section 81 of the Merchant Shipping Act, VII of 1880, all Customs and Coast Guard Officers generally are required to inspect vessels in their respective ports with a view to ascertain that the requirements of the above rule are fulfilled.

* Corresponding to section 6 (*1*) (*m*) of Act XV of 1908.

3. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct, under section 83 of the Merchant Shipping Act, that a copy of any notice of deficiency given to a master or owner of a vessel under section 82 of the said Act must be recorded in the office of the Customs Collector of the port from which the ship may seek to clear.

G. N., G. D., No. 1862/33, dated 15th December 1943 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 181). **S. 6 (1) (p) Bombay Port Health Rule**

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government under clause (*p*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), entrusted to the Government of Bombay by the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Notification No. F. 10-1/38-G, dated the 30th March 1938 and in supersession of the notifications specified in the margin in so far as they apply to the ports specified in the Schedule, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules for the control of the spread of infection of dangerous, infectious and contagious diseases by vessels arriving at, being in or, departing from, the said ports, and the disposal of dead bodies on such vessels, namely :—

1. Notification of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1713, dated the 15th March 1917.

2. Notification of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 2537, dated the 22nd March 1927.

3. Notification of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 2458, dated the 5th June 1936.

RULES.

1. (1) These Rules may be called the Bombay Port Health Rules.

(2) They shall apply to the ports specified in the Schedule.

PART I.

Definitions.

2. In these Rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context to indicate otherwise—

(1) "Crew" means and includes any person on board a vessel who is employed in the vessel's service or in connection with its cargo, but does not include any person who is on board for the sole purpose of travelling ;

(2) "day" means a period of twenty-four hours ;

(3) "Health Officer" means any person appointed by the State Government, either by name or by virtue of his office, to be the Health Officer of a port, and includes an Additional or Assistant Port Health Officer, and any Officer appointed by the State Government, either by name or by virtue of his office, to perform any of the duties of a Health Officer of a port ;

(4) the term "infected" when used with reference to any articles means all articles considered by the Health Officer to be infected with any of the diseases pecified in rule 3 ;

(5) "infected port" means any port outside India which the State Government may, by notification, declare for the purpose of these Rules to be infected with any of the diseases specified in rule 3;

(6) "Isolation" means the segregation of any person suffering from any of the diseases specified in rule 3 in such a manner as to ensure that such person will not convey the infection to other persons;

(7) "Medical Officer" (of a vessel) means any person holding medical charge of a vessel;

(8) "Observation" means the segregation of any person suspected of suffering from any of the diseases specified in rule 3 for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the said person is suffering from any such disease;

(9) "period of incubation" in respect of an infectious disease mentioned below means the period specified against it:—

Plague	6 days.
Cholera	5 days.
Yellow fever	9 days.
Typhus	12 days.
Small-pox	14 days.
Chicken-pox	14 days.
Cerebrospinal meningitis	10 days.
Diphtheria	7 days.
Relapsing fever	14 days.
Influenzal pneumonia	5 days.

(10) "Registered Medical Practitioner" means a medical practitioner registered under the Medical Act, 1858, or the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, or the Bombay Medical Practitioners Act, 1938;

(11) "Schedule" means the Schedule appended to these rules;

(12) the term "surveillance" means that persons, although suspected of infection, are not segregated but are permitted to continue their journey in the ordinary course and the authorities of the several places whither they are bound are given prior information of their coming;

(13) "Vessel" includes anything, other than a seaplane, made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property.

PART II.

Rules to be observed at Ports on the arrival of Vessels.

3. The diseases to which the rules in this part apply are :—

(1) Plague, (2) Cholera, (3) Yellow fever, (4) Typhus, (5) Small-pox. (6) Chicken-pox, (7) Cerebrospinal meningitis, (8) Diphtheria, (9) Relapsing fever, (10) Jigger, and (11) Influenzal pneumonia.

4. The master of every vessel arriving at any port shall show, until the vessel is free from control under these Rules, whichever of the following signals is appropriate :—

(*a*) by day, during the whole of the time between sunrise and sunset, when the vessel is within three miles of the coast—

(i) the Flag Signal Q. meaning "my ship is healthy and I request free *pratique*",

(ii) the Two Flag Signal QQ. meaning "my ship is suspected" (*vide* rules 18, 23, 27, 32, 35, 39 and 41), or

(iii) the Two Flag Signal QL. meaning "my ship is infected" (*vide* rules 18, 23, 27, 32, 35, 39, 41 and 45),

(*b*) by night, during the whole of the time between sunset and sunrise but only when the vessel is within three miles of the coast a signal comprising a red light over a white light, the lights being not more than six feet apart, and meaning "I have not free *pratique*".

The night signal shall be shown at the peak or other conspicuous place where it can best be seen :

Provided that the authorities at a port may, with the previous approval of the State Government, notify alternative signals not conflicting with the International Code, for use by vessels visiting the port frequently.

5. The master of any vessel fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus shall, when not more than twelve hours and not less than four hours out from any port to which he is proceeding, send to the Health Officer of the port either directly or through an agency approved by the Health Officer, a wireless message, embodying all such of the items of information set out in the Standard Quarantine Messages of the International Code of Signals as are applicable :

Provided that the authorities at a port may, with the previous approval of the State Government, notify alternative signals not conflicting with the International Code, for use by vessels visiting the port frequently.

Cases of sickness or death occurring subsequent to the transmission of such message shall be communicated by wireless in like manner before the arrival of the vessel in the port.

Note.—The telegraphic address of the various Health Officers is "Quarantine" and the items of the Standard Quarantine Messages of the International Code of Signals are reproduced below :—

STANDARD QUARANTINE MESSAGES.

Item I.

MEBAV. The following is an International Quarantine Message from vessel indicated, of port indicated, which expects to arrive at time indicated, on date indicated. (Here follow groups to complete above).

Item II.

MECED. My port of departure (first port of loading) and my last port of call were as indicated by the immediately following groups.

Item III.

MEDIH. No case of infectious disease, or of sickness suspected to be of an infectious nature, has occurred on board during the last 5 days.

MEFOF. Number indicated cases of infectious disease(s) indicated have occurred during the last 15 days.

Item IV.

MEGYX. I have no other case of sickness on board.

MEHUD. I have number indicated other cases of sickness on board.

Item V.

MEJAC. No deaths from sickness infectious or otherwise have occurred on board during the voyage.

MEKEK. Number indicated deaths from sickness infectious or otherwise have occurred on board during the voyage.

Item VI.

MELOC. I have a ship's surgeon on board.

MEMYT. I have no ship's surgeon on board.

Item VII.

MENIJ. I do not wish to disembark any sick.

MEPUP. I wish to disembark number indicated sick, suffering from disease(s) indicated.

Item VIII.

MEQOV. My crew consists of number indicated, and I have no passengers on board.

MERAT. My crew consists of number indicated, and I have number indicated passengers.

Item IX.

MESEC. I do not propose to disembark any passengers.

METIK. I propose to disembark number indicated passengers of class indicated.

6. On the arrival of a vessel at a port the master of the vessel shall, at the earliest opportunity and in the Form annexed to these rules report to the pilots, boarding officer, or other officer duly authorised in this behalf all matters that have occurred during the voyage which might affect the classification of the vessel as "infected", "suspected" or "healthy" and any sickness or deaths from any cause and the pilot, boarding officer, or other officer authorised in this behalf shall promptly communicate such report to the Health Officer :

Provided that in the case of healthy vessels and vessels that are classed as "suspected", not on account of the occurrence of any disease on board but merely by reason that they have sailed from or touched at a particular port, it shall be permissible for the pilot, boarding officer or other officer authorised in this behalf, if acting on the general or special instructions of the Health Officer, to treat the vessel as "healthy" and to allow *pratique*.

7. If after a vessel has arrived within port limits a case or suspected case of any of the diseases specified in rule 3 occurs on board, the master shall hoist the signal prescribed in rule 4 for "infected vessels", shall stop all communication with the shore and shall immediately report the circumstances to the Health Officer.

8. Every medical practitioner, who becomes cognizant that any passenger on board or any member of the crew or any person employed on board any vessel in the port is suffering from any of the diseases specified in rule 3, shall immediately give notice thereof by telephone if possible and in writing to the Health Officer.

9. All infected or suspected vessels shall stop at such place at the port as the relevant port authority shall, in consultation with the Health Officer, provide in this behalf and shall not enter any dock or come alongside any wharf or have communication with the shore until authorised to do so by the Health Officer or except on the conditions specified in the proviso to rule 6 by the pilot, boarding officer, or other officer authorised in this behalf.

10. So long as the signals showing that the vessel is "infected" or "suspected" are displayed by a vessel, no tindal or other person in charge of or navigating any boat other than a boat conveying a pilot, a harbour-master and/or Conservator or his Deputy or an official acting in execution of these Rules shall attempt to take such boat alongside the vessel except with the permission of the Health Officer, and no person other than a pilot, a harbour master and/or Conservator or his Deputy or an official acting in the execution of these Rules shall board or leave any "infected" or "suspected" vessel without the written permission of the Health Officer.

11. Healthy vessels, which, while in port do not desire to have communication with the shore, shall, on arrival, hoist the code over Q flag by day, and the International Code Signal by night meaning "I have not free *pratique*" (as provided for in rule 4).

A vessel shall be regarded as not having communication with the shore if making a call of less than twenty-four hours and if, either with the shore or with any other vessel in the port, it has no communication of such a nature as to render possible the conveyance of any of the diseases specified in rule 3 from the vessel to the shore or to any other vessel in the port or *vice versa*.

Such vessels shall be subject to such restriction under these Rules as the Health Officer may impose.

12. In the case of all infected vessels the Health Officer shall, and in the case of all other vessels the Health Officer may, proceed on board and examine the vessel, and the master of the vessel shall give him every facility for the examination of the passengers, crew, personal effects, cargo, provisions, water supply and any part of the vessel the Health Officer considers it necessary to examine. The Health Officer may require a written declaration from the medical officer (if any) of the vessel or from the master or from both, stating whether any death or sickness from an unknown or suspicious cause or any case of any of the diseases specified in rule 3 has occurred on board the vessel either during the voyage or before her departure, and with reference to plague, whether any unusual mortality has been observed among rats on the vessel. If the Health Officer is satisfied that such deaths or cases of sickness as may have occurred were not due to any of the diseases specified in rule 3 he shall permit the vessel to proceed to the usual place of anchorage or berth in the harbour and to discharge passengers and cargo without further restriction. If the Health Officer is not so satisfied, he shall proceed as provided in these Rules. Inspection by the Health Officer under this rule, shall not be undertaken between sunset and sunrise except in such unusual circumstances as justify, in the opinion of the Health Officer, a departure from this usual procedure.

13. As the result of every inspection carried out under rule 12 the Health Officer shall classify the vessel as infected, suspected or healthy, in accordance with the definitions given hereafter.

14. (1) All cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus and small-pox may be removed if facilities exist, from a vessel on diagnosis by the Health Officer. The removal of persons who have been in contact with such cases may be enforced by the Health Officer if after full consideration of the circumstances he considers that such removal is necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

(2) In the case of the other diseases specified in rule 3, the removal of such sick persons and their contacts as are bound for an onward port shall be enforced by the Health Officer only if he considers such action necessary on account of lack of facilities for isolation or treatment on board the vessel.

(3) Whenever a person suffering from one of the diseases specified in rule 3 remains on board, the Health Officer, may, in his discretion, limit communication between the vessel and the shore or between the vessel and any other vessel in the port.

15. The Health Officer shall inform the Health Officer of the local authority concerned and in the absence of the Health Officer, the President or Chairman of the local authority, in all cases in which he arranges for the conveyance of a patient to a sanitorium or hospital or other place within the limits of the local authority and shall furnish the Health Officer, President or Chairman, as the case may be, with the address of any private residence to which he permits the removal of a patient.

16. Where plague, cholera or small-pox, is the disease on account of which the vessel is deemed to be infected, the Health Officer shall offer free of charge inoculation, vaccination or revaccination, as the case may be, if facilities exist, to all persons on the vessel willing to be operated upon and shall cause to be inoculated, vaccinated or revaccinated, as the case may be, free of charge, if their guardians or those in charge of them consent, all minors whom he may consider to be in a suitable physical condition for such operation.

17. In the case of a vessel infected or suspected to be infected with any of the diseases specified in rule 3, the Health Officer may, whenever he considers it necessary and practicable, intimate by letter or telegram to the health authorities of the State concerned the date of departure, route, number of persons and ultimate destination in the respective State of any of the passengers from the said vessel.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF PLAGUE.

18. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected—

(1) if it has a case of human plague on board, or

(2) if a person on board the vessel developed plague more than six days after his embarkation, or

(3) if plague-infected rats are found on board.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected—

(1) if a person on board the vessel developed plague within the first six days after his embarkation, or

(2) if investigations regarding rats have shown the existence of an unusual mortality amongst them without determining the cause thereof.

The vessel shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected at a suitably equipped port to the measures prescribed in this behalf by these Rules.

Healthy vessel.—A healthy vessel is any vessel other than an infected or suspected vessel as defined above.

A vessel shall be regarded as healthy, notwithstanding its having come from an infected port if there has been no human or rat plague on board either at the time of departure or during the voyage or on arrival, and if the investigations regarding rats have not shown the existence of an unusual mortality amongst them.

19. In the case of plague infected vessels—

(*a*) before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer. Where the Health Officer is not himself a qualified medical officer, he may cause the medical examination to be made by a registered medical practitioner ;

(2) All persons suffering from plague may if facilities exist be disembarked and isolated ;

(3) All persons suspected to be suffering from plague may if facilities exist be disembarked and placed under observation ;

(4) In the case of persons who have been in contact with a case of plague, the Health Officer, after taking into consideration the date of the last case, the condition of the vessel and all relevant circumstances, may either—

(*a*) place such persons under observation ; or

(*b*) place them under surveillance ; or

(*c*) subject them to a period of observation followed by a period of surveillance :

Provided that the total duration of these measures shall not exceed six days from the date of the arrival of the vessel in the port.

During the period of the application of the measures specified under this sub-clause the Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit the members of the crew from leaving the vessel ;

(5) Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which, in the opinon of the Health Officer, are infected shall be disinsectised and, if necessary, disinfected ;

(6) Those parts of the vessel which have been occupied by persons suffering from plague or which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected shall be disinsectised and, if necessary, disinfected ;

(7) The Health Officer may require deratisation of the vessel before unloading cargo if he is of opinion, having regard to the nature of the cargo, and the way in which it is loaded that it is possible to effect a total destruction of rats on board before unloading. In such case, the vessel may not be subjected to a further deratisation after unloading except in the circumstances mentioned in sub-rule (8). In other cases the complete destruction of rodents on board shall be effected when the holds are empty. In the case of vessels in ballast this process shall be carried out as soon as possible and in any case before cargo is taken ;

(8) When before or during the course of unloading cargo plague-infected rats are found on board, or when it has been established that there exists on board an unusual mortality amongst rats, the cause of which has not been determined, the Health Officer may require the deratisation of the vessel before or during the unloading of cargo. If during the course of unloading or after the unloading of cargo live rats are again found, a fresh deratisation may be carried out ; provided that of the deratisations thus effected only one shall be undertaken at the expense of the owners of the vessel ;

(9) If a vessel is to unload a part of its cargo only, and if the Health Officer considers that it is impossible to carry out complete deratisation, the said vessel may remain in the port for the time required to unload that part of its cargo ; provided that all precautions are taken to the satisfaction of the Health Officer to prevent rats passing from the vessel to the shore, either during unloading or otherwise ;

(*b*) unloading shall be carried out under the control of the Health Officer, who shall take all measures which, in his opinion, are necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged on this work. The staff shall be subjected to observation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time when they have ceased to work at the unloading of the vessel.

20. When the measures prescribed in rule 19 (*a*) have been duly taken in respect of any infected vessel the Health Officer shall grant *pratique* (which shall be in writing) ; provided that, if subsequent to the grant of the above certificate, a case of plague or of illness suspected to be plague, occurs on board or if an unusual mortality amongst rats is discovered, the certificate shall become invalid and the vessel shall again become subject to the requirements of the rules regarding infected vessels.

21. In the case of plague-suspected vessels, the measures specified in rule 19 (*a*) (1), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given. Rule 19 (*b*) shall also be applicable to such vessels.

In addition, the crew and passengers may be subjected by the Health Officer to surveillance the duration of which, dating from the arrival of the vessel, shall not exceed six days.

The Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit the members of the crew from leaving the vessel during this period.

22. Healthy vessels shall be given free *pratique*:

Provided that the Health Officer may in his discretion take the following measures in respect of such vessels :—

(*i*) medical inspection as prescribed in rule 12;

(*ii*) destruction of rats on board in exceptional cases and for well founded reasons which shall be communicated in writing to the master of the vessel.

(*iii*) when the vessel has come from an infected port, the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the date on which the vessel left the infected port. In such circumstaces, the Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit the members of the crew from leaving the vessel during this period.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF CHOLERA.

23. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of cholera on board or if within the five days prior to the arrival of the vessel in port a case of cholera occurred on board.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if, although no fresh case has occurred on board within the five days prior to the arrival of the vessel in port, there had been a case of cholera on board at the time of departure or during the voyage or if a period of five days has not elapsed since the date of the vessel leaving the last infected port or if there is on board a person who within five days of the vessel's arrival in port left an area which was infected with cholera at the time of his leaving such area.

The vessel shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed by these Rules.

Healthy vessel.—A healthy vessel is any vessel other than an infected or suspected vessel as defined above.

A vessel shall be regarded as healthy if notwithstanding its having come from an infected port or having on board persons from an infected area there has been no case of cholera on board either at the time of departure or during the voyage or on arrival and if more than five days have elapsed since the vessel left the last infected port and/or since any person on board left any infected area.

Cases presenting the clinical symptoms of cholera, in which no cholera vibrios have been found or in which vibrios not strictly conforming to the character of cholera vibrios have been found, shall be subject to all measures required in the case of cholera.

24. In the case of cholera infected vessels—

(*a*) Before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer. Where the Health Officer is not himself a qualified medical officer, he may cause the medical examination to be made by a registered medical practitioner ;

(2) All persons suffering from cholera may if facilities exist be disembarked and isolated ;

(3) All persons suspected to be suffering from cholera may, if facilities exist, be disembarked and placed under observations ;

(4) The members of the crew and the passengers may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be disembarked and either be kept under observation or subjected to surveillance for a period not exceeding five days reckoned from the date of arrival of the vessel, provided that persons satisfying the Health Officer that they have been protected against cholera by inoculation effected within the preceding six months excluding the last six days thereof may be subjected to surveillance but not to observation. During the period of the application of the measures specified under this sub-clause the Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit the members of the crew from leaving the vessel ;

(5) Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles, including foodstuff whether constituting cargo or part thereof or otherwise, which in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected, shall be disinfected : provided that in special circumstances the Health Officer may for reasons to be recorded in writing, order the destruction of foodstuffs which, in his opinion, are infected ;

(6) Those parts of the vessel which have been occupied by persons suffering from cholera or which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected, shall be disinfected ;

(7) If, in the opinion of the Health Officer, the drinking water stored on board is infected, he shall cause it to be emptied out after it has been disinfected, and to be replaced, after disinfection of the tanks and filters, by a supply of wholesome drinking water ;

(8) The Health Officer may prohibit the emptying out of water ballast in port without previous disinfection if it has been taken in at an infected port ;

(9) The Health Officer may require human dejecta and the waste water of the vessel to be disinfected before they are discharged from the vessel into the waters of the port.

(*b*) Unloading shall be carried out under the control of the Health Officer, who shall take all measures which, in his opinion, are necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged on this work. The staff so engaged shall be subjected to observation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding five days from the time when they have ceased to work at the unloading of the vessel.

25. *Cholera suspected vessels.*—In the case of cholera-suspected vessels, the measures specified in rule 24 (*a*) (1), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given.

Rule 24 (*b*) shall also be applicable to such vessels.

In addition, the crew and passengers may be subjected at the discretion of the Health Officer to surveillance the duration of which, dating from the arrival of the vessel, shall not exceed five days. The Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit the members of the crew from leaving the vessel during this period.

26. *Healthy vessels* shall be given free *pratique* :

Provided that the Health Officer may, in his discretion, take, as regards these vessels, the measures specified in clauses (1), (5), (7), (8) and (9) of rule 24 (*a*).

Provided further that the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed five days reckoned from the date of arrival of a vessel.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF YELLOW FEVER.

27. (*a*) *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of yellow fever on board or if a case of yellow fever existed on board at the time of departure or if a case of yellow fever has occurred on board during the voyage.

(*b*) *Suspected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if, although there has been no case of yellow fever on board as specified in (*a*) above, it arrives after a voyage of less than nine days from an infected port or from a port in close relation with an endemic centre of yellow fever, or if it arrives after a voyage of more than nine days from any such port but in the opinion of the Health Officer, it may carry from such port adult stegomyia (*aedes egypti*) or other mosquitoes capable of transmitting the disease.

(*c*) *Healthy vessel.*—

(*i*) A healthy vessel is any vessel other than an infected or suspected vessel as defined above.

(*ii*) Nothwithstanding its having come from an infected port, a vessel shall be regarded as healthy provided the voyage has lasted for more than nine days and there has been no case of yellow fever on board in the manner specified for infected vessels, and either it does not, in the opinion of the Health Officer, carry adult stegomyia (*aedes egypti*) or other mosquitoes capable of transmitting the disease or it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Health Officer—

(*a*) that the vessel, during its stay in the port of departure, was moored at a distance of at least half a mile from the shore and at such a distance from all other vessels in the harbour as to make the access of mosquitoes improbable, or

(*b*) that the vessel, at the time of or since departure, was or has been effectively fumigated in order to destroy mosquitoes.

28. No vessel infected with or suspected of being infected with yellow fever shall enter any port specified in the schedule other than that or those prescribed for this purpose by the State Government.

29. In the case of vessels infected with yellow fever, the following measures shall be taken before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given :—

(1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer. Where the Health Officer is not himself

a qualified medical officer, he may cause the medical examination to be made by a registered medical practitioner ;

(2) All persons suffering from yellow fever, or suspected to be suffering from yellow fever, shall be disembarked and those of them who are in the first five days of their illness shall be isolated in such a manner as to prevent the access of any mosquitoes to them ;

(3) All other persons shall be kept under observations during a period which shall not exceed nine days reckoned from the date of their arrival ;

(4) The vessel shall be moored at such a distance, not being less than half a mile, from the shore and from all other vessels, as will render improbable the access of mosquitoes from the vessel to the shore or to any other vessel or *vice versa* ;

(5) The destruction of mosquitoes in all phases of growth shall be carried out on board at the earliest opportunity and as far as possible before unloading cargo ; if unloading is carried out before the destruction of mosquitoes, the personnel employed on this work shall be subjected to observation or surveillance for a period not exceeding nine days from the time they ceased to be exposed to the risk of infection.

30. *Yellow Fever suspected vessels.*—Vessels suspected of being infected with yellow fever shall be subjected to the measures specified in clauses (1), (3), (4) and (5) of rule 29 before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given.

When a period of not less than thirty days has elapsed since the departure of the vessel from the infected port, and no case has occurred during the voyage, the vessel may be granted free *pratique* subject to preliminary fumigation if, in the opinion of the Health Officer, this is necessary.

31. *Healthy vessels.*—In the case of healthy vessels as defined by rule 27 (*c*) (*ii*) of these Rules free *pratique* shall be granted only after medical inspection of the vessel and persons on board by the Health Officer.

Special Rules on Account of Typhus.

32. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of typhus on board or a case of typhus has occurred on board during the voyage.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if, although there has been no case of typhus on board at the time of arrival, and no case of typhus has occurred on board during the voyage, there is on board a person who, within twelve days prior to the arrival of the vessel in port, left an area where typhus was epidemic at the time of the person leaving such area.

For the purpose of this rule typhus shall be considered as being present in epidemic form in any area when a notification to this effect in respect of such area has been issued by the State Government.

Healthy vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as healthy if it is not infected or suspected vessel as defined above.

33. In the case of infected vessels, the following measures shall be taken before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given :—

(1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer. Where the Health Officer is not himself a qualified medical officer he may cause the medical examination to be made by a registered medical practitioner ;

(2) All persons suffering from typhus or suspected by the Health Officer to be suffering from typhus may, *if facilities exist*, be disembarked, isolated and deloused ;

(3) Other persons reasonably suspected by the Health Officer to harbour lice, or to have been exposed to infection, may also be deloused and may be subjected by him to surveillance during a period which shall be specified, but which in any case shall not exceed twelve days, reckoned from the date of delousing ;

(4) Bedding which has been used, linen, wearing apparel, and other articles which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected, shall be disinsectised ;

(5) Those parts of the vessel which have been occupied by persons suffering from typhus or which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected shall be disinsectised.

34. (*a*) *Typhus suspected vessel.*—Vessels suspected of typhus may in the discretion of the Health Officer be subjected to the measures specified in clauses (1), (3) and (4) of rule 33 before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given.

(*b*) *Healthy vessels.*—Healthy vessels shall be given free *pratique*.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF SMALL-POX.

35. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of small-pox on board or if a case of small-pox has occurred on board within fourteen days prior to the arrival of the vessel in port.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if, notwithstanding there being no case of small-pox on board at the time of arrival nor any case having occurred during the voyage within fourteen days prior to arrival, there is on board a person unprotected by vaccination or by a previous attack of small-pox who within fourteen days prior to the arrival of the vessel in port left an area where small-pox was epidemic at the time of his leaving such area.

For the purpose of this rule small-pox shall be considered as being present in epidemic form in any area when a notification to this effect in respect of such area has been issued by the *State Government*.

Healthy vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as healthy if it is not an infected or suspected vessel as defined above.

36. In the case of infected vessels, before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer. Where the Health Officer is not himself a qualified medical officer he may cause the medical examination to be made by a registered medical practitioner ;

(2) All persons suffering from small-pox may, *if facilities exist*, be disembarked and isolated ;

(3) All persons suspected to be suffering from small-pox may, if facilities exist, be disembarked and placed under observation ;

(4) Other persons reasonably suspected by the Health Officer to have exposed to infection and who, in his opinion, are not sufficiently protected by recent vaccination, or by a previous attack of small-pox may be subjected by him free of charge (*i*) to vaccination, if they are willing to be vaccinated or in the case of minors if their guardians or those in charge of them consent to their vaccination, and to surveillance or (*ii*) if they are not willing to be vaccinated and in the case of minors, if their guardians or those in charge of them do not consent to their vaccination, to observation. The period of surveillance or observation, if imposed under (*i*) or (*ii*), as the case may be shall be fixed in accordance with circumstances, but, in any case, the period shall not exceed fourteen days reckoned from the date of the arrival of the vessel ;

(5) Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel, and other articles which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected, shall be disinfected ;

(6) Those parts of the vessel which have been occupied by persons suffering from small-pox or which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected, shall be disinfected.

37. *Small-pox suspected vessels.*—Vessels suspected of being infected with small-pox may, in the discretion of the Health Officer, be subjected to the measures specified in rule 36 (1), (4) and (5) before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given.

38. *Healthy vessels.*—Healthy vessels shall be given free *pratique.*

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF CHICKEN-POX, CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS, DIPHTHERIA AND RELAPSING FEVER.

39. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is on board a case of one of these diseases or if prior, to the arrival of the vessel in port, there has occurred on board a case of one of these diseases within the period of incubation of that disease.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if, prior to the arrival of the vessel in port, there has occurred on board a case of one of these diseases but not within the period of incubation of that disease :

Provided that a vessel shall not be regarded as suspected if the period of incubation has elapsed since the occurrence of any case before the arrival of the vessel at a previous port of call and the Health Officer is satisfied that the vessel has been subjected to proper medical examination at that port and that all necessary measures have been taken.

Healthy vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as healthy if it is not an infected or suspected vessel as defined above.

40. (*a*) In the event of a vessel being classed as infected or suspected on account of any of the above-mentioned diseases, the Health Officer, before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given :—

(1) shall arrange for the conveyance of any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from such disease to a sanatorium or hospital, unless the sick person or his friends can make adequate provision elsewhere to the satisfaction

of the Health Officer; but he shall not enforce the removal from the vessel of any passenger or passengers bound for an onward port except as provided for in rule 14;

(2) may cause persons whom he suspects of having been exposed on board to infection with relapsing fever, to be deloused;

(3) may direct such bedding, linen, wearing apparel, and articles as in his opinion are infected, to be disinfected and/or disinsectised;

(4) may order those parts of the vessel which have been occupied by persons suffering from any of these diseases or which in his opinion are infected to be disinfected and/or disinsectised.

(*b*) Healthy vessels shall be given free *pratique*.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF JIGGER.

41. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is any person on board suffering from jigger.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if it has come from any place on the East Coast of Africa within the limits of Port Sudan and Durban or from any other place declared by the State Government to be infected with jigger and conveys sand or earth from such place either as ballast or cargo.

Healthy vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as healthy if it is not an infected or suspected vessel as defined above.

42. In the case of an infected vessel before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(1) the Health Officer shall examine every person on board whom he has reason to consider as having been exposed to infection with jigger, and any person or persons found to be suffering therefrom may if facilities exist be removed to hospital for treatment. Where the Health Officer is not himself a qualified medical officer, he may cause the medical examination to be made by a registered medical practitioner;

(2) the wearing apparel, bedding and personal effects of infected persons shall be disinfected. The Health Officer may, in his discretion, order the disinfection of the wearing apparel, bedding and personal effects of any other person on board;

(3) any part of the vessel which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is infected shall be disinfected.

43. In the case of a suspected vessel no earth or sand as specified in rule 41 shall be landed from the vessel without the permission of the Health Officer who, if he considers it necessary, may order that any sand or earth on the vessel whether constituting the cargo or ballast or part thereof or otherwise shall be discharged into the sea/river at such places as shall be appointed for the purpose by the relevant port authority in consultation with the Health Officer. After such discharge into the sea/river or where permission to land the earth or sand has been accorded, the vessel may be given *pratique*.

44. Healthy vessels shall be given free *pratique*.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

45. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of influenzal pneumonia on board or if there has occurred a case on board within a period of five days prior to the arrival of the vessel in port.

Healthy vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as healthy if it is not an infected vessel as defined above.

46. (*a*) In the case of an infected vessel before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given —

(1) the Health Officer may examine every person on board whom he has reason to consider as having been exposed to infection with influenzal pneumonia, and subject to the conditions prescribed in rule 14, any person or persons found by him on examination to be suffering from influenzal pneumonia shall be disembarked and isolated. Where the Health Officer is not himself a qualified medical officer, he may cause the medical examination to be made by a registered medical practitioner ;

(2) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which in the opinion of the Health Officer are infected shall be disinfected.

(*b*) Healthy vessels shall be given free *pratique.*

GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL DISEASES SPECIFIED IN RULE 3.

47. (1) The master of any vessel subject to these Rules shall comply with all directions in conformity with these Rules which the Health Officer may consider it necessary to issue.

(2) In exercising the powers conferred and the functions imposed upon him by the foregoing Rules, the Health Officer shall attach due importance to the presence on board the vessel of a medical officer and to the provision on board the vessel of suitable apparatus for disinfection, disinsectisation and destruction of rats, and shall in general apply the principles laid down in the foregoing Rules with due regard to their necessity and practicability in the particular circumstances of each case.

48. (1) No vessel which has arrived from an infected port and which has been subjected there to adequate sanitary measures to the satisfaction of the Health Officer shall again be subjected to these measures unless since its departure from such infected port it has called at another infected port or some other incident has occurred which in the opinion of the Health Officer, justifies the re-application of such sanitary measures.

(2) A vessel shall, for the purposes of sub-rule (1) of this rule be regarded as having called at a port if it has entered the port limits and has had either with the shore or with any other vessel in the port, communication of such a nature that conveyance to the vessel of any of the diseases specified in rule 3 of these Rules is possible.

49. The foregoing rules shall not prevent the transhipment subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Health Officer in conformity therewith, of passengers, mails or goods between vessels which have not been granted *pratique.*

50. (*a*) Any vessel arriving in port refuses to submit to the appropriate measures prescribed by the Health Officer under these Rules shall be refused permission to enter into any form of communication with the shore or with any other vessel in the port which would render possible the conveyance of any of the diseases referred to in rule 3 of these Rules to the shore or to such other vessel or *vice versa*.

(*b*) In the case of a vessel refused permission under these Rules to communicate with the shore or with any other vessel in the port, passengers who desire to disembark with their baggage or tranship from the vessel shall be permitted to do so on the condition that they undertake to submit to the appropriate measures prescribed by the Health Officer under these Rules.

51. In the event of any vessel putting back to sea as a result of permission to communicate with the shore or with any other vessel in the port having been refused under the foregoing Rules, the Health Officer shall intimate this fact with the attendant circumstances, by telegraph, if possible to the next port of call of the vessel in India.

RULES APPLICABLE TO PERSONS.

52. Where any person, who is under observation, in virtue of the application of these Rules for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he is infected with any of the infectious diseases specified in rule 3 of these Rules, develops any of these diseases, he shall be isolated in such place or sent to such hospital as the Health Officer may direct. Where such person forms one of a group of persons, who are being kept under observation for the aforesaid purpose, he shall be isloated or sent to a hospital at the discretion of the Health Officer in the manner specified above and the other persons may, at the discretion of the medical officer in charge, continue to be detained under observation for a period reckoned from the date of the occurrence of the case not exceeding that prescribed in this behalf by these Rules in respect of the disease in question. The clothes and personal effects of the patient and of such persons as have been in contact with the patient may be disinfected and/or disinsectised at the discretion of the medical officer in charge.

53. The medical officer in charge of any place appointed for the observation of any person under these Rules may, in his discretion by written order, direct that any person, who is kept there under observation shall be allowed to depart and shall be subjected to surveillance.

54. Persons subjected to observation or surveillance shall submit to, and comply with, all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise, which may be given by written order of a medical officer appointed in this behalf by the State Government.

55. When a suspected case of any infectious disease is disembarked from a vessel at any port, the Health Officer of that port shall report by telegraph the confirmation, or otherwise of the diagnosis to the Health Officer of the vessel's next port of call if that port is in India, Ceylon or Aden.

PART III.

Rules to be observed in the case of all vessels leaving ports specified in the Schedule hereto for ports beyond India.

56. (1) All persons proposing to embark upon a vessel leaving any port specified in the Schedule for any port beyond India shall be medically examined by the Health Officer. Where the Health Officer is not himself a qualified medical officer, he may cause the medical examination to be made by a registered medical practitioner. All persons in whom the medical examination disclosed symptoms of any of the diseases specified in rule 3 of these Rules shall be prohibited by the Health Officer from embarking. Further all persons in such relation with a person displaying the symptoms of one of the diseases referred to above as to render them liable to transmit the infection in question shall also be prohibited by the Health Officer from embarking.

(2) Such medical examination shall ordinarily take place by day on shore as shortly as possible before embarkation at the time and place fixed by the Health Officer.

(3) Through passengers and the members of the crew of a through vessel shall be liable to medical examination by the Health Officer or the registered medical practitioner, as the case may be, if the stay of the vessel in the port exceeds twenty-four hours.

(4) Any person failing to attend at the time and place appointed by the Health Officer for such medical examination may, in the discretion of the Health Officer, be prohibited from embarking or re-embarking, as the case may be.

(5) In addition to the medical examination referred to above, of persons proposing to embark on a vessel the Health Officer may, in his discretion, cause to be disinfected and/or disinsecticised on shore previous to such embarkation any clothing, bedding or other articles belonging to such persons and, in the absence of such disinfection and/or disinfectisation, may prohibit the taking on board of any such clothing, bedding or other articles.

If any clothing, bedding or other articles which, in the opinion of the Health Officer may require disinfection and/or disinsectisation, have been placed on board without having undergone such disinfection and/or disinsectisation, the Health Officer may cause their immediate removal from the vessel.

(6) The master of a vessel shall not permit the embarkation of any clothing, bedding or other articles belonging to new members of the crew unless embarkation of such clothing, bedding or other articles has been authorised by the Health Officer of the port.

57. (1) On the completion of the medical examination prescribed in rule 56, the Health Officer shall before the vessel leaves the port endorse on the vessel's bill of health a statement to that effect indicating the classes of persons examined, e.g., newly embarked passengers and crew ; through passengers and crew.

(2) Where in the special circumstances of any vessel or of the persons on board that vessel, any measures prescribed as necessary or as within the discretion of the Health Officer under these Rules have been satisfactorily and effectively carried out,

the Health Officer shall endorse on the vessel's bill of health, before the vessel leaves the port, a statement giving all necessary information to enable the Health Officer at the next port of call to determine the health condition of the vessel at the time it arrives in that port.

(3) Where no measures under these Rules have been necessary in respect of a vessel or of the persons on board, a statement to this effect shall be endorsed on the vessel's bill of health on the vessel's leaving the port :

Provided that once the statements referred to above have been endorsed upon a vessel's bill of health, no person, baggage, merchandise or other articles shall proceed or be taken on board except with the permission of the Health Officer to whom, in such event the bill of health shall be returned by the master of the vessel for necessary amendment if the Health Officer considers such amendment necessary.

58. No endorsement on a vessel's bill of health made under rule 57 shall be valid if the vessel remains in the port for a period exceeding twenty-four hours after that endorsement has been made. Such vessel shall not leave the port until—

(*a*) a fresh medical examination of all the persons on board has been made within the terms of rule 56, and

(*b*) a fresh endorsement on the vessel's bill of health has been made within the terms of rule 57 :

Provided that such fresh examination may be conducted on board the vessel, whether or not there has been communication with the shore since the previous examination was made.

59. Port-clearance shall not be granted to any vessel, unless and until the master produces the vessel's bill of health endorsed in the appropriate manner prescribed in the foregoing Rules :

Provided that at any port where, in the opinion of the State Government, local conditions render relaxation of this rule advisable, the authority responsible for granting port-clearance may grant it to any vessel on receiving from the agents of the vessel a written guarantee that a duplicate of such bill of health, signed by the Health Officer, will be furnished by them to him within forty-eight hours.

PART IV.

General Rules.

60. At all ports mentioned in the Schedule—

(*a*) the Health Officer shall take effectual measures—

(1) where cholera exists at the port, to ensure that drinking water and foodstuffs taken on board a vessel are wholesome and that water taken in as ballast is disinfected if necessary ;

(2) to ensure that old clothes and rags, whether baled or otherwise have been thoroughly disinfected before loading if, in his opinion, they are likely to be infected with small-pox ; and

(3) to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes in the port area ;

(*b*) the Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit the admission of any visitor to any vessel in port.

61. The master of every vessel on arrival at any port specified in the Schedule shall take such precautions as the Health Officer may specify in order to prevent rats gaining access to vessels.

62. No vessel shall leave any port specified in the Schedule for any port beyond India, unless the master of such vessel is in possession of a Deratisation Certificate or Deratisation Exemption Certificate issued not more than six months prior to the date of proposed departure to the effect that such vessel has been inspected by an accredited Port Health Authority and that its rat population has been reduced to or maintained at a minimum as the case may be.

63. (1) The following persons shall be accredited Port Health Authorities for the purpose of rule 62, namely :—

(*i*) for foreign ports the Health Officers of the port specified in the "List of Ports qualified to issue certificates" issued from time to time by the Office International d'Hygiene Publique, and

(*ii*) for Indian ports, the Health Officers of the Ports of Bombay and Calcutta.

(2) The period of the validity of the certificate referred to in rule 62 may be extended by one month by the Health Officer in his discretion in the case of a vessel proceeding to its home port.

64. If no such certificate is produced by the master of a vessel proposing to leave a port, the Health Officer may after enquiry and inspection, either—

(*a*) cause the vessel to be deratised under his direction and control, or

(*b*) issue a dated Deratisation Exemption Certificate if he is satisfied that the rat population is maintained at a minimum.

Where the Health Officer acts in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (*a*) he shall on the completion of the deratisation to his satisfaction, issue a dated Deratisation Certificate. The Health Officer shall decide in each case the technique which shall be employed to secure the practical extermination of rats on board ; details of the deratising process applied and of the number of rats destroyed shall be entered by the Health Officer on the certificate.

Where the Health Officer acts in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (*b*) he shall state on the Deratisation Exemption Certificate the reasons which in his opinion, justify the issue of such certificate.

65. Where, although a Deratisation Certificate or a Deratisation Exemption Certificate, as prescribed in rule 62, is produced by the master of a vessel, the Health Officer finds, after enquiry and inspection, that the rat population on the vessel is not maintained at a minimum, he may cause the vessel to be deratised under his direction and control.

On the completion to the satisfaction of the Health Officer of any deratisation carried out under this rule, the Health Officer shall issue a dated Deratisation Certificate. The Health Officer shall decide in each case the technique which shall be employed to secure the practical extermination of rats on board ; details of the deratising process applied and of the number of rats destroyed shall be entered by the Health Officer on the certificate.

66. (1) The deratisation under these Rules of any vessel shall be carried out in such a manner as to avoid as far as possible damage to the vessel and cargo (if any).

(2) The process of deratisation shall not last longer than twenty-four hours.

(3) In the case of vessels in ballast, deratisation shall be carried out before cargo is taken on board.

(4) The fees chargeable for Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates under rules 64 and 65 shall be as fixed from time to time by the State Government.

67. (1) The Health Officer, in order to ascertain its general sanitary condition, may at any time inspect any vessel within the precincts of the port. Such inspection may have regard to the prevalence on the vessel of mosquitoes, insects or other vermin. The Health Officer may make in this regard recommendations to the master, owner or agent for the rectification of any particular insanitary state, for the destruction of mosquitoes, insects or other vermin and the elimination of their breeding places on board. The Health Officer may further require such measures to be adopted, or in default of such adoption may carry them out himself or cause them to be carried out at the expense of the master, owner or agent.

(2) The powers conferred on the Health Officer by sub-rule (1) may also be exercised by the Conservator of the Port or by any officer duly authorised by him in writing or appointed in this behalf by the State Government.

68. Whenever a person suffering or suspected to be suffering from any infectious disease or anyone who has been in contact with such a person and is considered liable to develop such infectious disease is disembarked from a vessel, the Health Officer shall notify the Health Officer of the local authority concerned and in the absence of the Health Officer, the President or the Chairman of the local authority and supply him with the necessary particulars.

69. The Health Officer may direct the disinfection or in special cases for reasons to be recorded in writing the destruction of foodstuffs on board a vessel which in his opinion are infected with any disease or otherwise are dangerous to public health. In default of immediate destruction, he may himself seize and destroy such foodstuffs, and thereafter shall enter in the vessel's log or give to the master of the vessel a certificate detailing the nature and amounts of food stuffs so seized and the reasons for their destruction.

70. (1) The Health Officer, if requested in this behalf by the master or any representative of the owner or agent of a vessel which has undergone sanitary measures under these Rules, shall supply such master or representative of the owner or agent, free of charge with a certificate specifying the nature of the sanitary measures undergone and the methods applied, the parts of the vessel treated, and the reasons for employing such measures.

(2) The Health Officer, if requested in this behalf by any person who has arrived by an infected or suspected vessel, shall supply such person, free of charge, with a certificate setting out the date of arrival and the measures to which the person and his baggage have been subjected.

Rules applicable in the event of Death on Board.

71. If death occurs on board before a vessel enters port limits, the dead body shall, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, be buried at sea before the vessel enters port limits, in not less than five fathoms of water, in such manner as to secure its immediate sinking and remaining below the surface.

72. If death occurs on board within port limits, or if a vessel arrives with a dead body on board,—

(*i*) the master of the vessel shall at once inform the Health Officer of the fact ;

(*ii*) the Medical Officer of the vessel, or if there is no Medical Officer, the Health Officer, shall, if possible, ascertain and certify the cause of death ;

(*iii*) if for any reason the Medical Officer of the vessel or, as the case may be, the Health Officer is unable to certify the cause of death, the Health Officer shall report the matter to the police with a view to the removal of the dead body from the vessel and its *post-mortem* examination ;

(*iv*) the master of the vessel shall, in all cases where *post-mortem* examination is necessary or where the dead body is unclaimed, hand over the body to the police, and in all other cases, to the person claiming the dead body ;

(*v*) the master of the vessel shall carry out such instructions for the disposal of the dead body and for the cleaning and disinfection of the vessel as may be given by the Health Officer.

73. If death occurs on board either by accident or in suspicious circumstances the master of the vessel shall report the matter to the police at the earliest possible opportunity.

74. (1) If death occurs during the day on board a vessel within port limits, the ensign and house flag, if any, shall immediately be lowered to half-mast and kept in that position from sunrise till sunset as long as the dead body remains on board ; and if death occurs between sunset and sunrise, one red light shall be hoisted at the peak, half-mast high.

(2) Every vessel arriving at a port with a dead body on board shall, if the arrival is by day, hoist the appropriate International Code Signal in accordance with Code Book, Volume I, and if the arrival is by night, transmit a message to the Signal Station, intimating the fact of a dead body being on board.

FORM.

(*See* rule 6.)

HEALTH REPORT.

To be rendered under the BOMBAY PORT HEALTH RULES,————
[framed under section 6 (*1*) (*p*) of the Indian Ports Act, 1908], by the Master of every vessel immediately on arrival at the Port of————
Name of vessel————Nationality————Tonnage (Net)————
First port of loading————Date of departure————
Ports of call *en route* with dates————

HEALTH QUESTIONS.

1. When and at what port was your ship last granted
   (*a*) Deratisation Exemption Certificate... _____
   (*b*) A Deratisation Certificate. By what process was deratisation carried out ? _____
2. Have any cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhoid, small-pox, chicken-pox, cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, relapsing fever, Jigger, or influenzal pneumonia occurred on board during the voyage ? If so, give particulars such as name of illness, date of onset, port and date of embarkation of case ... ...
3. Are the cases still on board ? If not how were they disposed of ? ... ...
4. If removed, has disinfection been carried out since removal ? ... ...

   If so, at what port ? ... ...
5. Is there on board any person, who has come from any place on the east coast of Africa within the limits of Port Sudan and Durban ? ... ...

   Does the vessel convey sand or earth from any such place ? ... ...
6. Has plague occurred amongst rats on board during the voyage ? or ...

   Has an unusual mortality amongst rats been noted during the voyage without determining the cause thereof ? ...
7. Has any death from any cause other than those mentioned above occurred during the voyage ? ... ...

   If so, give particulars ... ...
8. Are you aware of any other condition on board which may lead to infection or to the spread of infectious disease ? ...

Note.—In the absence of a medical officer the Master should regard the following symptoms as grounds for suspecting the existence of infectious disease:

Fever accompanied by prostration or persisting for several days, or attended with grandular swellings; any acute skin rash or eruption with or without fever; severe diarrhoea, or diarrhoea with symptoms of collapse; jaundice accompanied by fever.

The particulars given in this Health Report are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Date

Signed

(Ship's Medical Officer.)

Countersigned.

(Master.)

Indian Ports Act, section 6 (3).—"If any person disobeys any rule made under clause (*p*) of sub-section (*1*), he shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees."

SCHEDULE.

1. Goga.
2. Dholera (Whittle Bandar).
3. Tankari.
4. Kavi.
5. Dehej.
6. Broach.
7. Bhagwa.
8. Surat.
9. Matwad.
10. Bulsar.
11. Umarsadi.
12. Kolak.
13. Kalai.
14. Maroli.
15. Umbergaon.
16. Dahanu Creek.
17. Tarapur.
18. Olivara Navapur.
19. Satpati Creek.
20. Kelva.
21. Arnala.
22. Bandra.
23. Vesava.
24. Manori.
25. Utan.
26. Bassein.
27. Bahivadi
28. Kalyan.
29. Thana.
30. Trombay.
31. Panwel.
32. Mora.
33. Karanja.
34. Thal.
35. Alibag.
36. Revdanda.
37. Mandad.
38. Bankot.
39. Harnai.
40. Dabhol.
41. Borya.
42. Jaygad.
43. Varavda.
44. Ratnagiri.
45. Purnagad.
46. Jayatapur.
47. Vijayadurg.
48. Devgad.
49. Achra.
50. Malvan.
51. Nivti.
52. Vengurla.
53. Redi.
54. Tilmati.
55. Sadashivgad.
56. Karwar, including Baitkhol.
57. Bingi.
58. Chendya.
59. Belikeri.
60. Ankola.
61. Gangavali.
62. Tadri.
63. Kumpta.
64. Honawar.
65. Manki.
66. Murdeshwar.
67. Shirali.
68. Bhatkal.

G. N., R. D., No. 8624/28, dated 17th March 1932 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 638). S. 7 (1)

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 8624/28, dated 22nd October 1935.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 7 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue, Viramgam, Surat, Thana, Ratnagiri, Kanara and Goa Frontier to be conservators of ports in their respective ranges which are under the control of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, and to which the said Act is extended.

G. N., R. D., No. 8265/28, dated 23rd April 1937 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1045). Ss. 7 (4) & 36 (1).

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 8265/28, dated 19th May 1937.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 7 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 8265/28, dated the 28th November 1936, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint, with effect from the 28th day of April 1937, the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, to be the intermediate authority to whose control the conservators at all ports within the Bombay Presidency, except the port of Bombay, shall be subject.

The Government of Bombay is pleased further to invest the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, under sub-section (*1*) of section 36 of the said Act with the control over the Ports Fund receipts and expenditure of the ports aforesaid.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 1845/48 (b), dated 8th March 1951 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1236). S. 7 (1) & (4).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*4*) of section 7 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased—

(1) to appoint the Superintendent of Customs, Okha, and Deputy Superintendent of Central Excise, Amreli, to be Conservators of Ports, except the port of Okha, lying within their respective jurisdictions and which are under the control of the Collector of Customs, Saurashtra and to which the said Act, is extended;

(2) to appoint the Collector of Customs, Saurashtra, Jamnagar, to be the intermediate authority to whose control the said Conservators shall be subject.

G. N., G. D., No. 1594/33, dated 7th December 1936 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, pp. 1087–1090). S. 17 (1)

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1594/33, dated 7th June 1940.

Under sub-section (*1*) of section 17 of the Indian Ports Act, XV of 1908, and in supersession of Government Notification, General Department, No. 4174, dated the 30th July 1902, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be ex-officio Health Officers of the Ports noted against their respective designations :—

NORTHERN GROUP OF PORTS.

1. Gogha ...	...	The Officer in charge of the Custom House.
2. Dholera (Whittle Bandar)	...	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary.
3. Tankari ...	...	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary.
4. Kavi ...	...	Do. do.
5. Dehei ...	...	Do. do.

NORTHERN GROUP OF PORTS—*contd.*

6.	Broach	The Civil Surgeon.
7.	Surat	
8.	Bhagwa	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at Olpad.
9.	Matwad	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at Jalalpur.
10.	Bulsar	The Officer in charge of the Custom House.
11.	Umarsadi	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at Pardi.
12.	Kolak	The Officer in charge of the Custom House.
13.	Kalai	
14.	Maroli	
15.	Umbergaon	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary.
16.	Dahanu	
17.	Tarapur	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at Chinchani.
18.	Nawapur	
19.	Satpati	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at Mahim.
20.	Kelwa	
21.	Arnalla	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at Bassein.

SOUTHERN GROUP OF PORTS.

22.	Bassein	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary.
23.	Utan	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at Bhayandar.
24.	Manori	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at Andheri.
25.	Vesawa	
26.	Bandra	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary.
27.	Bhiwandi	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary.
28.	Kalyan	
29.	Thana	The Civil Surgeon.
30.	Trombay	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at Kurla
31.	Panwel	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary.
32.	Mora	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at Uran.
33.	Karanjia	
34.	Thal	The Civil Surgeon.
35.	Alibag	
36.	Revdanda	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary.
37.	Mandad	The Officer in charge of the Custom House.
38.	Bankot	
39.	Harnai	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at Dapoli.
40.	Dabhol	

SOUTHERN GROUP OF PORTS—*contd.*

41.	Borya	The Officer in charge of the Custom House.
42.	Jaigad	
43.	Varavda	
44.	Ratnagiri	The Civil Surgeon.
45.	Purnagad	
46.	Jaitapur	The Officer in charge of the Custom House.
47.	Vijayadurg	
48.	Deogad	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary.
49.	Achra	The Officer in charge of the Custom House.
50.	Malwan	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary.
51.	Nivti	The Officer in charge of the Custom House.
52.	Vengurla	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at Vengurla.
53.	Redi	
*54.	* * *	* * *
55.	Tilmati	The Officer in charge of the Custom House.
56.	Sadashivgad	The Civil Surgeon.
57.	Karwar	
58.	Bingi	
59.	Chendia	The Officer in charge of the Custom House.
60.	Belekeri	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at Ankola.
61.	Ankola	
62.	Gangavali	The Officer in charge of the Custom House.
63.	Tadri	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at Gokarn.
64.	Kumta	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary.
65.	Honawar	
66.	Manki	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at Honawar.
67.	Murdeshwar	The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at Bhatkal.
68.	Shirali	
69.	Bhatkal	

G. N., R. D., No. 2466-G., dated 8th April 1922 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 802). S. 33 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 (*2*) of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following proviso shall be added to the entry in column 4 against the southern group of Ports in Part III, Schedule I, to the said Act :—

"Provided further that the State Government may prescribe a port due, not having the effect of increasing the port dues leviable in any such port, leviable once in 24 hours from midnight to midnight in respect of cargo boats ordinarily plying direct between Bombay and Goa and diverted to any such ports for the purpose only of picking up passengers who may have been detained at such ports for want of accommodation on coasting steamers and the personal luggage of such passengers."

Ss. 33 (2) & 34.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 1963/48, dated 1st March 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 68).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 33 and section 34 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), and in supersession of Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 4505/33, dated the 25th March 1936, the Government of Bombay is pleased to alter with effect from the 7th May 1951, the entries in columns 2 and 3 against the ports shown under the "Northern Group of ports" and "Southern Group of ports" in the State of Bombay specified in the first column of Part III of the First Schedule annexed to the said Act and to substitute in their place the following entries, namely :—

	2	3
"(*i*)	Sea-going vessels of 10 tons and upwards not propelled by steam or other mechanical means (except fishing boats).	6 annas per ton.
(*ii*)	Sea-going vessels of 10 tons and upwards whether propelled by steam or other mechanical means.	9 annas per ton."

S. 33 (2) & (3).

G. N., P. W. D., No. 1845/48 (d), dated 8th March 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 65).

In exercise of the powers conferrred by sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 33 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to include in Part III of the First Schedule under the heading "*Northern Group of Ports*" the following at the end, namely :—

Kotda ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton on sea-going vessel of ten tons and upwards not propelled by steam or other mechanical means (except fishing boats) and not exceeding four and half annas per ton on sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards whether propelled by steam or other mechanical means (except the fishing boats).	Once in thirty days at the same port; provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer having paid port-dues at any port shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
Madhwad ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Kodinar (Muldwarka).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Beyt ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Dwarka (Rupen) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 1813/48, dated 24th May 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 202). S. 33 (2) & (3).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*) of section 33 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased—

to amend the First Schedule to the said Act, so far as it relates to the Ports within the State of Bombay, as follows, namely :—

In Part III of the said Schedule,—

(*i*) under the heading "Northern Group of Ports" after the entry "25. Arnala" the following entries shall be inserted, namely :—

Name of Port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1	2	3	4
Cambay .. Billimora. Navsari.	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats), Cargo steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Limited ordinarily plying direct between Bombay and Goa and diverted to any ports in the group for the purpose solely of picking up passengers who may have been detained at such ports for want of accommodation on coasting steamers and the personal luggage of such persons in respect of any period of 24 hours from midnight to midnight, one-thirtieth of the due fixed for coasting steamers provided that where any such steamer shall become liable to port dues fixed for coasting steamers any amount levied under this item within the period of 30 days prior thereto shall be deducted from the dues leviable under the item relating to coasting steamers.	Not exceeding six annas per ton on sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards not propelled by steam or other mechanical means (except fishing boats) and not exceeding nine annas per ton on sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards whether propelled by steam or other mechanical means.	Once in thirty days at the same port provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer having paid port dues at any port shall be chargeable with port dues again at the same or any other port of the group within thirty days. Provided further that the Government may prescribe a port due, not having the effect of increasing the port dues leviable in any such port, leviable once in 24 hours from midnight to midnight in respect of cargo boats ordinarily plying direct between Bombay and Goa and diverted to any such port for the purpose only of picking up passengers who may have been detained at such ports for want of accommodation on coasting steamers and the personal luggage of such passengers.

(*ii*) under the heading "Southern Group of Ports" after the entry "50. Bhatkal" the following entries shall be inserted, namely :—

Name of Port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
1	2	3	4
Borlia Madla .. Murud (Janjira). Nandgaon Rajpuri. Kumbharu. Shriwardhan.	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats), Cargo steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Limited ordinarily plying direct between Bombay and Goa and diverted to any ports in the group for the purpose solely of picking up passengers who may have been detained at such ports for want of accommodation on coasting steamers and the personal luggage of such persons in respect of any period of 24 hours from midnight to midnight, one thirtieth of the due fixed for coasting steamers provided that where any such steamer shall become liable to port dues fixed for coasting steamers any amount levied under this item within the period of 30 days prior thereto shall be deducted from the dues leviable under the item relating to coasting steamers.	Not exceeding six annas per ten on sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards not propelled by steam or other mechanical means (except fishing boats) and not exceeding nine annas per ton on sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards whether propelled by steam or other mechanical means.	Once in thirty days at the same port provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer having paid port dues at any port shall be chargeable with port dues again at the same or any other port of the group within thirty days. Provided further that the Government may prescribe a port due, not having the effect of increasing the port dues leviable in any such port, leviable once in 24 hours from midnight to midnight in respect of cargo boats ordinarily plying direct between Bombay and Goa and diverted to any such port for the purpose only of picking up passengers who may have been detained at such ports for want of accommodation on coasting steamers and the personal luggage of such passengers.

***G. N., R. D., dated 23rd November 1866 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1988).**

The following amended Notification is published in supersession of Notification dated 9th December 1859 :—

Notification.—Measuring fees leviable under the provisions of Act XXXI of 1857 are applicable to Boats or Vessels of every description whether Harbour Craft, Coasting or Sea-going Craft, European or Native of whatever rig or denomination

* This notification issued under the provisions of Act XXXI of 1857, corresponding to section 35 of Act XV of 1908, is still in force.

registered under any Law for the time being in force with respect to such registration, and will be levied at the following rates that is to say —

	Rs.	a.	p.
On every Craft exceeding (4) four Bombay Candies or (1) one Ton and not exceeding (20) twenty Bombay Candies, or (5) Tons	3	0	0
On every Craft exceeding (20) twenty Bombay Candies or (5) Tons and not exceeding (40) forty Bombay Candies or (10) Tons	6	0	0
On every Craft exceeding (40) forty Candies or (10) ten Tons and not exceeding (200) two hundred Bombay Candies or (50) fifty Tons	10	0	0
On every Craft exceeding (200) two hundred Bombay Candies or (50) fifty Tons, and not exceeding (400) four hundred Bombay Candies or (100) one hundred Tons ...	20	0	0
On every Craft exceeding (400) four hundred Bombay Candies or (100) one hundred Tons and upwards ...	30	0	0

***G. N., R. D., No. 12797, dated 16th December 1908 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2144).** **S. 35**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35, sub-section (*1*) of the Indian Ports Act, 1889 (X of 1889), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following fees shall be charged at the Continental Ports of the Bombay Presidency for measuring vessels registered at Portuguese Indian ports, namely :—

For each certificate of measurement for a vessel not exceeding 20 Bombay khandis burthen, 1 rupee.

Do. do. for a vessel exceeding 20 such khandis burthen and not exceeding 100 khandis burthen, 5 rupees.

Do. do. for a vessel exceeding 100 such khandis burthen and not exceeding 400 khandis burthen, 7 rupees.

Do. do. for a vessel of 100 tons or greater burthen, 2 annas per ton.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 1845/48 (c), dated 8th March 1951 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1237). **S. 36 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 36 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Collector of Customs, Saurashtra, Jamnagar, to receive the dues, fees or other charges at the ports specified in Government Notification, Public Works Department, No. 1845/48 (*b*), dated the 8th March 1951, and subject to the control of the State Government to expend the receipt on any of the objects authorized by the said Act.

* This notification issued under section 35 of Act X of 1889, corresponding to section 35 of Act XV of 1908, is kept in force by section 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

S. 37 (1) **G. N., R. D., No. 6440/39, dated 24th February 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 91).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 37 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st day of April 1942, all the ports mentioned in the "*Northern Group of Ports*" and the "*Southern Group of Ports*", in Part III of the First Schedule appended to the said Act, shall be regarded as constituting a single port, for the purposes of section 36 of the said Act.

Ss. 46 & 47 **G. N., P. W. D., No. 1845/48 (e), dated 8th March 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 67).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 46 and 47 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to determine in respect of the ports specified in Government Notification, Public Works Department, No. 1845/48(*d*), dated the 8th March 1951 (hereinafter referred to as the said ports), the following rates of port-dues on vessels in ballast and the rates of the port-dues on vessels not discharging or taking in cargo, namely :—

(1) a vessel entering any of the said ports other than the port of Okha in ballast and not carrying passengers shall be charged with port-dues at three-fourths of the rate with which she would otherwise be chargeable;

(2) when a vessel enters any of the said ports but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passengers therein (with the exception of such unshipment and re-shipment as may be necessary for purpose of repairs) she shall be charged with a port-due at half the rate with which she would otherwise be chargeable.

*** G. N., R. D., No. 789, dated 13th February 1878 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 91).**

His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct that for the purposes of section 18 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, all officers in charge of Customs Houses under the control of the Collector of Salt Revenue shall be assistants to the Conservator of each of the Ports within their respective ranges to which the said Act now is, or may hereafter at any time become applicable.

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* This notification issued under section 18 of Act XII of 1875, corresponding to section 66 of Act XV of 1908, is kept in force by section 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1908 (XVI OF 1908).

G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45, dated 30th July 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 812-1). s. 5

Amended by Erratum, R. D., No. 9257/45, dated 28th September 1949.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45, dated 28th October 1949.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 10194/39, dated 20th January 1950.
Amended by Erratum, R. D., No. 9257/45-I, dated 17th March 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 3667/45-II(a), dated 20th March 1950.
Amended by Erratum, R. D., No. 9257/45, dated 29th March 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45(a), dated 29th March 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4276/49, dated 20th April 1950.
Amended by Erratum, R. D., No. 4881/39/30080, dated 10th May 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45, dated 15th May 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4276/49(a), dated 19th May 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4276/49(b), dated 19th May 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4419/45(a), dated 19th July 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45, dated 26th July 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9336/39, dated 16th August 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 5382/49, dated 30th August 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45, dated 10th October 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 5208/49 (b), dated 2nd November 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4276/49, dated 11th July 1951.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 6342/49 (a), dated 20th November 1951.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45 (a), dated 24th December 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), and in supersession of all previous Government Notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased for the purposes of the said Act with effect on and from 1st August 1949—

(1) to form the districts (hereinafter referred to as "the said districts") specified in column 1 of the First Schedule hereto annexed and to direct that the limits of the said districts shall be co-extensive with the revenue limits of districts as shown in column 2 of the said First Schedule; and

(2) to form in the said districts specified in column 1 of the Second Schedule hereto annexed the sub-districts specified in column 2 thereof and to direct that the limits of the said sub-district shall be as shown in column 3 of the said Second Schedule.

Explanation.—The words districts, talukas and mahals as used in this notification shall mean districts, talukas and mahals formed under section 7 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879).

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.		Districts formed under section 7 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.
1		2
1. Bombay	...	City of Bombay as defined in Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904.
2. Bombay Suburban	...	Bombay Suburban.
3. Ahmedabad	...	Ahmedabad.
4. Broach	...	Broach.
5. Panch Mahals	...	Panch Mahals.
6. Kaira	...	Kaira.
7. Surat	...	Surat.
8. Dangs	...	Dangs.
9. Sabar Kantha	...	Sabar Kantha.
10. Banas Kantha	...	Banas Kantha.
11. Baroda	...	Baroda.
12. Mehsana	...	Mehsana.
13. Amreli	...	Amreli.
14. Thana	...	Thana.
15. Poona	...	Poona.
16. Ahmednagar	...	Ahmednagar.
17. Satara North	...	Satara North.
18. Sholapur	...	Sholapur.
19. East Khandesh	...	East Khandesh.
20. West Khandesh	...	West Khandesh.
21. Nasik	...	Nasik.
22. Kolaba	...	Kolaba.
23. Ratnagiri	...	Ratnagiri.
24. Satara South	...	Satara South.
25. Kolhapur	...	Kolhapur.
26. Belgaum	...	Belgaum.
27. Bijapur	...	Bijapur.
28. Dharwar	...	Dharwar.
29. Kanara	...	Kanara.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Bombay ...	Bombay ...	Co-extensive with the City of Bombay, as defined in Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904.
Bombay Suburban.	Bandra ...	Taluka of South Salsette.
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad City Taluka and the Daskroi Taluka.
	Dhandhuka ...	Taluka of Dhandhuka.
	Viramgam ...	Taluka of Viramgam.
	Dholka ...	Taluka of Dholka.
	Sanand ...	Mahal of Sanand.
	Dehgam ...	Taluka of Dehgam.
Broach ...	Broach ...	Taluka of Broach.
	Jambusar ...	Taluka of Jambusar.
	Ankleshwar ...	Taluka of Ankleshwar and the Mahal of Hansot.
	Wagra ...	Taluka of Wagra.
	Amod ...	Mahal of Amod.
	Nandod ...	Talukas of Nandod, Dediapada and Mahal of Segbara.
	Jhaghadia ...	Taluka of Jhaghadia and Mahal of Valia.
Panch Mahals ...	Dohad ...	Talukas of Dohad and Jhalod.
	Godhra ...	Talukas of Godhra, Shehera, Deogad Baria and Limkheda.
	Kalol ...	Talukas of Kalol and Halol and the Mahal of Jambughoda.
	Lunawada ...	Talukas of Lunawada and Sant.
Kaira ...	Kapadvanj ...	Taluka of Kapadvanj.
	Matar ...	Taluka of Matar.
	Nadiad ...	Taluka of Nadiad.
	Thasra ...	Taluka of Thasra.

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Kaira—*contd.* ...	Kaira ...	(1) Dedarda ; (2) Iawa ; (3) Kaira ; (4) Khumerwad ; (5) Parsantaj ; (6) Samadra ; (7) Vasnakhurd.
	Mehmedabad ...	(1) Aklacha ; (2) Areri ; (3) Katakpura ; (4) Kachhai ; (5) Kesara ; (6) Khatraj ; (7) Gadwa ; (8) Gothaj ; (9) Ghodali ; (10) Chhopra ; (11) Devki Wansol ; (12) Nenpur ; (13) Pahad ; (14) Bawra ; (15) Malataj ; (16) Mehmadabad ; (17) Mankwa ; (18) Navehetan ; (19) Rinchhol ; (20) Wadadla ; (21) Wansol ; (22) Wansoli ; (23) Wamali ; (24) Warsola ; (25) Wasna Margia ; (26) Virol ; (27) Wanthwali ; (28) Sansoli ; (29) Samaspur ; (30) Sankhej ; (31) Sadra ; (32) Sinhuj ; (33) Sundha ; (34) Sojali ; (35) Amasharan ; (36) Kanij ; (37) Bidaj ; (38) Mahinj ; (39) Modaj ; (40) Lali ; (41) Karoli ; (42) Kuna ; (43) Jinjar ; (44) Dajipara ; (45) Raska ; (46) Rudan ; (47) Rohisa ; (48) Shatrunda ; (49) Sarsawni ; (50) Hathnoli ; (51) Charannun Muwada ; (52) Sarsa ; (53) Jaliya ; (54) Ghodasar ; (55) Haldervas ; (56) Ratanpura ; (57) Charannu Muvadu (Ghodasar) ; (58) Nani-Adboli ; (59) Moti Adboli ; (60) Nana Ajabpura ; (61) Pahadia ; (62) Surajpura ; (63) Jalampara ; (64) Moti Timbli ; (65) Nani Timbli ; (66) Kothipura ; (67) Gokalpura ; (68) Umedpura ; (69) Dolpura ; (70) Nawapura ; (71) Barmuvada (Bavishi Thana) ; (72) Khambhali.

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Kaira—*concld.* ...	Anand ...	Taluka of Anand.
	Borsad ...	Taluka of Borsad.
	Petlad ...	Taluka of Petlad.
	Cambay ...	Taluka of Cambay.
	Balasinor ...	Taluka of Balasinor.
Surat ...	Chorasi ...	Taluka of Chorasi.
	Olpad ...	Taluka of Olpad.
	Pardi ...	Taluka of Pardi.
	Mandvi ...	Taluka of Mandvi.
	Bulsar ...	Talukas of Bulsar and Dharampur.
	Bardoli ...	Taluka of Bardoli and Mahal of Valod.
	Kamrej ...	Taluka of Kamrej and Mahal of Palsana.
	Mangrol ...	Taluka of Mangrol.
	Mahuva ...	Taluka of Mahuva.
	Navsari ...	Taluka of Navsari.
	Vyara ...	Talukas of Vyara and Songadh.
	Gandevi ...	Mahal of Gandevi.
	Chikhli ...	Talukas of Bansda and Chikhli.
Dangs ...	Dangs ...	Taluka of Dangs.
Sabar Kantha ...	Himatnagar ...	Taluka of Himatnagar.
	Idar ...	Talukas of Idar, Khed Brahma and Bhiloda and Mahal of Vijayanagar.
	Prantij ...	Taluka of Prantij.
	Modasa ...	Talukas of Modasa, Meghraj and Bayad and Mahal of Malpur.
Banas Kantha ...	Palanpur ...	Talukas of Palanpur, Danta and Abu Road and Mahal of Wadgam.
	Deesa ...	Talukas of Deesa and Dhanera.
	Tharad ...	Talukas of Tharad, Wao, Deodar and Kankrej.

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages
1	2	3
Baroda ...	Baroda ...	Taluka of Baroda.
	Padra ...	Taluka of Padra.
	Karjan ...	Taluka of Karjan.
	Savli ...	Taluka of Savli.
	Vaghodia ...	Taluka of Vaghodia.
	Dabhoi ...	Talukas of Dabhoi, Chota Udepur and Jambugam.
	Sankheda ...	Taluka of Sankheda.
	Sinor ...	Mahal of Sinor.
	Naswadi ...	Taluka of Naswadi.
Mehsana ...	Patan ...	Taluka of Patan.
	Chanasma ...	Taluka of Chanasma.
	Kheralu ...	Taluka of Kheralu.
	Visnagar ...	Taluka of Visnagar.
	Radhanpur ...	Talukas of Radhanpur and Santalpur.
	Harij ...	Mahals of Harij and Sami.
	Kalol ...	Taluka of Kalol.
	Kadi ...	Taluka of Kadi.
	Vijapur ...	Taluka of Vijapur.
	Mehsana ...	Taluka of Mehsana.
	Unjha ...	(1) Unjha Kasba ; (2) Unava Kasba ; (3) Surpura ; (4) Bhakar ; (5) Vanagala ; (6) Karali ; (7) Karan ; (8) Ranchhodpura ; (9) Upera ; (10) Dasaj ; (11) Meherwada ; (12) Lihoda ; (13) Amudh ; (14) Makatupur ; (15) Hajipur ; (16) Tundav ; (17) Dabhi ; (18) Sihi ; (19) Sunak ; (20) Aithor ; (21) Laxmipura.
	Sidhpur ...	Taluka of Sidhpur excluding the villages forming the sub-district of Unjha.
Amreli ...	Amreli ...	Taluka of Amreli.
	Dhari ...	Taluka of Dhari and Mahal of Khambha.
	Kodinar ...	Taluka of Kodinar.

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Amreli—*contd.* ...	Damnagar ...	Mahals of Damnagar and Ghogho.
	Okhamandal ...	Taluka of Okhamandal.
Thana ...	Thana ...	Taluka of Thana.
	Kalyan ...	Talukas of Kalyan and Shahapur and Petha of Mokhada.
	Bhiwandi ...	Talukas of Bhiwandi and Wada.
	Murbad ...	Taluka of Murbad.
	Bassein ...	Talukas of Bassein and Borivli.
	Palghar ...	Taluka of Palghar.
	Dahanu ...	Talukas of Dahanu, Umbergaon and Jawhar.
Poona ...	Ambegaon ...	Taluka of Ambegaon.
	Sirur ...	Taluka of Sirur.
	Haveli ...	Taluka of Haveli and Poona City Taluka.
	Khed ...	Taluka of Khed.
	Narayangaon ...	(1) Ane ; (2) Arvi ; (3) Ale ; (4) Umbraj ; (5) Aurangpur ; (6) Kandali ; (7) Kuran ; (8) Khodad : (9) Nalawane ; (10) Narayangaon ; (11) Nimgaon Sawa ; (12) Pargaon tarf Madh ; (13) Pimpri Kavai ; (14) Pimpri Pendhar ; (15) Pimpalgaon ; (16) Pimpalwandi ; (17) Belhe ; (18) Bori Khurd ; (19) Bori Budruk ; (20) Mangrul ; (21) Yedgaon ; (22) Rajuri ; (23) Vadgaon Kandali ; (24) Vadgaon Bhikar ; (25) Vadgaon Sahani ; (26) Vaishaka Khede ; (27) Shroli tarf Ale ; (28) Sakuri ; (29) Sultanpur ; (30) Hivare tarf Narayangaon ; (31) Hivare Budruk.
	Junnar ...	(1) Amrapur ; (2) Agar ; (3) Otur ; (4) Kumset ; (5) Khanapur ; (6) Khamundi ; (7) Chincholi ;

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Poona—*contd.* ...	Junnar—*contd.* ...	(8) Junnar ; (9) Tejewadi ; (10) Dhangarwadi ; (11) Dhamankhel ; (12) Dhalewadi tarf Haveli ; (13) Dholwad ; (14) Nimgao tarf Mahalunge ; (15) Nimdari ; (16) Netwad ; (17) Basti ; (18) Bagait Budruk ; (19) Bagait Khurd ; (20) Mandarne ; (21) Wadaj ; (22) Shirali Khurd ; (23) Shirali Budruk ; (24) Sawargaon ; (25) Hatban ; (26) Hivra Khurd ; (27) Ambegawhan ; (28) Aldare ; (29) Udapur; (30) Kusur ; (31) Katede ; (32) Golegaon ; (33) Dingore ; (34) Nirgude ; (35) Pangri tarf Otur ; (36) Padali; (37) Parunde ; (38) Pimpalgaon Sidhnath ; (39) Ballalwadi ; (40) Baglohore ; (41) Barav ; (42) Belsar ; (43) Yenere; (44) Rohokari ; (45) Somatwadi ; (46) Paragaon tarf Madh ; (47) Alme ; (48) Alu ; (49) Kale ; (50) Khamgaon ; (51) Khangaon ; (52) Godre ; (53) Tambe ; (54) Pimpalgaon Joga ; (55) Botarde ; (56) Manikdoho ; (57) Ralegan ; (58) Surale ; (59) Aptale ; (60) Undekhadak ; (61) Karanjale ; (62) Kewadi ; (63) Keli ; (64) Kolhewadi ; (65) Kolwadi ; (66) Ghangaldare ; (67) Tejur ; (68) Dhalewadi tarf Minher ; (69) Pangri tarf Madh ; (70) Madh ; (71) Mankeshwar ; (72) Rajur ; (73) Wathhale ; (74) Wanewadi ; (75) Shitewadi ; (76) Shinde ; (77) Sangnore ; (78) Sonawale ; (79) Hadsar; (80) Hivare tarf Minher ; (81) Inglun ; (82) Utchil ; (83) Usran ; (84) Khatkale ; (85) Khadkumbe ; (86) Khaire ; (87) Chavand ; (88) Jalwand ; (89) Taleran ; (90) Nimgir ; (91) Pur ; (92) Bhiwade Khurd ;

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Poona—*contd.* ...	Junnar—*concld.*...	(93) Bhiwade Budruk ; (94) Shivali ; (95) Shiroli tarf Mukadneher ; (96) Anjanwale ; (97) Ambeli ; (98) Hirdi ; (99) Kopre ; (100) Khireshwar ; (101) Khubi; (102) Ghatghar ; (103) Chilewadi ; (104) Jambulsi ; (105) Dewli ; (106) Phangulgawhan ; (107) Mandwe ; (108) Muthalne ; (109) Ozar.
	Dhond ...	(1) Alegaon ; (2) Undawadi ; (3) Kangaon ; (4) Kasurdi ; (5) Kusegaon ; (6) Kurkumb ; (7) Kedgaon ; (8) Koregaon Bhiwar ; (9) Kotwadi Kavathavadi ; (10) Khadki ; (11) Khamgaon ; (12) Khutbao ; (13) Khopodi ; (14) Khor ; (15) Khorawadi ; (16) Gar ; (17) Girim ; (18) Chincholi ; (19) Jiregaon ; (20) Takli ; (21) Dalimb ; (22) Dahitne ; (23) Dapodi ; (24) Deulgaon Gada ; (25) Delgaon Raje ; (26) Delawadi ; (27) Dhond ; (28) Nandur ; (29) Nandadevi ; (30) Nangaon ; (31) Nanvij ; (32) Naygaon ; (33) Padwi ; (34) Patas ; (35) Patethan ; (36) Panavak ; (37) Pedgaon ; (38) Pimpalgaon ; (39) Pargaon ; (40) Beri Aindhi ; (41) Bori Pardhi ; (42) Boribyal ; (43) Bori Bhadak ; (44) Bharatgaon ; (45) Bhandgaon ; (46) Malthan ; (47) Malad tarf Patas ; (48) Mirwadi ; (49) Yavat ; (50) Rajegaon ; (51) Rawangaon ; (52) Roti ; (53) Rahu ; (54) Wadgaon Darekar ; (55) Warwand ; (56) Wadgaon Bande ; (57) Wakhari ; (58) Watluj ; (59) Vasunde ; (60) Walki ; (61) Shirapur ; (62) Sonavadi ; (63) Hingni Gada ; (64) Hingni Berdi ; (65) Khanawte;

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Poona—*contd.* ...	Supa ...	(66) Ambi Khurd; (67) Ambi Budruk; (68) Undawdi Supa; (69) Karhati; (70) Karkhal; (71) Kololi; (72) Jalgaon Supa; (73) Jogawadi; (74) Tardoli; (75) Deulgaon Rasal; (76) Naroli; (77) Nimbodi; (78) Baburdi; (79) Murti; (80) Modhwe; (81) Morgaon; (82) Loni Bhapkar; (83) Wadhane; (84) Sonawdi Supa; (85) Supa.
	Baramati ...	(1) Anjangaon; (2) Akole; (3) Udhat; (4) Undavdi-Kadepathar; (5) Kanheri; (6) Karanje; (7) Katphal; (8) Kajhad; (9) Kambleshwar; (10) Korhale Khurd; (11) Korhale Budruk; (12) Khandaj; (13) Gojubavi; (14) Gunawadi; (15) Chopadaj; (16) Jalochi; (17) Jalgaon Kadepathar; (18) Dhakale; (19) Tavshi; (20) Tandulwadi; (21) Nimbut; (22) Nepatwalan; (23) Nirguthe; (24) Nimbodi; (25) Panadare; (26) Pimpli; (27) Pimple; (28) Pondhavdi; (29) Paravdi; (30) Barhanpur; (31) Baramati; (32) Maladvi Baramati; (33) Madanwadi; (34) Malegaon Khurd; (35) Malegaon Budruk; (36) Murum; (37) Mudhale; (38) Medad; (39) Mekhali; (40) Rui; (41) Late; (42) Lakdi; (43) Wadgaon Nimbalkar; (44) Wagaj Nira; (45) Wagaj Kadepathar; (46) Waki; (47) Shirasne; (48) Shiravli; (49) Shetphalgadhe; (50) Sansar; (51) Wawal; (52) Sangwi; (53) Shirsuphal; (54) Songaon; (55) Hol.

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Poona—*concld.* ...	Indapur ...	(1) Anthurne; (2) Kalamb; (3) Kurvali; (4) Jamb; (5) Lasurne; (6) Indapur; (7) Kati; (8) Kumbhargaon; (9) Gotondi; (10) Chikhli; (11) Dalaj; (12) Diksal; (13) Takrarvadi; (14) Nimsakhar; (15) Nirvangi; (16) Nimgaon Ketki; (17) Palasdev; (18) Pitkeshwar; (19) Bhavada; (20) Bhigwan; (21) Reda; (22) Rendi; (23) Varkute Khurd; (24) Shelgaon; (25) Shetfal Haveli; (26) Avsari; (27) Agoti; (28) Ajoti; (29) Ozare; (30) Kalas; (31) Kalashi; (32) Kalthan; (33) Kandalgaon; (34) Kanthvali; (35) Khorochi; (36) Gagargaon; (37) Ganjevalan; (38) Gokhali; (39) Gondi; (40) Chakati; (41) Chandgaon; (42) Taratgaon; (43) Nhavi; (44) Nirnimgaon; (45) Padasthal; (46) Pimpri Khurd; (47) Balpudi; (48) Babhulgaon; (49) Bijvadi; (50) Bedshinge; (51) Bori; (52) Bhadalvadi; (53) Bhavdi; (54) Bhat-Nimgaon; (55) Bhandgaon; (56) Rajavadi; (57) Rui; (58) Lumevadi; (59) Loni; (60) Wadapuri; (61) Varkute Budruk; (62) Vangali; (63) Vyahali; (64) Shaha; (65) Sarati; (66) Sirsodi; (67) Sugaon; (68) Hingangaon; (69) Tannu; (70) Takli; (71) Pimpri Budruk; (72) Girvi; (73) Narsingpur.
	Mawal ...	Talukas of Mawal and Mulshi.
	Purandhar ...	Taluka of Purandhar.
	Bhor ...	Taluka of Bhor and Mahal of Velhe.

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Ahmednagar ...	Akola ...	Taluka of Akola.
	Ahmednagar ...	Taluka of Ahmednagar.
	Jamkhed ...	Taluka of Jamkhed.
	Karjat ...	Taluka of Karjat.
	Newasa ...	Taluka of Newasa.
	Parner ...	Taluka of Parner.
	Pathardi ...	Taluka of Pathardi.
	Rahuri ...	Taluka of Rahuri.
	Shrigonda ...	Taluka of Shrigonda.
	Sheogaon ...	Taluka of Sheogaon.
	Sangamner ...	Taluka of Sangamner.
	Rahata ...	(1) Astagaon ; (2) Anjanapur ; (3) Kankuri ; (4) Kakadi ; (5) Korhale ; (6) Khade Wake ; (7) Gondegaon ; (8) Chitali ; (9) Jawoolke ; (10) Jalgaon ; (11) Jafarabad ; (12) Dorhale ; (13) Dahigaon Korhale ; (14) Naoor ; (15) Adgaon Khurd ; (16) Adgaon Budruk ; (17) Nandurkhi Khurd ; (18) Nandurkhi Budruk ; (19) Naygaon ; (20) Nighoj ; (21) Nimbgaon Korhale ; (22) Pimpalas ; (23) Pimpalwadi ; (24) Puntamba ; (25) Pohegaon Khurd ; (26) Pohegaon Budruk ; (27) Bahadarpur ; (28) Bahadarabad ; (29) Manegaon ; (30) Matulthan ; (31) Rastapur ; (32) Ekrukhe ; (33) Pimpri Nirmal ; (34) Ranjangaon Khurd ; (35) Ranjangaon Deshmukh ; (36) Rampur ; (37) Rahata ; (38) Rui ; (39) Vakadi ; (40) Valki ; (41) Ves ; (42) Shahapur ; (43) Shirdi ; (44) Sakuri ; (45) Soyegaon ; (46) Kelwad Khurd ; (47) Kelwad Budruk.

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Ahmednagar—*contd.*	Kopargaon ...	(1) Anchalgaon; (2) Apegaon; (3) Ukadgaon; (4) Ogadi; (5) Karanji Budruk; (6) Kasali; (7) Kanhegaon; (8) Kumbhari; (9) Kokamthan; (10) Kopargaon; (11) Kolgaon; (12) Khirdi Ganesh; (13) Khopadi; (14) Godhegaon; (15) Ghari; (16) Ghoyegaon; (17) Chandgavan; (18) Chande Kasare; (19) Chass; (20) Jeur-Kumbhari; (21) Jeur-Patode; (22) Takali-Brahman; (23) Daooch Khurd; (24) Daooch Budruk; (25) Talegaon Male; (26) Tilwani; (27) Dahigaon-Bolka; (28) Derde Korhale; (29) Derde-Chandwad; (30) Dhamori; (31) Dharangaon; (32) Dhotre; (33) Nategaon; (34) Padhegaon; (35) Bramhangaon Takali; * * * (36) Bolki; (37) Bhojade; (38) Baktarpur; (39) Manjur; (40) Madhi Khurd; (41) Madhi Budruk; (42) Malegaon Thadi; (43) Mahegaon Deshmukh; (44) Mayegaon Devi; (45) Murshatpur; (46) Morwis; (47) Yesgaon; (48) Ravande; (49) Lauki; (50) Vadgaon; (51) Vari; (52) Velapur; (53) Shahajapur; (54) Shingwe; (55) Shinganapur; (56) Shirasgaon Tilwani; * * * (57) Sade; (58) Samwatsar; (59) Sangawi Bhusar; (60) Sawalvihir Khurd; (61) Sawalvihir Budruk; (62) Sawalgaon; (63) Suregaon; (64) Sonari; (65) Handewadi; (66) Hingani.

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Ahmednagar—*concld.*	Shri Rampur ...	(1) Shri Rampur; (2) Shirasgaon Belapur; (3) Rajuri; (4) Mamdapur; (5) Khandala; (6) Undirgaon; (7) Haregaon; (8) Malewadi; (9) Brahmangaon Vetal; (10) Dighi; (11) Nimbagaon Khair; (12) Wadala Mahadeo; (13) Khokar; (14) Nipani Vadgaon; (15) Malwadgaon; (16) Muthewadgaon; (17) Khanapur; (18) Bhokar; (19) Ghumandeo; (20) Kamalpur; (21) Takalibhan; (22) Khirdi; (23) Vangi Khurd; (24) Vangi Budruk; (25) Ukkulgaon; (26) Galnimb; (27) Eklahare; (28) Kadit Budruk; (29) Kadit Khurd; (30) Mandve; (31) Kolhar Budruk; (32) Bhagwatipur; (33) Pathare Budruk; (34) Hanmantgaon; (35) Babhleshwar Budruk; (36) Babhleshwar Khurd; (37) Kuranpur; (38) Fattyabad; (39) Tisgaon; (40) Lohogaon; (41) Belapur Budruk; (42) Valadgaon; (43) Umbargaon; (44) Ainatpur; (45) Padhegaon; (46) Kanhegoan; (47) Ladgaon; (48) Malunje Budruk; (49) Karegaon; (50) Matapur; (51) Bherdapur; (52) Dadhbudruk; (53) Durgapur; (54) Hasanapur; (55) Chandrapur; (56) Ranjankhol; (57) Lohare; (58) Mirpur; (59) Gogalgaon; (60) Nandur Budruk; (61) Nandur Khurd; (62) Loni Budruk; (63) Loni Khurd; (64) Pimpri Loki; (66) Belapur Khurd.

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Satara North ...	Khatav (Vaduj).	Talukas of Khatav and Man.
	Koregaon ...	Taluka of Koregaon.
	Patan ...	Taluka of Patan.
	Satara ...	Taluka of Satara.
	Karad ...	Taluka of Karad.
	Wai ...	(1) Akoshi ; (2) Anavadi ; (3) Asagaon ; (4) Abhepuri ; (5) Asare ; (6) Asale ; (7) Ulumb ; (8) Udatare ; (9) Ekasara ; (10) Ozarde ; (11) Oholi ; (12) Kanur ; (13) Kadegaon ; (14) Kavathe ; (15) Kalambhe ; (16) Kalangvadi ; (17) Kikli ; (18) Kirode ; (19) Kusgaon ; (20) Kenjal ; (21) Kondhavali Khurd ; (22) Kondhavali Budruk ; (23) Kondhavale ; (24) Khadki ; (25) Khanapur ; (26) Khavli ; (27) Kholavadi ; (28) Gulumb ; (29) Gove ; (30) Golegaon ; (31) Golewadi ; (32) Gherakenjal ; (33) Chandak ; (34) Chandavdi ; (35) Chikhali ; (36) Chindhavli ; (37) Jamb ; (38) Jambhali ; (39) Jambhulane ; (40) Jor ; (41) Duichivadi ; (42) Dahyat ; (43) Dasavdi ; (44) Degaon ; (45) Dhavdi ; (46) Dhavli ; (47) Dhom ; (48) Nagewadi ; (49) Nandgane ; (50) Nhalewadi ; (51) Parkhandi ; (52) Paratavadi ; (53) Pasarni ; (54) Panchvad ; (55) Panas ; (56) Pande ; (57) Balakavadi ; (58) Baleghar ; (59) Bavdhan ; (60) Bopardi ; (61) Bopegaon ; (62) Borgaon Khurd ; (63) Borgaon Budruk ; (64) Bhivdi ; (65) Bhuinj ; (66) Bhogaon ; (67) Mandhardev ; (68) Mugaon ; (69) Menavali ; (70) Yeruli ; (71) Renavale ; (72) Lohare ; (73) Vadoli ;

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Satara North—*contd.*	Wai—*contd.* ...	(74) Varkhadwadi ; (75) Vayagaon ; (76) Wai; (77) Vashivali; (78) Vashagaon ; (79) Vasole ; (80) Vyahali ; (81) Vyajwadi ; (82) Virmade ; (83) Velang ; (84) Vele ; (85) Shirgaon ; (86) Shendurjanes ; (87) Siddhanathvadi ; (88) Sirur ; (89) Sonagirwadi ; (90) Avakali ; (91) Ambral ; (92) Khengar ; (93) Gureghar ; (94) Godoli ; (95) Tayaghat ; (96) Dhandeghar ; (97) Pangari ; (98) Panchgani ; (99) Bhilar ; (100) Bhose ; (101) Malcampeth ; (102) Mahabaleshwar ; (103) Metgutad ; (104) Metataliya ; (105) Rajpuri ; (106) Bori ; (107) Malatpur ; (108) Khandala ; (109) Haroli ; (110) Ajnuj ; (111) Morve ; (112) Mhavshi ; (113) Ahire; (114) Loni ; (115) Bholi ; (116) Ving ; (117) Bhatghar ; (118) Kanhewadi ; (119) Vadgam ; (120) Palshi ; (121) Naigaon ; (122) Karnavdi ; (123) Lohom ; (124) Javala ; (125) Asvali ; (126) Kanheri ; (127) Jhagalvadi ; (128) Atit ; (129) Shriwal ; (130) Sangvi ; (131) Keswadi ; (132) Mirje ; (133) Kavatha ; (134) Bawda ; (135) Yelke ; (136) Bhadwada ; (137) Bhade ; (138) Tondal ; (139) Pargaon.
	Javli ...	(1) Achali ; (2) Asani ; (3) Akalpe ; (4) Akhade ; (5) Akhegani ; (6) Arde ; (7) Adoshi ; (8) Andhari ; (9) Anewadi ; (10) Apati ; (11) Amashi ; (12) Arav ; (13) Alewadi ; (14) Avalan ; (15) Ahir ; (16) Indavli ; (17) Umbri ;

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Satara North—*contd.*	Javli—*contd.*	... (18) Uchat ; (19) Okhavadi ; (20) Ozare ; (21) Ambeghar tarf Kudal ; (22) Ambeghar tarf Medhe ; (23) Karanje ; (24) Karandoshi ; (25) Karahar ; (26) Karandi tarf Kudal ; (27) Karandi tarf Medhe ; (28) Kalamgaon Kalamkar ; (29) Kavdi ; (30) Katavali ; (31) Kandat ; (32) Kargaon ; (33) Kas ; (34) Kaloshi ; (35) Kudal ; (36) Kurloshi ; (37) Kuroshi ; (38) Kusavade ; (39) Kusumbi ; (40) Kumbhargani ; (41) Kusapur ; (42) Kelghat tarf Medhe ; (43) Kenjal ; (44) Kedam ; (45) Kasabe Tambi ; (46) Kelghar tarf Solase ; (47) Kotroshi ; (48) Kelghar ; (49) Kharshi tarf Kudal ; (50) Kharshi tarf Baramure ; (51) Kharoshi ; (52) Khambilchorghei ; (53) Khambil Pokale ; (54) Khirkhandi ; (55) Gavdhoshi ; (56) Gadhavali ; (57) Galadev ; (58) Ganje ; (59) Gogave ; (60) Gondemal ; (61) Gandi ; (62) Chakdeo ; (63) Chorambe ; (64) Jambaruk ; (65) Jungati ; (66) Zadani ; (67) Dangreghar ; (68) Taloshi ; (69) Takvli ; (70) Tapole ; (71) Tambi tarf Medhe ; (72) Tetli ; (73) Dare Budruk ; (74) Dare Khurd ; (75) Dare tarf Tamb ; (76) Haroshi ; (77) Dapavadi ; (78) Dabhe Dabhekar ; (79) Dabhe Mohan ; (80) Divdev ; (81) Deosare ; (82) Dehur ; (83) Dodani ; (84) Dund ; (85) Dhanakavdi ; (86) Dhavli ; (87) Narafdeo ; (88) Nandagane ; (89) Nizare ; (90) Nipani ; (91) Nivali ; (92) Paravat ;

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Satara North —*contd.*	Javli—*contd.* ...	(93) Panas ; (94) Pali tarf Ategaon ; (95) Pali tarf Tamb ; (96) Pimpri tarf Tamb ; (97) Pimpti tarf Medhe ; (98) Pimpli ; (99) Punvadi ; (100) Phalni ; (101) Phurus ; (102) Kasabe Bamnoli ; (103) Bamnoli tarf Kudal ; (104) Bahule ; (105) Bibhavi ; (106) Belavde ; (107) Beloshi ; (108) Bondarwadi ; (109) Bhanaang ; (110) Bhamghar ; (111) Bhaleghar ; (112) Bhivdi ; (113) Bhuteghar ; (114) Bhogavle tarf Kudal ; (115) Bhogavli tarf Medhe ; (116) Majrevadi ; (117) Majareshembdi ; (118) Maradmure ; (119) Mahate Budruk ; (120) Mahalunge ; (121) Mahate Khurd; (122) Mahigaon; (123) Mahu ; (124) Mhasve ; (125) Madoshi ; (126) Mamurdi ; (127) Maldeo ; (128) Malchaundi ; (129) Marli ; (130) Mhavshi ; (131) Mukavli ; (132) Munavle ; (133) Metindavli ; (134) Hatlot ; (135) Medhe ; (136) Morghar ; (137) Moravle ; (138) Morni ; (139) Mohat ; (140) Moleshwar tarf Medhe ; (141) Maujeshembdi ; (142) Yekiv ; (143) Yerne Budruk ; (144) Yerne Khurd ; (145) Ravandi ; (146) Rayagaon ; (147) Ranjani ; (148) Rangeghar ; (149) Remeghar ; (150) Ruighar ; (151) Rule ; (152) Rikatvali ; (153) Renoshi ; (154) Lakhvad ; (155) Lamaj ; (156) Valvan ; (157) Valroshi ; (158) Vaki ; (159) Vagdare ; (160) Vagheshwar ; (161) Vaghali ;

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Satara —*contd.*	North Javli—*concld.* ...	(162) Vatambe ; (163) Vanvli tarf Ategaon ; (164) Vanavali tarf Solse ; (165) Varsolikoli ; (166) Valuth ; (167) Vasote ; (168) Vahite ; (169) Valanjavadi ; (170) Valne ; (171) Vahagaon ; (172) Varsolideo ; (173) Vivar tarf Kudal ; (174) Vele ; (175) Velapur ; (176) Vengle ; (177) Shirnar ; (178) Shindi ; (179) Shete ; (180) Sanpane ; (181) Sarjapur ; (182) Sartale ; (183) Sangvi tarf Kudal ; (184) Saloshi ; (185) Savri ; (186) Savrat ; (187) Savli ; (188) Sayli ; (189) Sayghar ; (190) Saygaon ; (191) Sangvi tarf Medhe ; (192) Songaon ; (193) Sondari ; (194) Sonat ; (195) Somardi ; (196) Harchandi ; (197) Hatgeghar ; (198) Humgaon ; (199) Adal ; (200) Kalamgaon ; (201) Kasrund ; (202) Kasavand ; (203) Kumbharoshi ; (204) Kumthe ; (205) Goroshi ; (206) Ghavri ; (207) Ghonaspur ; (208) Chaturbet ; (209) Chikhli ; (210) Javli ; (211) Zanjvdi ; (212) Tekvli ; (213) Taldeo ; (214) Dare tarf Ategaon ; (215) Damvli ; (216) Dudhgaon ; (217) Dudhoshi ; (218) Devli ; (219) Dhardeo ; (220) Navli ; (221) Parpar ; (222) Parut ; (223) Parsond ; (224) Pethpar ; (225) Birvadi ; (226) Birmni ; (227) Bhekvli ; (228) Manghar ; (229) Malusar ; (230) Machutar ; (231) Moleshwar ; (232) Yerandal ; (233) Ran Adwa-Gaund ; (234) Vivar tarf Solshi ; (235) Shindole ; (236) Shiravali.

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Satara —*concld.*	North Phaltan ...	Taluka of Phaltan and the following villages of the Mahal of Khandala :— (1) Khed Budruk ; (2) Bori ; (3) Padli ; (4) Sukhed ; (5) Neinbodi ; (6) Koparde ; (7) Lonand ; (8) Padegaon ; (9) Andori ; (10) Vathar Budruk ; (11) Vaghoshi ; (12) Peinpri Budruk ; (13) Rai.
Sholapur ...	Malsiras ...	Taluka of Malsiras.
	Sangola ...	Taluka of Sangola.
	Sholapur ...	Talukas of North Sholapur and South Sholapur.
	Pandharpur ...	Taluka of Pandharpur.
	Karmala ...	Taluka of Karmala.
	Madha ...	Taluka of Madha.
	Mohol ...	Taluka of Mohol.
	Akalkot ...	Taluka of Akalkot.
	Barsi ...	(1) Agalgaon ; (2) Arangaon ; (3) Alipur ; (4) Ambejavalge ; (5) Indapur ; (6) Umberge ; * * * * (8) Ukadgaon ; (9) Kave ; (10) Kalambwadi ; (11) Kategaon ; (12) Koregaon ; (13) Kaudgaon ; (14) Korphal ; (15) Kuslamb ; (16) Kandalgaon ; * * * (18) Kari ; (19) Khadkalgaon ; (20) Khakoni ; (21) Khamgaon ; (22) Khandvi ; (23) Gadegaon ; (24) Gormale ; (25) Ghari ; (26) Chincholi ; (27) Chikharde ; (28) Chare ; (29) Chumb ; (30) Javle Dumala ; (31) Jamgaon tarf Agalgaon ; (32) Jahanpur ;

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Sholapur—*contd.* ...	Barsi—*contd.* ...	(33) Tavdi ; (34) Tadvale (Kasbe) ; (35) Tadsanvadne ; (36) Dadsinge ; (37) Deogaon ; (38) Dudhagaon ; (39) Tandulwadi ; (40) Dhotre ; (41) Dhanore ; (42) Dhamangaon tarf Agalgaon ; (43) Nari ; (44) Pangri ; (45) Pandhri ; (46) Pangaon ; (47) Pathari ; (48) Pimpalgaon tarf Agalgaon ; (49) Pimpalgaon Pragane Pangri ; (50) Puri ; (51) Pimpalwadi ; (52) Bavi ; (53) Barsi ; (54) Balewadi ; (55) Belgaon ; (56) Babhulgaon ; (57) Bhohire ; (58) Bhansale ; (59) Mahagaon ; (60) Mamdapur ; (61) Mandegaon ; (62) Yelamb ; (63) Vanevadi ; (64) Vedshi ; * * * (66) Walwad ; (67) Shelgaon ; (68) Soundare ; (69) Shirale ; * * * * (71) Upla including hamlets of Wangiwadi and Tawarwadi ; (72) Sindri (J) ; (73) Bhawarja (Byarg) ; (74) Shripad Pimpri ; * * * (76) Shelgaon ; * * * (78) Borgaon ;
	Vairag ...	(1) Vairag ; (2) Dahitne ; (3) Yavli Dumala ; (4) Turk Pimpri ; (5) Surdi ; (6) Rastapur ; (7) Kalegaon ; (8) Sakat ; (9) Hingni Pragne Pangaon ; (10) Nandani ; (11) Ladole ; (12) Malegaon ; (13) Sarjapur ; (14) Shelgaon ; (15) Hingni Pragne Ratanjan ; (16) Hatik ; (17) Bhandegaon ; (18) Kasari ; (19) Bhatambre ; (20) Jamgaon Pragne Pangri ; (21) Savargaon Mauje ; (22) Upale Dumala ; (23) Borgaon ; (24) Nimblak ; (25) Bhalgaon Dumala ; (26) Mirjhanpur ; (27) Manegaon ;

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
East Khandesh—*contd.*	Yawal—*contd.* ...	(33) Nimgaon ; (34) Patharala ; (35) Palasada Khurd ; (36) Palasada Budruk ; (37) Pimprala ; (38) Pimpri ; (39) Pilwankhedi ; (40) Nimdao ; (41) Piloda Khurd ; (42) Borkheda Khurd ; (43) Borwala Budruk ; (44) Borwala Khurd ; (45) Bhalsiv ; (46) Manwel ; (47) Manapuri ; (48) Malod ; (49) Mahalkhedi ; (50) Malewadi ; (51) Mohorala ; (52) Yawal ; (53) Rajora ; (54) Vadri Khurd ; (55) Vadhoda Paragana Yawal ; (56) Vaghrud ; (57) Vaglud ; (58) Vaghoda ; (59) Vitwe Khurd ; (60) Vitwe Budruk ; (61) Viravli Khurd ; (62) Viravli Budruk ; (63) Sangwi Budruk ; (64) Sangwi Khurd ; (65) Satod Paragane Yawal ; (66) Satod Paragane Adawad ; (67) Sakli ; (68) Saw kheda Sim ; (69) Shiragad ; (70) Shirsad.
	Sawda ...	(1) Andalwadi ; (2) Utakhede ; (3) Udhali Khurd ; (4) Udhali Budruk ; (5) Kalmode ; (6) Kandwel ; (7) Kumbharkhede ; (8) Kochur Khurd ; (9) Kochur Budruk ; (10) Kolode ; (11) Khirdi Khurd ; (12) Khirdi Budruk ; (13) Khirode ; (14) Gahukhede ; (15) Gate ; (16) Gol Khede ; (17) God Wade ; (18) Chinchati ; (19) Chinawal ; (20) Chunawade ; (21) Janori ; (22) Tarode ; (23) Tandalwadi ; (24) Taskhede ; (25) Thorgavan ; (26) Dasnur ; (27) Dhamodi ; (28) Nimbhore Budruk ; (29) Puri ; (30) Balwadi ; (31) Borkhede Seem ; (32) Bhamalwadi ; (33) Maskavad Khurd ; (34) Maskavad Budruk ;

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
East Khandesh—*concld.*	Sawda—*contd.* ...	(35) Maskavad Seem; (36) Mahu Mandal; (37) Mangal Wadi; (38) Mangi; (39) Rangaon; (40) Rayapur; (41) Rembhote; (42) Rozode; (43) Lumkhede; (44) Lohare; (45) Vadgaon; (46) Vaghadi; (47) Vaghode Paragane Raver; (48) Vaghode Paragane Savada; (49) Vivare Khurd; (50) Vivare Budruk; (51) Savkhede Khurd; (52) Savkhede Budruk; (53) Savade; (54) Singat; (55) Singnur; (56) Singadi; (57) Sudgaon; (58) Sunode; (59) Sulwadi; (60) Aklud; (61) Amode; (62) Kathodre Paragane Savade; (63) Karanji; (64) Kasave; (65) Kosgaon; (66) Ghodvad; (67) Chikhali Budruk; (68) Duskhede; (69) Nhavi; (70) Padalse; (71) Pimprad; (72) Pilode Budruk; (73) Faizapur; (74) Bamhnod; (75) Borkhede Budruk; (76) Bhalod; (77) Bhilani; (78) Bhortek; (79) Marul; (80) Mhaiswadi; (81) Ridhori; (82) Vadhode Paragane Savade; (83) Vanoli; (84) Virode; (85) Hambardi; (86) Hingone.
West Khandesh ...	Dhulia ...	Taluka of Dhulia.
	Shahada ...	Talukas of Shahada and Akkalkuwa.
	Shirpur ...	Taluka of Shirpur.
	Sindkheda ...	Taluka of Sindkheda.
	Nandurbar ...	Talukas of Nandurbar, Sakri, Nawapur, and Taloda including the forest Mahal of Akrani.
Nasik ...	Baglan ...	Taluka of Baglan.
	Chandor ...	Taluka of Chandor.
	Igatpuri ...	Taluka of Igatpuri.
	Kalwan ...	Taluka of Kalwan.
	Malegaon ...	Taluka of Malegaon.

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Nasik—*contd.*	Nandgaon	Taluka of Nandgaon.
	Niphad	Taluka of Niphad.
	Sinnar	Taluka of Sinnar.
	Yeola	Taluka of Yeola.
	Nasik	Taluka of Nasik and Mahal of Peint.
	Dindori	Taluka of Dindori and Mahal of Surgana.
Kolaba	Alibag	Taluka of Alibag.
	Karjat	Talukas of Karjat (including Matheran Hill Station) and Khalapur.
	Mahad	Taluka of Mahad and Mahal of Poladpur.
	Mangaon	Taluka of Mangaon.
	Panvel	Taluka of Panvel including the Uran Mahal.
	Pen	Taluka of Pen.
	Roha	Taluka of Roha and Mahal of Sudhagad.
	Shrivardhan	Mahals of Shrivardhan, Murud and Mhasla.
Ratnagiri	Chiplun	Taluka of Chiplun.
	Dapoli	Taluka of Dapoli.
	Guhagar	Taluka of Guhagar.
	Khed	Taluka of Khed.
	Malwan	Taluka of Malwan.
	Rajapur	Taluka of Rajapur and Mahal of Lanja.
	Ratnagiri	Taluka of Ratnagiri.
	Mandangad	Taluka of Mandangad.
	Kankawli	Mahal of Kankawli.
	Deogad	Taluka of Deogad.
	Sawantwadi	Taluka of Sawantwadi and Mahals of Kudal and Vengurla.
	Sangameshwar (Deorukh).	Taluka of Sangameshwar.
Satara South	Miraj	Taluka of Miraj.
	Tasgaon	Taluka of Tasgaon.
	Khanapur (Vita)	Taluka of Khanapur.
	Jath	Taluka of Jath.
	Shirala	Mahal of Shirala.

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Satara South—*contd.*	Walwa ...	(1) Itkare; (2) Islampur; (3) Urun; (4) Aitawade Khurd; (5) Aitawade Budruk; (6) Ozarde; (7) Karanjavde; (8) Kapuskheda; (9) Kameri; (10) Karve; (11) Kasegaon; (12) Kundalwadi; (13) Kurlap; (14) Kole; (15) Khed; (16) Takari; (17) Tambave; (18) Tujarpur; (19) Thanapade; (20) Dudhari; (21) Devarde; (22) Nerle; (23) Peth; (24) Bahe; (25) Borgaon; (26) Kille Machindra; (27) Yede Machhindra; (28) Yelur; (29) Rethare Dharan; (30) Rethare Harnaksh; (31) Ladegaon; (32) Vashi; (33) Shirgaon; (34) Shirte; (35) Shene; (36) Bichud; (37) Sakharale; (38) Surul; (39) Chikurde; (40) Narsingpur; (41) Wategaon (Kurundwad Senior); (42) Bhadkambe (Sangli); (43) Nagaon.
	Ashta ...	(1) Ashte; (2) Kanegaon; (3) Koregaon; (4) Gotkhindi; (5) Dhavali; (6) Tandulwadi; (7) Pokharni; (8) Bahadurwadi; (9) Bagni; (10) Bavachi; (11) Malevadi; (12) Yede Nipani; (13) Valve; (14) Shigaon.
Kolhapur ...	Karvir ...	Taluka of Karvir and Mahal of Bawda.
	Panhala ...	Mahal of Panhala and Taluka of Shahuwadi.
	Radhanagari ...	Talukas of Radhanagari and Bhudargad.
	Hatkanangale ...	Taluka of Hatkanangale.
	Kagal ...	Taluka of Kagal.
	Gadhinglaj ...	Taluka of Gadhinglaj and Mahal of Ajra.
	Shirol ...	Taluka of Shirol.

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	Taluka of Belgaum.
	Athani ...	Taluka of Athani.
	Gokak ...	Taluka of Gokak.
	Khanapur ...	Taluka of Khanapur.
	Nipani ...	(1) Adi ; (2) Akkol ; (3) Barwad ; (4) Benadi ; (5) Bhivashi ; (6) Bhoj ; (7) Budihal ; (8) Bhatnagnur ; (9) Budalmukh ; (10) Galatge ; (11) Gavhan ; (12) Gondikuppi ; (13) Hanchinal K. Savgaon ; (14) Hunnargi ; (15) Hadnal ; (16) Jatrat ; (17) Kondni ; (18) Kongnolli ; (19) Kurli ; (20) Kunnur ; (21) Lakhnapur ; (22) Mangur ; (23) Mativade ; (24) Mamdapur K. Lat ; (25) Nipani ; (26) Padlihal ; (27) Pangeri ; (28) Soundalga ; (29) Sidnal ; (30) Shendur ; (31) Shirguppi ; (32) Sulgaon ; (33) Tavandi ; (34) Yarnal ; (35) Kanagale ; (36) Karajage ; (37) Konankeri ; (38) Nangnur ; (39) Bad ; (40) Bugate-Alur ; * * (42) Bhairapur ; (43) Rashing ; (44) Shakin-Hasur ; (45) Sholapur ; (46) Hadalage ; (47) Haragapur ; (48) Hittani ; (49) Honne-Halli ; (50) Pattankudi ; (51) Chikalval ; (52) Rampur ; (53) Pangire ; (54) Walki ; (55) Mangnoor ; (56) Yamagarni.
	Sampgaon (Bailhongal).	(1) Amtur ; (2) Bailwad ; (3) Bevinkop ; (4) Chik-Mulkur ; (5) Chivatgundi ; (6) Devlapur ; (7) Hiremulkur ; (8) Bailhongal ; (9) Holi-Hosur ; (10) Kesarkop ;

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Belgaum—*contd.* ...	Sampgaon (Bailhongal)—*contd.* ...	(11) Kurgund ; (12) Mugutkhan-Hubli ; (13) Neginhal ; (14) Samgaon ; (15) Sanikop ; (16) Yerdal (17) Anigol ; (18) Arvalli ; (19) Budarkatti ; (20) Budihal ; (21) Belvadi ; (22) Bhavihal ; (23) Chikbelli; katti ; (24) Chikmele ; (25) Chitlarkop ; (26) Deshnur- (27) Govankop ; (28) Gudadur; (29) Garjur ; (30) Hogarthi ; (31) Hunshikatti ; (32) Jekkinaikankop ; (33) Jyalikop ; (34) Kadrolli ; (35) Kallur ; (36) Kenchramanhal ; (37) Kenganur ; (38) Konankuppi ; (39) Lakundi ; (40) Lingadhalli ; (41) Madanbhavi ; (42) Malkankop ; (43) Mattikop ; (44) Naglapur (Holi) ; (45) Naglapur (Mardi) ; (46) Nagnur ; (47) Navalgatti ; (48) Nesargi ; (49) Parankop ; (50) Pattihal K. Sampgaon ; (51) Fularkop ; (52) Sangoli ; (53) Sangtikop ; (54) Sutgatti ; (55) Tigadi ; (56) Turmari ; (57) Wakund ; (58) Yergop ; (59) Yerguddi ; (60) Bhairanhatti (61) Dodwad (Kamat) ; (62) Ganikop ; (63) Gajminhal ; (64) Gudikatti ; (65) Hanbarhatti ; (66) Hannikeri; (67) Hire-Mele ; (68) Karvinkop ; (69) Koldur ; (70) Korvikop ; (71) Mallapur K. Nesargi ; (72) Marikatti ; (73) Mohare ; (74) Mugbasav ; (75) Murkibhavi ; (76) Nangundikop ; (77) Sigihalli K. Sampgaon ; (78) Siddapur ; (79) Udikeri ; (80) Wannur ; (81) Amrapur ;

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Belgaum—*contd.* ...	Sampgaon (Bailhongal)—*concld.*	(82) Bidargaddi ; (83) Bisalhalli ; (84) Chikbellvadi ; (85) Chik-Nandihalli ; (86) Chunchalguddi; (87) Dastikop ; (88) Hirebellikatti ; (89) Hirenandihalli ; (90) Honnidib ; (91) Hoskoti ; (92) Hulikatti K. Kadarvalli ; (93) Hulikatti K. Belvadi ; (94) Jamlur ; (95) Kadasgatti ; (96) Kadtanhal ; (97) Kalbhavi ; (98) Kalkuppi ; (99) Kotbagi ; (100) Khudanpur ; (101) Kyarkop ; (102) Kulmanhatti ; (103) Metyal ; (104) Pattihal K. Belvadi ; (105) Revdihal ; (106) Myakalmardi ; (107) Sawatgi ; (108) Sidasamudra ; (109) Somanhatti ; (110) Turkarsigihalli ; (111) Ujenhatti ; (112) Virapur ; (113) Ambadgatti ; (114) Awradi ; (115) Basapur ; (116) Chennapur ; (117) Dematti ; (118) Devarsigihalli ; (119) Domberkop ; (120) Giriyal ; (121) Honnapur ; (122) Kenchlarkop ; (123) Kittur ; (124) Mallapur K. Ambadgatti ; (125) Margankop ; (126) Marigeri ; (127) Nichonki ; (128) Parsanhatti ; (129) Sivnur ; (130) Sigihalli, K. Ambadgatti ; (131) Timmapur ; (132) Ugarkhod ; (133) Bachinkeri ; (134) Bailur ; (135) Basarkhod ; (136) Degaon ; (137) Deglolli ; (138) Tegur ; (139) Digdolli ; (140) Kulwalli ; (141) Dodwad (Sangli State) ; (142) Giriyal ; (143) Chik-Bagewadi ; (144) Benehinmardi ; (145) Gaddi-Karvinkop.

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Belgaum—*contd.* ...	Murgod ...	(1) Harugop; (2) Hosur; (3) Inchal; (4) Markumbi; (5) Murgod; (6) Dundankop; (7) Gundlur; (8) Halki; (9) Jangambudgatti; (10) Karimani; (11) Tadashur; (12) Nugganatti; (13) Budigop; (14) Aladkatti; (15) Chikbudnur; (16) Hirebudnur; (17) Jalikatti; (18) Kadabi; (19) Kotur, (20) Madamgeri; (21) Madlur; (22) Malagalli; (23) Rainapur; (24) Shrirangpur; (25) Sopadla; (26) Yarzarvi; (27) Akkisagar; (28) Chikkop K. Murgod; (29) Dasnal; (30) Govankop; (31) Hirekop K. Murgod; (32) Itnal; (33) Korkop; (34) Kurabagatti; (35) Mellikeri; (36) Muglihal; (37) Sattigeri; (38) Tavalgeri; (39) Yaraganavi; (40) Rudrapur; (41) Tallur; (42) Yargatti; (43) Chachadi; (44) Gontmar; (45) Gudamadakeri; (46) Ingalgi; (47) Kodliwad; (48) Mutwad; (49) Basargi.
	Parasgad (Saundatti).	(1) Asundi; (2) Achmatti; (3) Aratagal; (4) Aladakatti (Kariyat Yakkundi); (5) Dadli (Inam); (6) Bamagundikop; (7) Bashidoni; (8) Basargi (Inam); (9) Betasur; (10) Belavalkop; (11) Chakrageri; (12) Chikkumbi; (13) Chulki; (14) Daderkop; (15) Dugbal; (16) Dhupadal; (17) Ganiyal; (18) Gujalarkop; (19) Gurl Hosur (Inam); (20) Gondi; (21) Goravankolla (Inam); (22) Gorobal; (23) Govankop Kariyat Yakkundi;

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Belgaum—*contd.* ...	Parasgad (Saundatti)—*contd.*	(24) Kagadhal ; (25) Givankop (Inam) ; (26) Hanchinal ; (27) Hadagali ; (28) Harlapur ; (29) Haralkatti ; (30) Hallur ; (31) Hittangi ; (32) Hirur ; (33) Hire Kumbi ; (34) Holli ; (35) Hollikatti ; (36) Hongal (Inam) ; (37) Hoswal (Inam) ; (38) Katimelli ; (39) Kadihalli ; (40) Kallapur (Inam) ; (41) Kallolli ; (42) Karikatti ; (43) Kallapur (Inam) ; (44) Kagihal ; (45) Katral ; (46) Kitadhal ; (47) Kuganari ; (48) Kurwankop (Inam) ; (49) Kusalapur ; (50) Kencharamanhal (Inam) ; (51) Kanchalarkop (Inam) ; (52) Manikatti ; (53) Mabnur ; (54) Mallur ; (55) Mugali ; (56) Munavalli ; (57) Motahalli ; (58) Nadavinhalli ; (59) Shingargop ; (60) Shindogi ; (61) Shirsangi (Inam) ; (62) Sangreshikop ; (63) Savadatti ; (64) Sutagatti ; (65) Sogala ; (66) Somangund ; (67) Taredkop ; (68) Teggihal ; (69) Ugargol ; (70) Ulligeri (Chik) (Inam) ; (71) Ulligeri (Hire) ; (72) Vatnal ; (73) Yakkundi ; (74) Yakkeri ; (75) Yadravi ; (76) Yadehatti ; (77) Yenigi ; (78) Yellammangud ; (79) Jakhbal ; (80) Bhandarhalli.
	Hukeri ...	(1) Akiwat ; (2) Alur Petha Pachhapur ; (3) Alur K. Manolli ; (4) Bagarnal ; (5) Banni Bagi ; (6) Beniwad ; (7) Borgal ; (8) Chikalgud ; (9) Gavnal ; (10) Chilbhavi ; (11) Gotur ; (12) Gudganhatti ; (13) Guchinmardi ; (14) Hanchinal ;

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	
Belgaum—*contd.*	Hukeri—*contd.*	(15) Hatti Alur (Rama-Goudanhatti); (16) Hidkal; (17) Hospet M. Shindihatti; (18) Hosur; (19) Hukkeri; (20) Hunur; (21) Jabapur; (22) Jinral; (23) Karguppi; (24) Kesti; (25) Madwmakkanhal; (26) Majali; (27) Majti; (28) Malhooli; (29) Mangaon; (30) Mastiholi; (31) Navnur M. Parkanhatti; (32) Rakshi; (33) Ramankathi; (34) Rustumpur (Kesarur) M. Kanavihatti; (35) Shidlihal; (36) Shirgaon; (37) Thane-Hattargi M. Dadamarhatti; (38) Wadi-Shidlihal; (39) Yamkanmardi; (40) Yargati; (41) Yernal; (42) Yellapur; (43) Ankal-Gudketar; (44) Biranholi M. Katabali M. Dodshyanhatti; (45) Ghodgeri; (46) Gudas; (47) Handigud; (48) Ingli M. Nirvanhatti; (49) Kot-Bagi; (50) Nangutti M. Benakanholi M. Bolshyanhatti; (51) Nadigud Ketar; (52) Nagnur K. Majti; (53) Noganihal; (54) Sultanpur; (55) Bellambi; (56) Shollapur; (57) Shirdhan; (58) Shirhatti Budruk; (59) Shirhatti Khurd; (60) Jhangtihal; (61) Aldha; (62) Attihal; (63) Bidrewadi; (64) Daddi; (65) Khawanewadi; (66) Kot; (67) Modge; (68) Nagnur T. Daddi; (69) Ramewadi; (70) Bagewadi; (71) Bellanki; (72) Kadhatti; (73) Dhondgatti; (74) Salamwadi; (75) Shettihalli; (76) Aminbhavi; (77) Ankle; (78) Arjunwad; (79) Badkundri; (80) Bastawad; (81) Goudwad;

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Belgaum—*contd.*	Hukeri—*concld.* ...	(82) Hebbal; (83) Hulloli M. Hullolihatti; (84) Kamatnur; (85) Khanapur; (86) Kochri; (87) Kurni M. Kurnihatti; (88) Masarguppi; (89) Nidsosi M. Nidsosihatti; (90) Sankeshwar; (91) Sarapur; (92) Yadgud Majare Kamatyanhatti; (93) Ammangi; (94) Avargol; (95) Madihalli; (96) Munnotli; (97) Nerli; (98) Wonemuri M. Parkoti M. Jarkiholi; (99) Shipur; (100) Mathiwade; (101) Arlikatti; (102) Basapur; (103) Hagadal; (104) Shirur; (105) Shahabander; (106) Islampur; (107) Ghutagundi.
	Chikodi ...	(1) Ankli—(*a*) Siddapurwadi; * * * * (4) Itnal; (5) Ingali; (6) Umarani—(*a*) Hatti; (7) Kabur—(*a*) Jodahatti, (*b*) Mirpurhatti, (*c*) Kenchanahatti, (*d*) Naikwadi; (8) Karagaon; (9) Karoshi—(*a*) Tippanhatti; (10) Kallol; (11) Kasanal; (12) Kadapur; (13) Karadge—(*a*) Dhonewadi, (*b*) Korewadi, (*c*) Hullahatti; (14) Kungatoli; (15) Kuthali; (16) Kerur—(*a*) Rupinalwadi, (*b*) Arabyanwadi; (17) Kothali—(*a*) Kothaliwadi; (18) Khajagoudanahatti; (19) Girgaon; * * (21) Chikodi—(*a*) Prabhunahatti, (*b*) Halatti; (22) Chinchani—(*a*) Handyanahatti, (*b*) Kupanahatti; (23) Chendaviranahatti; (24) Chendur; (25) Janawad; (26) Jaganur; (27) Jainapur—(*a*) Shekanahatti, (*b*) Alanahatti; (28) Jodukarli; * *

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Belgaum—*concld.*	Chikodi—*contd.* ...	(*a*) Masobanwadi, (*b*) Rampurwadi; (30) Donawad; (31) Toranahalli; (32) Nanadi—(*a*) Nanadiwadi; (33) Shiradwad—(*a*) Kempatti, (*b*) Hanabarhatti; (34) Nagaral; (35) Nagarmanoli; (36) Nainglaj—(*a*) Nagyanwadi, (*b*) Yadyanwadi, (*c*) Dhulganwadi; * * (38) Nej; (39) Bambalwad; (40) Bidarhalli; * * (42) Belkud; (43) Belagali; (44) Bedakihal; * * (46) Bannihali—(*a*) Kamatyanahatti; (47) Borgaon—(*a*) Laharwadi; * * (49) Majlatti; (50) Malikwad—(*a*) Narawadi; (51) Mamadapur; (52) Manganur; (53) Manakpur; (54) Manjari; (55) Mugali; (56) Yaksambe—(*a*) Yadyanwadi, (*b*) Ulligaddiwadi; (57) Yadur—(*a*) Yadurwadi; * * (59) Wadaral; (60) Vijayanagar—(*a*) Pokatyanhatti; * * (62) Sadalage—(*a*) Bhainakwadi, (*b*) Wadagol, (*c*) Shammanewadi; (63) Hattarwat; (64) Hanchinal (Near Kabbur); (65) Hirekudi—(*a*) Basanakwadi (*b*) Pisalwadi; (66) Bavchi (Wadi Jagir); (67) Davankatti (Kurundwad Junior); (68) Navnihal; * * * * (71) Lat; (72) Shirgaon; (73) Sankanwadi; * * * *
	Raibag ...	Mahal of Raibag.
	Chandgad ...	Taluka of Chandgad.
	Ramdurg ...	Taluka of Ramdurg.

Districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Sub-districts formed for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Talukas, mahals or villages.
1	2	3
Bijapur ...	Badami ...	Taluka of Badami.
	Bagalkot ...	Taluka of Bagalkot.
	Bagewadi ...	Taluka of Bagewadi.
	Bijapur ...	Taluka of Bijapur.
	Hundgund ...	Taluka of Hundgund.
	Indi ...	Taluka of Indi.
	Muddebihal ...	Taluka of Muddebihal.
	Sindgi ...	Taluka of Sindgi.
	Jamkhandi ...	Taluka of Jamkhandi.
	Mudhol ...	Taluka of Mudhol.
	Bilgi ...	Mahal of Bilgi.
Dharwar ...	Bankapur ...	Taluka of Bankapur.
	Dharwar ...	Taluka of Dharwar.
	Gadag ...	Taluka of Gadag and Peta of Mundargi.
	Hangal ...	Taluka of Hangal.
	Hubli ...	Taluka of Hubli.
	Kalghatgi ...	Taluka of Kalghatgi.
	Haveri (Karajgi) ...	Taluka of Haveri.
	Hirekerur (Kod) ...	Taluka of Hirekerur.
	Nargund ...	Mahal of Nargund.
	Navalgund ...	Taluka of Navalgund.
	Ranebennur ...	Taluka of Ranebennur.
	Ron ...	Taluka of Ron.
	Shirhatti ...	Taluka of Shirhatti.
	Kundgol ...	Mahal of Kundgol.
	Byadgi ...	Mahal of Byadgi.
Kanara ...	Karwar ...	Talukas of Karwar and Ankola.
	Kumta ...	Taluka of Kumta.
	Honawar ...	Taluka of Honawar and Mahal of Bhatkal.
	Sirsi ...	Talukas of Sirsi, Mundgod and Siddapur.
	Haliyal ...	Talukas of Haliyal and Yellapur and Peta of Supa.

G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45 (a), dated 30th July 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 812-56). **S. 7 (1)**

Amended by Erratum, R. D., No. 9257/45-II, dated 17th March 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 7 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to establish, with effect from 1st August 1949, the offices of the Sub-Registrars at places mentioned in column 2 in the registration sub-districts mentioned in column 3 of the districts mentioned in column 4 in the schedule herein below appended :—

Schedule.

Serial No. 1	Place. 2	Registration sub-district. 3	Registration District. 4
1	Dehgam	Dehgam	Ahmedabad.
2	Rajpipla	Nandod	Broach.
3	Jhaghadia	Jhaghadia	Do.
4	Lunawada	Lunawada	Panch Mahals.
5	Sant	Sant	Do.
6	Deogad Baria	Deogad Baria	Do.
7	Attarsumba	Attarsumba	Kaira.
8	Bhadran	Bhadran	Do.
9	Petlad	Petlad	Do.
10	Sojitra	Sojitra	Do.
11	Vaso	Vaso	Do.
12	Cambay	Cambay	Do.
13	Balasinor	Balasinor	Do.
14	Pardi	Pardi	Surat.
15	Kamrej	Kamrej	Do.
16	Mangrol	Mangrol	Do.
17	Palsana	Palsana	Do.
18	Mahuva	Mahuva	Do.
19	Navsari	Navsari	Do.
20	Vyara	Vyara	Do.
21	Gandevi	Gandevi	Do.
22	Himatnagar	Himatnagar	Sabar Kantha.
23	Bhiloda	Bhiloda	Do.

Serial No. 1	Place. 2		Registration sub-district. 3		Registration District. 4
24	Idar	...	Idar	...	Sabar Kantha.
25	Bayad	...	Bayad	...	Do.
26	Khed Brahma	...	Khed Brahma	...	Do.
27	Meghraj	...	Meghraj	...	Do.
28	Palanpur	...	Palanpur	...	Banas Kantha.
29	New Deesa	...	Deesa	...	Do.
30	Dhanera	...	Dhanera	...	Do.
31	Wadgam	...	Wadgam	...	Do.
32	Sihori	...	Kankrej	...	Do.
33	Tharad	...	Tharad	...	Do.
34	Danta	...	Danta	...	Do.
35	Baroda City	...	Baroda City	...	Baroda.
36	Baroda City	...	Baroda Taluka	...	Do.
37	Padra	...	Padra	...	Do.
38	Karjan	...	Karjan	...	Do.
39	Savli	...	Savli	...	Do.
40	Vaghodia	...	Vaghodia	...	Do.
41	Dabhoi	...	Dabhoi	...	Do.
42	Sankheda	...	Sankheda	...	Do.
43	Sinor	...	Sinor	...	Do.
44	Naswadi	...	Naswadi	...	Do.
45	Jetpur	...	Jambugam	...	Do.
46	Chhota Udepur	...	Chhota Udepur	...	Do.
47	Patan	...	Patan	...	Mehsana.
48	Chanasma	...	Chanasma	...	Do.
49	Kheralu	...	Kheralu	...	Do.
50	Visnagar	...	Visnagar	...	Do.
51	Radhanpur	...	Radhanpur	...	Do.
52	Harij	...	Harij	...	Do.
53	Kalol	...	Kalol	...	Do.

Serial No. 1	Place. 2	Registration sub-district. 3	Registration District. 4
54	Kadi	Kadi	Mehsana.
55	Vijapur	Vijapur	Do.
56	Mehsana	Mehsana	Do.
57	Unjha	Unjha	Do.
58	Sidhpur	Sidhpur	Do.
59	Santalpur	Santalpur	Do.
60	Sami	Sami	Do.
61	Amreli	Amreli	Amreli.
62	Dhari	Dhari	Do
63	Kodinar	Kodinar	Do.
64	Damnagar	Damangar	Do.
65	Okha	Okhamandal	Do.
66	Bhor	Bhor	Poona.
67	Phaltan	Phaltan	Satara North.
68	Akalkot	Akalkot	Sholapur.
69	Mangalwedha	Mangalwedha	Do.
70	Shrivardhan	Shrivardhan	Kolaba.
71	Sawantwadi	Sawantwadi	Ratnagiri.
72	Sangli	Sangli	Satara South.
73	Jath	Jath	Do.
74	Kolhapur City	Karvir	Kolhapur.
75	Panhala	Panhala	Do.
76	Radhanagari	Radhanagari	Do.
77	Hatkanangale	Hatkanangale	Do.
78	Kagal	Kagal	Do.
79	Gadhinglaj	Gadhinglaj	Do.
80	Shirol	Shirol	Do.
81	Gaganbavda	Bawda	Do.
82	Katkol	Katkol	Belgaum.
83	Raibag	Raibag	Do.
84	Shahapur	Shahapur	Do.
85	Jamkhandi	Jamkhandi	Bijapur
86	Mudhol	Mudhol	Do.
87	Ramdurg	Ramdurg	Do.
88	Shirhatti	Shirhatti	Dharwar.
89	Kundgol	Kundgol	Do.
90	Byadgi	Byadgi	Do.

S. 7 (1) **G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45(c), dated 30th July 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 812-60).**

Amended by Erratum, R. D., No. 9257/45-I, dated 17th March 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 7 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to establish with effect on and from 1st August 1949 an office of the Joint Sub-Registrar in each of the three registration sub-districts specified in column 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto in the Satara South, Baroda and Kolhapur Districts and to direct that the Joint Sub-Registrar shall hold his office at the place specified in column 2 of the said Schedule.

Schedule.

1	2
Registration Sub-District of Sangli	.. Sangli.
*Registration Sub-District of Baroda City	.. Baroda City.
Registration Sub-District of Karvir	.. Kolhapur.

S. 7 (1) **G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45(a), dated 10th October 1950 (B. G., Pt. IVA, p. 578-E).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 7 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to establish with effect on and from the 15th October 1950 an office of the Sub-Registrar at each of the places mentioned in column 2 in the Registration sub-districts mentioned in column 3 of the districts mentioned in column 4 of the Schedule annexed hereto :—

Schedule.

Serial No. 1	Place. 2	Registration sub-district. 3	Registration district. 4
1	Deorukh ..	Sangmeshwar (Deorukh) ..	.. Ratnagiri.
2	Chandgad ..	Chandgad	.. Belgaum.

S. 7 (1) **G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45(b), dated 10th October 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 578-F).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 7 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to discontinue with effect on and from the 15th October 1950, an office of the Joint Sub-Registrar of Panvel in the district of Kolaba and to establish with effect on and from

* *Vide* G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45(*d*), dated 10th October 1950, printed on the next page.

the said date an office of the Joint Sub-Registrar at each of the places mentioned in column 2 in the Registration sub-districts mentioned in column 3 in the districts mentioned in column 4 of the Schedule hereto annexed and to direct under section 6 of the said Act that the officers mentioned in column 5 of the said Schedule shall act as Joint Sub-Registrars of the respective sub-districts during the period the said Sub-Registrars hold their offices at the places other than their headquarters.

Schedule.

S. No.	Place.	Registration sub-district.	Registration district.	Officer to work as Joint Sub-Registrar.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Wai ..	Wai ..	Satara North ..	Sub-Registry Karkun, Wai.
2	Vaduj ..	Khatav ..	Satara North ..	Sub-Registry Karkun, Khatav.

G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45(d), dated 10th October 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 578-H). S. 7 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 7 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to discontinue with effect on and from the 15th October 1950 an office of the Joint Sub-Registrar of Baroda City in the district of Baroda and to establish with effect on and from the same date two offices of the Joint Sub-Registrars in the sub-district of Baroda in the Baroda District and to direct that the said Joint Sub-Registrars shall hold their offices in Baroda City.

G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45, dated 21st October 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 594). S. 7 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 7 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to discontinue with effect on and from the 1st November 1950 an office of the Joint Sub-Registrar at each of the places mentioned in column 2 in the Registration sub-districts mentioned in column 3 in the districts mentioned in column 4 of the Schedule annexed hereto :—

Schedule.

Serial No.	Place.	Registration sub-district.	Registration District.
1	2	3	4
1.	Poona	Haveli ...	Poona.
2.	Satara	Satara ...	Satara North.
3.	Baroda	Baroda ...	Baroda.

S. 7 (1) **G. N., R. D., No. 8214/49, dated 22nd March 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 111).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 7 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to establish with effect from 1st April 1951 an office of the Joint Sub-Registrar in each of the registration sub-districts specified in columns 1 and 2 of the Schedule annexed hereto for the period specified against it in column 3 of the said schedule and to direct that the Joint Sub-Registrar shall hold his office at the place respectively specified in column 4 of the said schedule;

Schedule

Registration sub-district. 1		Registration district. 2		Period. (Months). 3	Place. 4
Jambusar	...	Broach	...	1½	Jambusar.
Borsad	...	Kaira	...	4	Borsad.
Anand	...	Do	...	1½	Anand.
Thasra	...	Do	...	1½	Thasra.
Kapadvanj	...	Do	...	1	Kapadvanj.
Godhra	...	Panch Mahals	...	2	Godhra.
Kalol	...	Do	...	2	Kalol.
Khed	...	Poona	...	2	Khed.
Purandhar	...	Do	...	1	Saswad.
Mawal	...	Do	...	1	Wadgam.
Ahmednagar	...	Ahmednagar	...	2	Ahmednagar.
Newasa	...	Do	...	1½	Newasa.
Parner	...	Do	...	1½	Parner.
Sangamner	...	Do	...	1½	Sangamner.
Karad	...	Satara North	...	1	Karad.
Koregaon	...	Do	...	1	Koregaon.
Satara	...	Do	...	1	Satara.
Wai	...	Do	...	2	Wai.
Tasgaon	...	Satara South	...	2½	Tasgaon.
Dhulia	...	West Khandesh	...	1	Dhulia.
Niphad	...	Nasik	...	1	Niphad.
Malegaon	...	Do.	...	1½	Malegaon.
Chandor	...	Do.	...	1½	Chandor.

S. 7 (1) **G. N., R. D., No. 6342/49(b), dated 20th November 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 523).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 7 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to establish with effect on and from the 1st January 1952, the offices of the Joint Sub-Registrar I and Joint Sub-Registrar II in the sub-district of Miraj in the district of Satara South and to direct that the Joint Sub-Registrar I shall hold his office at Sangli and the Joint Sub-Registrar II shall hold his office at Miraj.

S. 17 (1) **G. N., R. D., No. 1940/24, dated 27th August 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 329).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to exempt from the operation of the said sub-section the leases executed in any district by local authorities in respect of buildings hired by them for primary schools, the terms granted by which do not exceed five years and the annual rents reserved by which do not exceed fifty rupees.

G. N., R. D., No. 2720/45, dated 1st October 1946 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 924).

S. 69. Bombay Registration Rules, 1946.

Amended by G. N., R., D., No. 2739/45, dated 9th May 1947.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 2720/45, dated 23rd June 1947.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1763/45(b), dated 13th December 1947.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 8287/45(b), dated 15th November 1948.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 270/45, dated 6th December 1948.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9922/39(c), dated 16th December 1948.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1072/49(b), dated 20th July 1949.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45(b), dated 30th July 1949.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 10194/39(a), dated 20th January 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45(b), dated 29th March 1950.
Amended by Erratum, R. D., No. 9257/45, dated 5th April 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 2720/45, dated 6th April 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45(a), dated 15th May 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 2720/45, dated the 19th June 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9336/39(a), dated 16th August 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45(c), dated 10th October 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 2720/45, dated 17th November 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45, dated 23rd January 1951.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45, dated 26th February 1951 (read with Erratum, R. D., No. 9257/45, dated 30th March 1951).
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 10194/39, dated 18th April 1951.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 8194/49, dated 20th July 1951.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 6342/49(c), dated 20th November 1951.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45, dated 30th November 1951.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 2720/45, dated 3rd December 1951.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45(b), dated 24th December 1951.
Amended by Erratum, R. D., No. 9257/45(a), dated 3rd March 1952.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45, dated 13th May 1952.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45, dated 14th July 1952.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 10194/39, dated 13th November 1952.

The following rules made by the Inspector General of Registration for the Province of Bombay, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 69 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf having been approved by the Government of Bombay, are hereby published, in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 1940/24, dated the 30th September 1924, for general information, namely :—

Preliminary.

1. *Short title.*—These rules shall be called the Bombay Registration Rules, 1946.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Act" means the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

(2) "Form" means a form in Schedule C, to these rules.

(3) "Inspector" means an Inspector of Registration—offices appointed under section 8.

(4) "Register-books" means books kept under section 51 including additional register books opened under rule 9 and supplements opened under rule 10.

(5) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to these rules.

(6) "Section" means a section of the Act.

II—*Certain Sub-Registrars to hold office at out-stations.*

3. *Sub-Registrar's visits to out-stations.*—(1) The Sub-Registrars of the Sub-districts specified in column 1 of Schedule A, shall hold their offices at the out-stations specified in column 2, during the period specified in column 3 of the said Schedule.

(2) The Joint Sub-Registrars of the Sub-districts specified in column 2 of Schedule B in the Districts specified against them in column 1 of the said Schedule shall during the said period hold their offices at the headquarters of the said sub-districts.

III—*Languages Recognised.*

4. *Languages in use in districts.*—The languages deemed to be commonly used in each of the following districts shall be, as specified below, namely :—

In the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, the Panch Mahals and Surat—English and Gujarati.

In the district of Bombay—English, Gujarati and Marathi.

In the districts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Thana, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur and in the Bombay Suburban District—English and Marathi.

In the districts of Belgaum, Kanara, Dharwar and Bijapur—English, Marathi and Kannada.

IV—*Territorial Divisions.*

5. *Territorial divisions for the purposes of section 21.*—The territorial divisions recognised for the purposes of sub-section (*3*) of section 21, shall be,—

(*a*) within the limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, the registration district and sub-district of Bombay and

(*b*) elsewhere, the registration district, sub-district, the taluka, and village or township, wherein the immoveable property affected by the document is situated.

V—*Office Hours.*

6. *Office hours on week days and Bazar days.*—Registration offices shall be kept open daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) as follows :—

(*a*) In the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District—

(*i*) on all week days (except Saturdays) from 10–30 a.m. to 5–30 p.m., with an interval of half an hour for recess ; and

(*ii*) on Saturdays from 10–30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

(*b*) Elsewhere in the State—

Between such hours of the day not exceeding seven and half hours on week days and four hours on Saturdays as the Registrar may appoint, or where no such hours are appointed,

(*i*) on week days except Saturdays, from 10–30 a.m. to 6 p.m. ; and

(*ii*) on Saturdays from 10–30 a.m. to 2–30 p.m., provided that if at any place a bazar is held on a week day, other than a Saturday and the Sub-Treasury is not kept open, on such week days for the full working hours, the Registrar may direct the Registration Office to be kept open—

(*i*) on that day as on a Saturday, and

(*ii*) on a Saturday as on a week day, other than a Saturday.

VI—*Holidays.*

7. *Holidays.*—The holidays to be observed in registration offices shall be holidays notified by Government under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as public holidays and such other holidays as are sanctioned for the Revenue Offices of the district in which the registration office is situated.

VII—*Books and Forms.*

8. *Forms of Register-books.*—The Register books, Nos. 1 to 5 required to be kept under section 51 shall be in Forms A, B, C, D and E, respectively.

9. *Opening of additional Register books for documents prepared on printed or lithographed forms and manner in which copies to be pasted.*—(1) Special volumes of Register books Nos. 1, 3 and 4 (hereinafter referred to as the "additional Register books") may be opened in any registration office where documents prepared on printed or lithographed forms are presented for registration by the parties or are drawn up in the office. The additional Register-books shall be in the form of file books with numbered butts and shall be in the following form, namely :—

Column I.

(Space of binding)	"Serial No. of document" (with notes of erasures, interlineations, blanks or alterations under rule 55).	(Space for pasting printed form).

(2) The copy of each such document with endorsements thereon in the original required for entry in an additional Register-book shall be made by filling in blanks in the spare copy of such document supplied by the parties or by the Department and by copying the endorsements on the spare copy or on a separate sheet of paper, when necessary. Each sheet of such copy shall then be pasted on a separate numbered butt in the appropriate additional Register-book and the registering officer shall write his signature and the date, and shall affix the seal of the office, so that both signature and seal may be partly on each butt, so used and partly on the sheet pasted thereon.

(3) All documents entered in additional Register-books shall be numbered in the same series as documents copied in the ordinary volumes of the Register-books. Whenever any document is transferred from Register-book No. 1, 3 or 4, to the additional Register-book No. 1, 3 or 4, respectively, a brief note indicating the number of the document and the page of the additional Register book at which such document has been pasted shall be inserted in the Register book No. 1, 3 or 4, as the case may be, at the place where the document in question would have been copied but for the transfer.

10. *Supplement to Register-book No. 1 and file of copies and translations.*—(1) Supplements to Register-book No. 1 shall be kept as follows :—

Part I—(for the purposes of sections 64, 65, 66 and 67) ;

Part II—(for copies of maps or plans mentioned in section 21) ;

Part III—(1) for copies of certificates of sale of immoveable property granted by Civil Courts and Revenue Officers ;

(2) for statement regarding land acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, received from the Collector.

(2) A separate file shall be kept for filling copies and translations of documents presented under sections 19 and 62. The copies and transalations filed in this file shall be connected by cross reference with the entries in the Register-books.

11. *File of copies of Tagavi Bonds.*—A separate file styled "File of copies of Tagavi Bonds", shall be opened for filing copies received under sub-section (*1*) or (*3*) of section 89.

12. *Minute Book and its use.*—Every registering officer shall keep a Minute Book in Form F and shall enter therein in his own hand, a short note of every case of suspension or deviation from ordinary procedure of acceptance for, and admission to registration and shall also record therein notes of such other proceedings of cases as may from time to time be prescribed by the Inspector General. Every such note shall be signed and dated by the registering officer :

Provided that a Registrar may delegate to a Sub-Registrar holding his office at his head quarters the duty of writing such note, but shall sign the same himself. Such note shall be necessary—

(*a*) when a Registrar or Sub-Registrar impounds a document for insufficiency of stamp duty ;

(*b*) when a Sub-Registrar postpones registration pending receipt of sanction to the levy of fine ;

(*c*) when a Sub-Registrar refuses registration ;

(*d*) when a document is received out of office hours or at another place ;

(*e*) when a summons is issued for enforcing the attendance of the executant or other witnesses ;

(*f*) when a document is withdrawn.

13. *Day Book.*—Every registering officer shall keep a Day Book in Form G.

14. *Cash-book.*—In every registration office there shall be kept a Cash-book in Form H. All fees received in respect of registration, grant of copies and authentication (or attestation) of powers-of-attorney and all other fees, fines and moneys recovered by the registering officer shall be brought to account in the cash-book every day and the registering officer shall sign the same in token of the correctness of the day's total.

15. *Register of powers-of-attorney.*—Every registering officer shall keep a register of the powers-of-attorney authenticated or attested by him under section 33 in Form I. The entries in this register shall be made for each calendar year.

16. *Forms of memoranda under sections 64 to 67.*—The memoranda of documents required to be made under sections 64, 65, 66 and 67 shall be in Form J.

17. *Manner of certifying and verifying pages of new Register-books and the simultaneous use thereof.*—(1) Every officer shall certify under his signature on the title page of every Register-book issued by him the number of pages actually contained in such book as required by sub-section (*2*) of section 16 and shall also note the date of issue thereon.

(2) Every registering officer on receiving a new Register-book, shall count its pages and satisfy himself that their number tallies with that given in the certificate on the title page. If it so tallies the registering officer shall certify to that effect on the title page and note thereon the date of the certificate. If the number does not so tally, he shall return the Register-book to the issuing officer for rectifying the error. The registering officer shall note on every Register-book received by him the date of its receipt by him under his signature, and shall take out the books for use in order of their receipt :

Provided that when the amount of copying is great, two or more volumes of Register-books Nos. 1, 3 and 4 may be used simultaneously. In such case, the use of the Register-books shall be regulated according to the regulations made by the Inspector General in this behalf.

18. *Numbering of volumes of Register-books.*—The volumes of each Register-book shall be numbered in a consecutive series which shall not terminate with the year but be carried on perpetually ; and it shall not be necessary to commence a fresh volume of a Register-book at the beginning of a year.

VIII—*Safe Custody of Books, Papers and Documents.*

19. *Manner of keeping of Register-books and records when not in use.*—The office of every Registrar and Sub-Registrar shall be provided with shelves, presses or almirahs, sufficiently large to contain the Register-books and other record. Therein shall be kept, when not required during office hours : all the Register-books and other record, and all papers and documents in the custody of a registering officer other than the documents kept by a Registrar in the fire-proof box supplied to him by Government under sub-section (*3*) of section 16.

20. *Transfer of completed books to central office of record in charge of Head Quarter Sub-Registrar.*—(1) Every office of the Registrar shall be a central office of record for the district and the record therein shall be in charge of the Sub-Registrar at the head quarter. Save in the district of Bombay, Register-books Nos. 1 to 4, additional Register-books Nos. 1, 3 and 4—supplements to Register-book No. 1, Parts I to III, *the Thumb Print Registers* and the files kept under sub-rule (2) of rule 10 that are complete and date back over five years in the offices of the Sub-Registrars shall be transferred to the Central office of record at the commencement of each calendar year.

(2) Completed Minute, Cash and Day Books and the Files of copies of Tagavi Bonds shall be retained by Sub-Registrars in their own offices until they are destroyed in accordance with the rules made under section 3 of the Destruction of Records Act, 1917.

(3) The indexes made in the office of each Sub-Registrar shall be bound and shall be retained in the office to which they belong and shall be transferred to the Central office of record, when the Register-books are transferred to it under sub-rule (1). These indexes shall be kept separate from the indexes made in the office of the Registrar.

(4) In the district of Bombay, all the books referred to in sub-rules (1), (2) and (3) in the office of the Sub-Registrar shall be kept by the Sub-Registrar in his own record room.

(5) This rule shall not apply in the districts or sub-districts specified in a notification issued under sub-section (*1*) of section 70-C.

IX—*Re-copying of Register-books which are in danger of being destroyed or becoming wholly or partially illegible.*

21. *Direction by Registrar regarding re-copying of damaged Register-books.*—A Registrar may, on the report of an Inspector made to him under sub-rule (2) of rule 79 or after personal inspection, by a written order direct under sub-section (*5*) of section 51 that any particular Register-book or portion thereof which is in danger of being destroyed or becoming wholly or partially illegible shall be re-copied by hand or by photography as he may deem fit :

Provided that where only a portion of an entry is in danger of being destroyed or becoming illegible, the registering officer shall direct that the whole entry including the true copy certificate shall be re-copied.

22. *Re-copying and attestation of copies of entries in the new Register-book.*—Every entry, which under an order passed under rule 21 is to be re-copied, shall be re-copied in the new register in its entirety along with the true copy certificate and each entry so re-copied shall be carefully compared with the entry in the original Register-book. The registering officer shall then certify under his signature that it is a true copy in the manner laid down in rule 57. A note of the Registrar's order directing the re-copying of the entry shall be made below the true copy certificate so re-copied.

23. *Numbering of complete new Register-books and destruction of old Register-books.*—When an entire book is re-copied, the new book shall bear the same number as the old one. After the entries in the new book have been compared with the entries in the old book and the new book certified by the registering officer as aforesaid, the old book shall be destroyed and a note about its destruction shall be made in the catalogue of records. Such note shall also show the number of the new book in which the entries from the old book have been re-copied.

24. *Manner of assigning serial numbers to the entries copied in new Register-books : Register showing particulars of Register-books partially re-copied, and its preservation : Notes below entries in old Register-books re-copied in new Register-books.*—(1) Where only a portion of a book is to be re-copied, the new book in which it is re-copied shall bear a fresh serial number such as 1-A, 2-A, 3-A, 4-A or 5-A, as the case may be.

(2) A register in the following form shall be maintained in which full particulars of the books partially re-copied shall be entered, namely :—

(*a*) Serial No.
(*b*) Registered Nos. of the entries re-copied.
(*c*) Nos. of the pages of the old book the entries of which have been re-copied.
(*d*) No. of the old book.
(*e*) No. of the new book.
(*f*) Nos. of the pages of the new book on which entries have been re-copied.
(*g*) Authority under which the entries have been re-copied.

Such register shall be preserved permanently.

(3) A note shall be made in the old book below each original entry which has been re-copied showing the number of the new book and the number of the page of such book in which the entry has been re-copied.

25. *Signing and dating of notes.*—All notes made under the rules contained in this part shall be signed and dated by the Registering Officer.

26. *Repairing of damaged books by use of butter paper.*—If, in the opinion of a Registrar any Register-book, which is wholly or partially damaged but the writing on which is clear and legible and which is less than 60 but more than 40 years old can be repaired by using butter paper, he may by an order in writing direct that such book or such portion thereof as he thinks fit shall be so repaired instead of being re-copied as provided in rules 21 and 22.

X—*Fines under sections 25 and 34.*

27. *Procedure to be followed by Sub-Registrar on an application under section 25 or 34.*—When an application for a direction under section 25 or under the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 34 is lodged with a Sub-Registrar, the Sub-Registrar shall, on payment being made to him of the maximum amount of fine imposable by the Registrar under rule 28, at once proceed with the enquiry prescribed in sub-section (*3*) of section 34 and shall endorse on the document the particulars prescribed in section 58 in the manner shown in Form Q, but the certificate under section 60 shall not be endorsed until the Registrar's direction under section 25 or the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 34 is communicated to the Sub-Registrar :

Provided that—

(1) nothing in this rule shall be deemed to affect the power of a Registrar to refuse such application ;

(2) if such application is refused, or if the amount of fine imposed by the Registrar when making the direction is less than the full amount imposable by him, the amount of fine paid to the Sub-Registrar or the excess, as the case may be, shall be refunded to the party who paid it : provided that when a direction is made under section 25 but the Registrar refuses to direct registration under the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 34 the fine imposed under section 25, shall not be refunded.

28. *Scale of fines under section 25 or 34.*—Fines imposed under section 25 or 34, shall be of the following amounts, namely :—

(1) If the delay does not exceed one month—not exceeding 2½ times the proper registration fee.

(2) If the delay exceeds one month but does not exceed two months—not exceeding five times the proper registration fee.

(3) If the delay exceeds two months but does not exceed three months—not exceeding 7½ times the proper registration fee.

(4) If the delay exceeds three months but does not exceed four months—not exceeding ten times the proper registration fee.

Note.—This rule does not affect the Registrar's discretion to impose a smaller fine than the above maximum, under sections 25 and 34 of the Indian Registration Act, in suitable cases.

XI—*Indexes.*

29. *Language in which Indexes to be prepared.*—In the office of a Registrar, Indexes shall be prepared in English ; and in the office of a Sub-Registrar, in the regional language of the sub-district.

30. *Forms of Indexes under section 55.*—Indexes Nos. I, II, III and IV required to be made under section 55 shall be in forms K, L, M and N, respectively, and Indexes Nos. I-A and II-A shall be in Forms K and L, respectively :

Provided that Indexes Nos. II and II-A in respect of properties brought under a City Survey shall also be kept in Form L (Part II).

31. *Manner of preparing Indexes.*—In preparing the Indexes, the transliteration table in Schedule D shall be followed. European or American names shall be indexed alphabetically under the initial letter of the surname. Indian names (or foreign names where no fixed surname is used), shall be indexed under the initial letter of the personal name. All prefixes and affixes denoting rank, occupation or caste shall be put into brackets and shall not be taken into consideration for the purpose of preparing indexes in alphabetical order. In the case of an Indian Christian, who has no family name, and who adds his father's name or the name of his village to his own, the names shall be indexed in the same manner as an ordinary Indian name.

32. *Manner of indexing documents.*—(1) All documents executed by or on behalf of Government shall be indexed under "Government" in English and "Sarkar" in the regional language.

(2) A document executed under the authority of a power-of-attorney shall be indexed in the names of the principal and attorney both, a document executed by a guardian on behalf of a minor in the names of the minor and guardian both, and a document executed by or on behalf of a Company or Corporation in the name of the Company or Corporation as the case may be.

(3) In the case of certificates of Sale, Index No. I shall be prepared in the name of the judgment debtor.

33. *Manner of indexing entries of memoranda or copies filed under sections 64 to 67 and 89 (2) and (4).*—The index entries of memoranda or copies filed under sections 64, 65, 66, 67 and sub-sections (*2*) and (*4*) of section 89 and statements of lands acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, shall be made in the same indexes and in the same manner as entries concerning documents entered or filed in Register-book No. I.

34. *Date of registration to be entered in Indexes.*—In entering the date of registration in any of the indexes, the date entered on the certificate of registration under section 60 shall be taken to be the date of registration : Provided that in the case of documents filed in part I or III of the supplement to Register-book No. I or of copies filed under sub-section (*1*) or (*3*) of section 89, the date of their filing shall be considered as the date of registration.

35. *Manner of preparing different Indexes.*—(1) When there are several executants of a deed, a separate entry shall be made under the name of each of them in proper alphabetical place in column 1 of Indexes Nos. I and I-A.

(2) Indexes Nos. II and II-A shall be prepared by villages, one or more separate sheets being assigned to every village. In the case of large towns, separate sheets shall be used for each municipal division, ward, quarter or street. The Registrar shall in his discretion fix the towns in his district which shall be considered large towns for the purposes of this rule.

(3) Where city survey is in force an additional Index No. II shall be prepared in the special card form, namely Part II of Form L, a separate card being used for each city surveyed property.

36. *Binding of Index No. III.*—In each office of a Registrar and Sub-Registrar Index No. III shall be bound into a separate volume either year by year or, if more convenient, over a number of years together.

37. *Manner of filling in columns 5, 6 and 8 of Index No. III.*—Columns 5, 6 and 8 of Index No. III in Form M shall not be filled in until it has been ascertained beyond dispute that the testator or donor, to whose will or authority to adopt the index entry relates, is dead. If the fact of such death is not ascertained till after the index in which the entry was made has been sent by the Sub-Registrar to the Registrar, the Sub-Registrar shall immediately forward to the Registrar a statement of the particulars to be inserted in the said columns, and the Registrar shall thereupon cause the said particulars to be duly entered in the Index so sent to him for filing in his office.

38. *Manner of preparing Index of Register-book No. 2.*—At the end of every year an alphabetical index in Form O shall be prepared at the end of Register-book No. 2 of all the entries in such book.

XII—*Procedure of Registration.*

39. *Hours of accepting documents ordinarily and in cases of emergency.*—(1) No document shall be accepted for registration at any registration office on any day on which such office may be open, unless it is presented after the time fixed for its opening, and at least an hour before the time fixed for its closing, under rule 6.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1) in cases of grave emergency, a registering officer may accept any document for registration at his office, or his private residence, or the private residence of some person other than himself, at any hour on any day. In all such cases, a Sub-Registrar shall at once report to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate the fact of his having accepted a document for registration and the reasons for his doing so.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-rule "day" means a day beginning one hour before sunrise and ending one hour after sunset.

40. *Form of presentation endorsement.*—(1) The registering officer shall make endorsement as required by section 52, either by writing or impressing it on every document presented to him for registration, in the following form namely :—

"Presented at the office of the $\frac{\text{'Registrar}}{\text{Sub-Registrar}}$ of ' ; between the hours of and on the 19 ."

(2) In the City of Bombay, the Sub-Registrar and elsewhere the Registrar may delegate the duty of recording the endorsements under this rule to his Head Clerk and the Sub-Registrar at the headquarter, respectively.

41. *Manner of filling in Day Book.*—(1) On receipt of a document for registration a registering officer shall fill in the first three columns of the Day Book in Form G and then proceed to recover the proper registration fees payable in respect of the document.

(2) The serial number under which a document is entered in the Day Book shall be endorsed on the document above the endorsement made under rule 40.

42. *Manner of calculating copying fees.*—In calculating copying fees in the case of documents copied by hand a fraction of a folio shall be counted as a whole folio. When a document is short and the copy of it is likely to occupy less than a page of a Register-book, the whole number of words shall be counted. In other cases the number of folios may be counted by multiplying the average number of words in five different lines in different parts of the document by the number of lines in the document (a fraction of a word being counted as a word) and dividing the result by a hundred :

Provided that the transcription made under rule 53 shall not be taken into account in calculating the copying fees :

Provided further that copying fees in the case of documents copied by photography shall be calculated at the rate charge per page of the document.

43. *Form of fee endorsement.*—(1) On receipt of the fees, the registering officer shall endorse on the document the following note, namely :—

" Received fees for—

Photo Offices.	Rs. a. p.	Other Offices.	Rs. a. p.
Registration ...	...	Registration ...	...
Copying ($\frac{a}{b}$ pages)	...	Copying (folios)	...
Postage ...	...	Copying endorsements	...
		Postage ...	...
Total	...	Total	...

A.B.,
Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

A.B.,
Registrar or Sub-Registrar. "

(2) When fees under any other items specified in Form P are levied, these items shall be noted in manuscript.

44. *Prescribing form of receipt to be passed.*—(1) A registering officer shall pass a receipt in Form P whenever a document is presented for registration or deposit, or whenever payment of any fee or fine or other amounts is made to him.

(2) A registering officer visiting a private residence or jail under the proviso to section 31, sub-section (*3*) of section 33 or sub-section (*2*) of section 38, as the case may be, on being paid his travelling expenses, shall pass a similar receipt.

45. *Certain requirements to be verified before accepting a document for registration.*—(1) A registering officer shall, before accepting any document for registration, not concern himself with its validity but see that—

(*a*) it is properly stamped ;

(*b*) it is presented within the proper time, and in the proper office ;

(*c*) it is presented by a competent person ;

(*d*) if it relates to immoveable property, that it is not open to objection under section 21 or 22 ;

(*e*) if any document is in a language which he does not understand, the provisions of section 19 are complied with ; and

(*f*) any interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations appearing in the document are attested by the signature or initials of the person or persons executing the same as required by section 20.

(2) If on presentation of the document, the fees prescribed under section 78 are not paid on demand, the registering officer shall refuse to register the document.

46. *Withdrawal when allowed.*—A registering officer may, before the order of registration is passed, at the request in writing of the party presenting the document for registration, allow him to withdraw the same.

47. *Procedure when a document is not properly stamped.*—(1) When a document, which is not duly stamped, is presented for registration and the registering officer impounds it under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, he shall not forward the document to the Collector until the executant or executants appear before him for the purposes of enquiry under section 34 or until the expiration of the period of four months specified in section 34, whichever is earlier. The endorsements required under rules 40 and 43 and section 58 shall be made on the document before it is sent to the Collector but it shall not be copied or certified as registered until it has been returned to the registering officer with the Collector's certificate that the proper stamp duty has been paid thereon.

(2) If a document is impounded under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the registering officer shall write immediately below the endorsement made on it under rule 40 the words and figures "Impounded under section 33 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899", and shall sign the same.

(3) In the City of Bombay, the Sub-Registrar and elsewhere the Registrar may delegate the duty of recording the endorsements made under sub-rule (2) of this rule to his Head Clerk and the Sub-Registrar at the head quarter, respectively.

48. *Mode of writing endorsements and certificate when blank space is insufficient.*—(1) Every document admitted to registration shall provide a blank space for writing endorsements under sections 52 and 58 and the certificate under section 60. If, in any case, the blank space on a document is insufficient, an extra piece of blank paper shall be firmly gummed on or attached to it, so as not to overlay any of the matter originally written in the document and the registering officer shall make each of the said endorsements and certificate partly on the document itself and partly on the piece of paper so gummed on or attached.

(2) Where an extra piece of paper is stitched to the document, or where a document is written on more pages than one, the registering officer shall affix his seal on each join.

49. *Procedure on admission of document to registration.*—(1) If a registering officer does not, on the face of it, see any objection to accepting a document for registration he shall proceed with the inquiry under section 34 and if the document is admitted to registration, the endorsements under section 58 and the certificate under section 60 shall be made in the manner shown in Form Q.

(2) The registering officer shall not endorse an admission of receipt of consideration unless the admission is voluntarily made.

(3) If a person executing a document admits that he has executed it, but denies receipt of consideration either in whole or in part, the registering officer shall not refuse to register the document on that account but he shall make a note of such denial in the endorsement.

(4) When a registering officer is acquainted either with the person admitting execution of a document or with the witness to his identity, he shall make a note in the endorsement to that effect. If the registering officer is not acquainted with the executant and no witness with whom the registering officer is acquainted is produced to identify the executant, the registering officer shall either—

(*a*) examine any two witnesses, produced by the executant to prove his identity;

or

(*b*) examine on oath the executant and one witness produced by the executant to prove his identity.

(5) Where the person appearing before the Registering officer as an executant of a document is in the military employment of Government and is unable to produce any witness or witnesses to identify him or to prove his identity, as the case may be, the registering officer shall, if such person produces his identity card duly certified and bearing his photograph, accept it as sufficient proof of his identity, unless the registering officer has ground to believe that the identity card is not genuine. If the identity card is accepted as such proof, the registering officer shall endorse on the document the number of the identity card and the designation of the authority purporting to have signed and certified it.

50. *Class of persons to be preferred for purposes of identification.*—For the purpose of satisfying himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him the registering officer shall prefer witnesses of respectability or well known persons, such as Government officers, or pleaders ordinarily practising in courts within his jurisdiction and shall see that the witnesses are really able to identify the person to be identified.

51. *Procedure to be followed by Sub-Registrars, Bombay, for verification of Cadastral Survey numbers, divisions or sub-numbers in documents with the C. T. S. records.*—(1) Subject to such instructions as may from time to time be issued by the Inspector General in consultation with the Collector of Bombay, for the safe custody and proper transmission of documents to the City Survey Officer for return thereof to the Sub-Registrar, Bombay, without undue delay and for such other matters, the Sub-Registrar, Bombay, when accepting for registration a document relating to immoveable property situate in the district of Bombay shall, after the order of registration is passed, send the document to the Collector of Bombay for verification of the cadastral survey numbers or divisions named in the document or for consolidation of cadastral survey numbers or giving sub-numbers where necessary.

(2) If any discrepancies are communicated by the Collector the Sub-Registrar, Bombay, shall take steps for requiring the executing parties to make the necessary corrections within a reasonable time. The corrections shall be made in the margin of the document under the signature of the Sub-Registrar, Bombay, after obtaining the consent of the parties or their authorised agents. If such consent is not given within a reasonable time the Sub-Registrar, Bombay, shall index the document under the cadastral survey numbers and divisions named in the document.

52. *Optional registration how distinguished from compulsory registration and determination of value of interest when not stated in document.*—(1) Entries relating to documents, registration of which is optional, shall be made in Register-Book No. 1 and in Parts I and III of the supplement to Register-Book No. 1 by appending letter "B" to the serial number. The absence of the said letter shall indicate that the entries relate to documents registration of which is compulsory.

(2) For the purposes of determining whether the registration of a document in which the value of the interest affected is not expressed is compulsory or not, the value of the stamp affixed thereto shall be taken to indicate the value of the interest according to the provisions of the law in force relating to stamped documents.

53. *Manner of copying stamp vendor's endorsements on Register-Books and copies prepared under sections 64 to 67.*—When a document admitted to registration is being copied in the appropriate Register-Book as required by section 52, the value of the stamp and the stamp vendor's endorsement shall be transcribed at the beginning of the copy in such book and also on the copies prepared under sections 64 to 67.

54. *Items to be copied in certain columns of Register-Books Nos. 1, 3 and 4.*—The following items shall be copied in column 2 of Register-Books Nos. 1 and 4 and in column 3 of Register-Book No. 3, namely :—

(1) the serial number endorsed on the document under rule 41 ;

(2) the presentation endorsement referred to in rule 40 ;

(3) the fee endorsement under rule 43 ;

(4) the endorsements under sections 52, 58 and 59 and certificate under section 60 in the order in which they appear on the document.

55. *Manner of noting interlineations, etc., and writing marginal notes.*—Any interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration in a document presented for registration and in the endorsements made on it shall be copied into the Register-Book exactly as they appear in the document and in the endorsements. Marginal notes explaining such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration shall be written in column 1 of the Register-Book concerned, in the following manner, namely :—

(*a*) in the case of an interlineation or alteration a single mark "X" in red ink shall be made over it and a similar mark "X" in red ink shall be made in column 1 against it and the word "sic" or the corresponding word in the regional language ('asal') shall be written in the said column after such mark ;

(*b*) in the case of an erasure or blank, two marks "XX", in red ink, one at each end of such erasure or blank shall be made and similar mark shall

be made in column 1 against it and the word "erasure" or "blank" as the case may be, or the corresponding word in the regional language of the district shall be written after such marks. All such notes shall be attested by the initials of the registering officer.

(2) The same procedure shall be adopted in the case of copies granted under section 57 or those forwarded under sections 65, 66 and 67.

56. *Manner of copying endorsements in case of documents running on more than one page.*—If the copy of a document occupies more than one page of a Register-Book, the endorsements on the document shall be copied once only, with the exception of the serial number, which shall be repeated on every page. The endorsements shall in no case be copied alongside of the copy of any document other than that to which they relate. If in the case of any document copies of the endorsements in column 2 of a Register-Book extend lower down than the space occupied by the copy of the document in the column in which the document is copied, the blank space left in the last named column shall be cancelled by cross lines in ink being drawn over it.

57. *Comparing and attestation of entries in Register-Books. Endorsements of copying, reading and comparing how to be made. Manner of noting and attesting interlineations etc. Delegation of duty of attesting copies of documents etc., by Registrars and Sub-Registrars, Bombay. True copy certificates on copies from Central office of Record to be signed by Headquarter Sub-Registrar.*—(1) When the copy in a Register-Book has been completed, it shall be carefully compared with the original and the copyist, the reader and the comparer shall respectively endorse below the copy the words "copied by me", "read by me" and "compared by me" and shall attach their respective signatures thereto :

Provided that where there is no separate reader and the comparing is done by the Sub-Registrar himself by 'eye method' it shall not be necessary to make the endorsement "read by me".

(2) The registering officer shall then certify under his signature that it is a true copy.

(3) All interlineations, blanks, erasures and alterations made at the time of copying shall be bracketed in red ink, attested by the registering officer on each side, consecutively numbered in red ink, and classified under the categories (1) Interlineations, (2) Blanks, (3) erasures, and (4) alterations.

(4) The form of certificate shall be as in the following example :—

"True Copy".

No. of corrections : 8 (eight) :

(1) and (7) Interlineations ; (2), (3) and (6) blanks ; (4) and (8) erasures ; (5) alteration. (Initials of the registering officer)*

(Signed) A. B.,
Registering Officer.

* The registering officer shall affix his initials exactly at the point where the true copy certificate ends.

(5) In the City of Bombay the Sub-Registrar and elsewhere the Registrar, may delegate to his Head Clerk and the Sub-Registrar at the headquarter respectively the duty of attesting copies of documents in a Register-Book as well as copies given under section 57 or forwarded under sections 66 and 67, of writing marginal notes and of attesting interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations under rule 55.

(6) The true copy certificate shall, in the case of copies given under section 57 from the central office of record, be signed by the Sub-Registrar at the headquarter.

58. *Procedure in case of re-registration.*—In cases of re-registration under section 24, the document shall be copied into a Register-Book *in extenso*, and shall be given the next serial number :

Provided that a note in red ink indicating the number of the volume of the Register-Book and the page at which it is re-registered, shall be made in the Register-Book on the first copy of the document in column 2 of Register-Book Nos. 1 and 4 and in column 3 of Register-Book No. 3 below the signature of the registering officer, and such note shall be dated and signed by the officer who re-registers the document. The presentation endorsement specified in rule 40 shall be made on representation.

59. *Registration in wrong office how set right.*—When a Sub-Registrar registers a document relating to immovable property not situate within his own sub-district, but in that of another sub-district, he shall, on noticing the mistake direct the person who presented it to present it again in the proper office.

60. *Procedure when document is presented for registration in duplicate. Copies or memos. under sections 64 to 67 of duplicates not to be sent. Indexes of duplicates not to be made. Mode of filing copies of maps or plans accompanying duplicate.*—(1) When a document is presented for registration with its duplicate or duplicates, the endorsements required to be made under sections 52, 58 and 59 shall be endorsed on the original as well as on the duplicate or duplicates. Copy of the original document shall be made in the appropriate Register-Book ; the duplicate or duplicates thereof shall not be so copied :

Provided that a note stating the number of duplicates presented along with the original shall be made below the entry of the original in the Register-Book. The contents of a certificate of registration prescribed under section 60 shall be the same for the original, as well as for the duplicate or duplicates.

(2) A copy or memorandum required to be forwarded under sections 64 to 67, shall not be forwarded in respect of the duplicate or duplicates but in respect of the original only. A note of the number of duplicates presented along with the original shall be made below the true copy certificate in the case of a copy, and in the "Remarks" column in the memorandum.

(3) Similarly, indexes shall be prepared only in respect of the original.

(4) If a document is accompanied by a map or plan, the duplicate or duplicates of such document shall each be accompanied by a copy of the map or plan. The copy of the map or plan accompanying the original shall alone be filed in Part II of the Supplement to Register-Book No. 1. There shall be forwarded to a registering officer under sections 65 to 67 copies of maps or plans relating to the original only and not the duplicate or duplicates.

61. *Endorsements on copies of maps and plans received under section 21 and below true copies of documents concerned : Endorsements to be signed and dated : Attestation of copies of maps or plans by executant.*—(1) On the copy of every map or plan received under section 21, the registering officer shall make the following endorsement, namely :—

"Copy of map or plan accompanying the document registered at number at page volume of Register-Book No. 1."

The registering officer after entering the copy of the map or plan in Part II of the supplement to Register-Book No. 1 shall make a note in Register-Book No. 1, below the true copy certificate of the document to which it belongs, as follows :—

"Copy of Map or Plan accompanying is entered at page of volume of Part II of the Supplement to the Register-Book No. 1."

(2) These endorsements shall be dated and signed by the registering officer.

(3) The copies of maps or plans shall be attested by the signature of the persons executing the document or their authorized agents.

62. *English abstract when to be sent by Sub-Registrar, Bombay, to Registrars of other districts along with copy of document.*—When under sub-section (2) of section 30, the Sub-Registrar, Bombay, registers a document written in a language other than English and relating to property situated beyond the limits of the State of Bombay, and forwards under section 67 a copy of such document to every Registrar within whose district any part of the property to which the document relates is situated, the copy shall be accompanied by an English abstract of such document which shall be certified under his signature as the true abstract.

63. *Return of documents to parties in person and by post.*—(1) When, after the registration is complete and the document is returned under section 61, the registering officer shall obtain the signature of the recipient in the Day Book in Form G in acknowledgment of receipt of the document ; the receipt given and produced by the recipient shall then be returned under section 52 to the recipient after the date of the return of the document is endorsed thereon and the endorsement is initialled by the registering officer or the Headquarter Sub-Registrar when the registering officer is a Registrar or by the Head Clerk of the Sub-Registrar in Bombay.

(2) When a person presenting a document for registration signifies a wish that the document should be returned to him by post, receipt given to him under section 52 shall bear an endorsement that the document will be returned by post and such endorsement may be initialled as provided in sub-rule (1). The document shall, when it is returned under section 61, be returned in a registered cover with a form of acknowledgment. The registration receipt granted by the post office and the acknowledgment of the recipient, when received, shall be separately filed and their numbers shall be noted in column 13 the Day Book.

64. *Documents which are kept separate. List of unclaimed documents to be hung up. Notice to presenter or his nominee, if any, for unclaimed documents and manner of sending it.*—(1) Documents of which registration is not complete and registered documents pending delivery, shall be kept separate.

(2) A list of documents which have been registered, and have remained unclaimed for more than one month from the date of completion of registration, shall be hung to public view in Form R in the office of every registering officer.

(3) If a document remains unclaimed for one calendar month after its registration, or after registration of the same has been refused, the registering officer shall on the day following the last day of such month, issue a notice in Form S to the person who presented the document or his nominee, if any, informing him that if it be not claimed within a further period of one month from the date of the notice, an extra fee at the rates prescribed in the Table of Fees prescribed under section 78 shall be leviable before such document can be delivered to him. Such notices shall be sent by post.

65. *Contents of copy of reasons under sections 71 and 76.*—The copy of reasons required to be given to an applicant under sections 71 and 76 shall be a copy of the entries in Register-Book No. 2 relating to the document of which registration has been refused.

66. *Copy of order passed by Registrar on appeal or application to be sent to Sub-Registrar and manner of copying it in Register-Book No. 2.*—A copy of every order passed by a Registrar on appeal or application shall be sent to the Sub-Registrar against whose decision the appeal or application was made, and the substance of the order, with a brief statement of the reasons therefor in case of refusal, shall be copied by the Sub-Registrar in column 5 of the Register-Book No. 2.

XIII—*Registration under the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879.*

67. *Special procedure for documents executed under the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879.*—In respect of the registration of any instrument which has been executed by an agriculturist in accordance with the provisions of section 63A of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879 (hereinafter in this rule referred to as "the said Act") instead of the provisions of rules 27, 28, 38, 45, 49, 58, 62, 65, 66, 73 and 75 the following special provisions shall apply, namely :—

(1) The Sub-Registrar shall duly satisfy himself of the identity of each executant, and shall receive the fee for registration before the instrument is written. He shall also satisfy himself that no agriculturist purporting to be an executant is a lunatic, an idiot or a minor and shall pay careful attention to the requirements of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and the rules issued under it.

(2) The Sub-Registrar shall ordinarily draw up the instrument himself, or ask his clerk to draw it up under his superintendence. In drawing up an instrument, the Sub-Registrar shall take care to express fully the intentions of parties, and to avoid repetition and prolixity. The language employed shall be simple and clear, and the description of immovable property, if any, to be mentioned in the instrument, shall be such as to enable the property to be unmistakably identified. When the instrument relates to land to which a survey has been extended, the survey number of such land shall be set forth.

(3) When the instrument has been written, it shall be read out or caused to be read out to all the parties by the Sub-Registrar and shall be executed as provided in section 57 of the said Act.

If a witness is examined as to identity, his signature and place of residence shall be taken in the following form, viz. :—

'I, E. F. of G. H., identify A. B. (Signature or mark of E. F.)'

Below that, the Sub-Registrar shall make the attestation required by paragraph 2 of section 57 of the said Act in the following form :—

"This instrument written by me (or under my superintendence) after having been read aloud within his hearing, has been executed in my presence, this day by A. B. of C. D., whom I know (or of whose identity I have duly satisfied myself)."

This endorsement shall be signed and dated by the Sub-Registrar; the attestation of two respectable witnesses shall immediately follow that of the Sub-Registrar in the following form :—

"We I. J. of K. L. and M. N. of O. P. have witnessed the execution this day, of this Instrument by A. B. of C. D.

(Signature or mark of I. J. of K. L.)

(Signature or mark of M. N. of O. P.)"

The Sub-Registrar shall next endorse upon the instrument the *note* required by paragraph 2 of section 59 of the said Act as to whether or not the transfer of the consideration named therein or of any part thereof took place in his presence. This note shall be in the following form :—

"A. B. of C. D. has in my presence this day, received from Q. R. of S. T. the sum of Rs. (in figures and words) or the following articles being the whole or part/no portion of the consideration stated in this instrument."

The endorsement shall be signed by the Sub-Registrar.

(4) It shall be the duty of the Sub-Registrar to enquire whether the instrument about to be executed will modify or wholly or partly supersede any previous instrument; and if the parties answer in the negative, the following declaration shall be endorsed on the instrument and signed by the claiming party or parties or by his or their authorised agent :—

"I (or We) hereby declare that this instrument does not modify or wholly or partly supersede any previous transaction or instrument."

(5) When a previous instrument, which is to be modified (or wholly or partly superseded) by a new instrument, is produced in accordance with the third paragraph of section 59 of the said Act, the Sub-Registrar shall write notes under his own signature in the following manner :—

(*a*) On the previous instrument which is modified or superseded, the following *note* :—

"This instrument has been modified (or wholly or partly superseded) by instrument No. of 19 executed in my presence by A. B. of C. D. in favour of Q. R. of S. T. and attested by me this day."

(*b*) On the new instrument which modifies or supersedes the previous instrument, the following *note* :—

(*i*) at the top of the instrument,

'for list of documents superseded or modified see end';

and

(*ii*) at the bottom of the instrument :—

"The instrument dated executed by A. B. in favour of Q. R. which this instrument modifies (wholly or partly supersedes) has been produced before me this day, and a note of such modification (supersession) has been endorsed by me thereon" :

Provided that the writing of such notes shall not dispense with the necessity of a full description of the old instrument being contained in the new one as required by section 59 of the said Act :

Provided further that when it is alleged that any such previous instrument is on the record or otherwise in the custody of a Court, or is lost, or has been destroyed, the Sub-Registrar may, after ascertaining that such previous instrument was duly registered, permit a certified copy thereof to be produced in lieu of the original.

(6) When a certified copy of the previous instrument has been permitted to be produced under the second proviso to the last preceding sub-rule, the following procedure shall be observed, namely :—

(*i*) The contents of the certified copy shall be fully described in the modifying or superseding instrument and the said copy shall be marked by the Sub-Registrar under his hand for identification with the words 'the instrument of which this is a certified copy has been modified (or wholly or partly superseded) by instrument No. of 19 executed in favour of Q. R. of S. T. and attested by me this day' and shall then be dated and delivered to the person who produced it.

(*ii*) If the previous instrument is lost or has been destroyed and the registered entry thereof is in the Sub-Registrar's custody, he shall endorse on such entry a note under his hand as to the modification or supersession of the said instrument to the following effect :—

'The instrument of which this is a copy has been modified (or wholly or partly superseded) by instrument No. dated and executed in my presence by A. B. of C. D. in favour of Q. R. of S. T.'

(*iii*) If the previous instrument is in the custody of a Court or if it is lost, or has been destroyed and the registered entry thereof is in the custody of another officer, the Sub-Registrar shall forward a certified copy of the entry in his register relating to the modifying or superseding instrument to such Court or officer, with a report explaining the circumstances after writing an endorsement of the despatch of such copy below the registered entry in column 3 of the Register-book. If the officer be a Sub-Registrar he shall, on receipt of such a report, endorse on the registered entry a note under his hand as to the modification or supersession of the instrument in the form prescribed in clause (*ii*).

Note I.—The notes made under sub-rule (5) and clauses (*ii*) and (*iii*) of sub-rule (6) shall be signed and dated by the Sub-Registrar.

Note II.—(*i*) In the Sholapur Taluka of the Sholapur District, it shall not be necessary for a person to produce either a certified copy of the destroyed instrument or an extract from the register of suits unless such copy is in such person's possession.

(*ii*) In all other talukas of the said district, it shall be sufficient if a person produces, instead of a certified copy of the destroyed instrument, an extract from the register of suits.

(7) All instruments shall ordinarily be drawn up and registered at the office of the Sub-Registrar authorised to prepare the same. But on special cause being shown, such officer may attend at the residence of any person desiring to have any instrument prepared and shall charge an additional fee as laid down in the Table of Fees prescribed under section 78.

(8) If in writing an instrument, it has been found necessary to make any correction in the nature of erasures, interlineations, or otherwise, the same shall be initialled by the Sub-Registrar and clearly noted at the end of the instrument immediately above the signatures of the executants.

(9) An endorsement in the following form shall be substituted for that prescribed by rule 40, namely :—

"Prepared at the office of the Sub-Registrar of (or at the house of as the case may be) between the hours of and on the 19 ."

(10) The fee endorsement shall be as given in rule 43.

(11) Rule 54 shall be read as if for the second and fourth items therein specified the following were, respectively, substituted, namely :—

"(2) the presentation endorsement referred to in rule 40 as modified by clause (9) of rule 67 ;

(4) the endorsements made under clauses (3), (4) and (5) of rule 67 and the certificate required by section 60 in the order in which they appear on the instrument."

XIV—*Returns and Accounts.*

68. *Remission of fees.*—All fees received under the Act and rules thereunder shall be remitted daily to the nearest Treasury, and the signature of the officer in charge of the Treasury or the Accountant shall be taken in the Cash Book. In Bombay the fees shall be remitted in the same manner to the Imperial Bank of India. At stations where there is no Treasury the fees shall be remitted to the nearest Treasury at such intervals as may from time to time be prescribed in this behalf by the Inspector General.

69. *Manner of remission of fees into Treasury or Bank.*—Every registering officer shall keep in his custody the fees received by him each day and shall pay the same on the next day into the nearest Treasury or the Bank, as the case may be, as soon as it opens.

70. *Dates of closing accounts.*—The Sub-Registrar, Bombay and the Sub-Registrars at the Head Quarters shall close their accounts on the last day of each month and the Sub-Registrars elsewhere shall close their accounts on the day on which the Treasury in which the fees are remitted by them, closes its accounts each month.

71. *Submission of monthly work statement by Registrar and Sub-Registrars.*—Every Sub-Registrar shall, on the last day of each month, submit to the Registrar, to whom he is subordinate, a monthly return in Part I of Form T and every Registrar shall, on or before the 5th day of each month, submit a monthly return in Part II of Form T on the basis of the monthly returns submitted to him by the Sub-Registrars.

XV—*Authentication and Attestation of Powers-of-Attorney.*

72. *Forms of Authentication and attestation of powers-of-attorney.*—(1) The registering officer shall authenticate or attest the powers-of-attorney under section 33 in the following forms respectively, namely :—

" *Authentication under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 33.*

This power-of-attorney has been executed by.....of.....in my presence on the.....day of.....19 . The said.....is personally known to me. The identity of the said.....has been proved by.....to my satisfaction.

Signature of the person identifying the principal.

Dated 19

Seal.

Signature of the Registrar/Sub-Registrar."

" *Attestation under sub-section (2) of section 33.*

This power-of-attorney has been voluntarily executed by ..... of..... I have satisfied myself in this behalf by personal examination of.....by examination of the said..... on commission.

Signature of the person identifying the principal.

Dated 19 .

Seal.

Signature of the Registrar/Sub-Registrar."

The consecutive number under which the power is entered in the Register of powers-of-attorney in Form I and the fee charged, shall be noted on the power.

XVI—*Issue of Commissions.*

73. *Form of issuing commissions.*—Commissions issued under section 33 or 38 and the returns thereto shall be recorded in a separate file. The Commissions shall be issued in the following form, namely :—

" To

A. B.

The accompanying power-of-attorney/document dated the.....day of .....19 purporting to have been executed by..... has been presented for attestation or registration, as the case may be, in this office. As it is necessary to ascertain whether it has been voluntarily executed by the person by whom it purports to have been executed, you are hereby directed to take the examination of.....upon the interrogatories hereunto attached, and to return this commission with the examination of the said.....to this office on or before the.....day of.....

Given under my hand and seal this.....day of.....19 .

Seal. Signature of Registrar/Sub-Registrar. "

82. *Submission of suggestions for improvement of registration system.*—When a registrar is of opinion that inconvenience attends the working of any of these rules or the authorised table of fees he shall submit his suggestions for the improvement of the system of registration in separate reports and shall not incorporate them in the reports submitted by him under rule 81.

XXIII—*Photo Copying Procedure.*

83. *Documents to be sent to Manager, for photo copying ; Preparation of list and its Preservation.*—(1) Every registering officer in a district or sub-district to which Part XI-A of the Act applies, shall send to the Manager, Government Photo Registry, Poona, (hereinafter in this Part referred to as " the Manager ") for being photo-copied documents, presented to him for registration with a list in Form Y except those mentioned in sub-section (*1*) of section 70-E and those declared unfit for being photo-copied by a registering officer in consultation with the Manager.

(2) The list shall be prepared in duplicate, one copy being sent to the Manager, and the other permanently preserved by the registering officer in his office.

84. *Manner of sending documents to Manager.*—The documents shall be sent to the Manager by registered post, after being properly packed and secured in the manner prescribed by the Inspector General.

85. *Identification mark on pages of a document.*—On every written page of a document to be sent for being photo-copied, shall be impressed or written the identification mark under section 70-D (*1*) (*a*), showing the name of the office, the No. of Book, the page No. with the total number of pages below it and the year of registration, in the following form :—

H. V. L.

4—875 4/8

19

The document shall then be entered in the list referred to in rule 83.

Note.—The Book No. shall not be marked in the case of documents registered in Book No. 1.

86. *Serial numbering of documents.*—All documents of one year shall be numbered with one consecutive series, irrespective of the No. of the Register-book in which they are to be entered :

Provided that, except in the district of Bombay, and the Bombay Suburban District prints of documents which are to be entered in different Register-books shall be bound separately in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

87. *Preparation of books of photo-copies.*—Photo-copies of documents to be entered in Register-books shall be made up into books of as nearly as possible 100 pages, the last page being the last page of a document.

88. *Form of certificate on such books.*—To each such book, the registering officer shall prefix a certificate in Forms Z, AA, AB, as the case may be which shall be signed and dated by him.

89. *Numbering of pages and manner of binding books.*—The pages of the Register-book so formed shall be numbered serially and a certificate in Form AC shall be given at the end, which shall be signed and dated by the Inspector. The books shall be bound with a tape or strong cord approved by the Inspector General and the knot shall be secured by means of a metal seal by the Inspector.

90. *Preservation of books.*—All the books shall be preserved in the offices of Sub-Registrars to which they belong in the manner approved by the Inspector General.

91. *Photo-copies to be kept loose in box ; its contents to be certified.*—In the district of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District photo-copies shall not be bound into books but shall be kept loose in a box, each box being considered as a book. The contents of each box shall be certified by the Senior Sub-Registrar, Bombay, or the Sub-Registrar, Bandra, as the case may be, in the form prescribed by the Inspector General.

92. *Manner of preservation and storage of negatives in Government Photo Registry.*—The negatives of all photo-copies shall be stored and preserved permanently in the Government Photo Registry. Several pieces of the film negatives belonging to one office may be joined together for convenient storage, and they shall be securely stored in the manner approved by the Inspector General. Each single length of film shall be numbered serially, a separate series being used for each office of a Sub-Registrar.

There shall be maintained in the Government Photo Registry a register in the form prescribed by the Inspector General showing the number of lengths of film for each office, and the number of documents photographed on each length and the date of storage.

93. *Serial numbering of each length of film negative.*—All pages of documents photographed on one length of film shall be serially numbered irrespective of the office to which the documents belong, or the order in which they are entered in the list, a separate series being used for each length of film.

94. *Mode of certifying film negative ; Certificate when to be given ; Contents of seal.*—Each separate length of film shall bear at the end of it a certificate by the Photo Registrar in the following form :—

"True photo of documents page No. to No. except

Date Photo Registrar."

(2) The certificate shall be signed, sealed and dated by the Photo Registrar. The certificate shall be given after the film is developed, prints are taken from it and the photo-copies are duly signed, dated and sealed by the Photo Registrar.

(3) The seal mentioned in section 70-D (*1*) (*c*) shall bear the following inscription in English :—

"Seal of the Photo Registrar, Government Photo Registry, Poona."

SCHEDULE A.

[*See* rule 3 (1).]

Sub-district.	Place of visit.	Date on which office is to be held.
1	2	3
		Ahmedabad District.
Dhanduka	Ranpur	Two or more days during the second week commencing from the second Monday in each month, except August.
Viramgaon	Mandal	For two days beginning from the third Monday in the months of April, May, June and July.
		Broach District.
Ankleshwar	Hansot	Once a fortnight (the day to be notified by the D. R., Broach) in each of the months of January, February, March, August, September, October, November and December and also on every Monday (or on the next working day if Monday is a holiday) in each of the months of April, May, June and July.
		Kaira District.
Thasra	Dakor	From the 16th to 25th (both days inclusive) of each month throughout the year.
		Panch Mahals District.
Dohad	Jhalod	From the second Monday to the following Saturday, both days inclusive, every month except January, July, August, September and November.
	Sanjeli	For three days from third Monday in each of the months of April to June.
Kalol	Halol	From the second Monday to the third Wednesday (both days inclusive) in each of the months from April to July and from the second Monday to the following Wednesday (both days inclusive) in each of the remaining eight months, viz., August to March.
	Jambughoda	For three days from third Thursday in each of the months of April to June.
Godhra	Deogadh Baria	On third Monday in every month throughout the year.
Lunawada	Sant	For three days from third Monday to the following Wednesday in the months of January to May and October to December.
		Surat District.
Bardoli	Valod	For two days from the second Monday to the following Tuesday in each of the months of October to February and for three days from the second Monday to the following Wednesday in each of the months of March, April and May.
Bulsar	Dharampur	For four days from second Monday to the following Thursday in each of the months of October to June.
Chikhali	Bansda	For eight days from the second Monday to the following Monday in each of the months of October to June.
Vyara	Songadh	For four days from the second Monday to the following Thursday in each of the months of October to June.
Kamrej	Palsana	For six days from the second Monday to the following Saturday in each of the months of January to June and October to December.

Sub-district.	Place of visit.	Date on which office is to be held.
1	2	3
		Ahmednagar District.
Jamkhed ..	Kharda ..	From the 26th to the end of the months of February, April, May, June, July and November.
		Bombay Suburban District.
Bandra ..	Kurla ..	On every Wednesday throughout the year.
		West Khandesh District.
Nandurbar ..	Nawapur ..	On second Wednesday in the months of May to September (both inclusive).
	Sakri ...	For six days from the third Monday to the following Saturday in each of the months of January to May and October to December.
		Kolaba District.
Mangaon ..	Goregaon ..	For two days from second Monday during each of the months of January to June.
Panvel ..	Uran ..	For two days from second Monday during each of the months of January to June.
Karjat ..	Khalapur ..	For four days from second Monday during each of the months of February to April and June.
Roha ..	Pali ..	For four days from the second Monday during each of the months of January to June.
Shrivardhan	Mhasla ..	For three days from the second Monday to the following Wednesday in each of the months of January to May and October to December.
	Murud ...	For three successive days immediately following the last day of every visit at Mhasla.
Mahad ..	Poladpur ..	For two days (Monday and Tuesday) in the second week of each of the months of January, February, March, April, May and June.
		Poona District.
Ambegaon ..	Manchar ..	1st and 2nd, 11th and 12th and 21st and 22nd day of the months of February, March, April, May, June and July in each calendar year.
Dhond ..	Supa ..	From 16th to the end of the month (both days inclusive) throughout the year.
Khed ..	Wada ..	For one or two days a week in alternate weeks commencing from the second week in each month, during the three months from April to June.
Mawal ..	Lonavala ..	3rd, 4th, 18th and 19th of each month from January to July and 18th and 19th of each month from August to December.
		Provided that if in the months of August to December the 18th or the 19th is a holiday the S. R. Maval shall not hold office at Lonavala on those days.

Sub-district.	Place of visit.	Date on which office is to be held.
1	2	3
		Poona District—contd.
Mawal—*contd.* ..	Paud (Mulshi) ..	From 22nd to 28th of each month (both days inclusive) (if any holiday excluding Sunday intervene, the period shall be extended by an equal number of days) throughout the year.
Narayangaon ..	Ale ..	On every Friday in the months of April, May, June and July and on every alternate Friday in the remaining months of the year.
Purandhar ..	Jejuri ..	On the 1st, 2nd, 15th and 16th days of the months of January, February, March, April, May and June.
Sirur (Ghodnadi) ..	Talegaon (Dhamdhere.)	From the 16th to the end of every month (both days inclusive).
Bhor ..	Velhe ..	On Friday and Saturday during the second and fourth week in each of the months of October to June.
		Thana District.
Bassein ..	Virar ..	For one week commencing from second Monday to Saturday following (both days inclusive) in each of the seven months from January to July.
	Borivli ...	For three days (i.e., 25th, 26th and 27th) in every month of the year.
Bhiwandi ..	Wada ..	From the second Monday to Wednesday (both days inclusive) in each of the months January to June.
Dahanu ..	Umbargaon ..	Third week of each month all the year round.
	Jawhar ..	For three days from second Wednesday of every month.
Kalyan ..	Mokhada ..	Second Monday in the months of January, March and May.
	Shahapur ..	Five days from Tuesday to Saturday (both inclusive) in the months of January, March and May; and six days from the 2nd Monday to the following Saturday in the months of February, April, June to August and December.
		Belgaum District.
Athani ..	Shedbal ..	On the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the months of April, May and June.
		Bijapur District.
Badami ..	Guledgud ..	For two days (Monday and Tuesday) in the 2nd week of April, May, June and July.
Muddebihal ..	Talikot ..	On the first Monday and Tuesday in March, April and May.
		Dharwar District.
Gadag ..	Mundargi ..	For four days from second Monday to the following Thursday in the months of January to June; and two days from second Monday to the following Tuesday in the remaining months of the year.

Sub-district.	Place of visit.	Date on which office is to be held.
1	2	3
		Dharwar District—contd.
Shirhatti	Laxmeshwar	On every Monday during each of the months of April to July and on second and fourth Monday in each of the remaining months of the year.
		Kanara District.
Halyal	Yellapur	For ten days from the 22nd to the 31st March, from the 22nd to the 31st May, from the 3rd to the 12th September and from the 11th to the 20th January.
Karwar	Ankola	From 11th to 20th January (both days inclusive); 22nd to 31st March (both days inclusive); 22nd to 31st May (both days inclusive); 3rd to 13th September (both days inclusive).
Sirsi	Mundgod	For ten days from the 22nd to the 31st March, from the 22nd to 31st May, from the 3rd to 12th September and from the 11th to 20th January.
	Siddapur	For six days commencing from second Monday during the months of February, April, June and October.
Honavar	Bhatkal	For six days from first Thursday to Saturday and third Thursday to Saturday, both days inclusive, in each of the months of January to May and September to December.
		Amreli District.
Damnagar	Ghogo	For two days (Monday and Tuesday) in the second week of January, March, May and September.
Dhari	Khambha	Two days in a month from the second Monday to the following Tuesday throughout the year.
		Ratnagiri District.
Rajapur	Lanja	For two days from the second Monday in each of the months of January to April and November and December.
Sawantwadi	Kudal	For three days from the fourth Monday to the following Wednesday in each of the months of December to June.
	Vengurla	For three days from second Monday in each of the months of January to June and December.
		Sabar Kantha District.
Idar	Khedbrahma	For two days from the second Monday to the following Tuesday in each of the months of January, March to June and October.
	Bhiloda	For two days from the third Monday to the following Tuesday in each of the months of January, March to June and October.
Modasa	Bayad	Two days second Monday during the months of January to June.
		Banas Kantha District.
Palanpur	Danta	For two days from second Monday to the following Tuesday in each of the months of November to June.
	Abu Road	For two days from third Monday to the following Tuesday throughout the year.
		N.B.—During the aforesaid period the office of the Sub-Registrar, Palanpur, shall remain open.
Deesa	Dhanera	For two days from second Monday to the following Tuesday in each of the months of November to June.
		N.B.—During the aforesaid period the office of the Sub-Registrar, Deesa, shall remain open.
Tharad	Kankrej	For three days from the second Monday to the following Wednesday in each of the months of November to June.
		N.B.—During the aforesaid period the office of the Sub-Registrar, Tharad, shall remain open.

Sub-district.	Place of visit.	Date on which office is to be held.
1	2	3
		Kolhapur District.
Radhanagari ..	Gargoti (Bhudargad).	From the 11th to the 17th in each month throughout the year.
Gadhinglaj ..	Ajra ..	For two days from second Monday to the following Tuesday and for two days from the third Monday to the following Tuesday in each of the months of January to May and October to December.
		Baroda District.
Dabhoi ..	Chhota Udepur ..	Three days in the months of March to June and for two days in the months of October to December and January and February as the District Registrar may fix.
		Satara North District.
Khatav ..	Dahiwadi ..	For three days from every Thursday to the following Saturday every week throughout the year.
Wai ..	Khandala ..	On Wednesday and Thursday in the second and third weeks of April, May and June.
		Satara South District.
Khanapur (Vita) ..	Atpadi ..	On every Saturday during March, April, May, June, July and August and on every second and fourth Saturday during the remaining months of the year.

SCHEDULE B.

[*See* rule 3 (2).]

S. No.	District. 1	Sub-District. 2
*	*	*
2	Satara	Wai.
3	Dharwar	Gadag.
4	Kanara	Karwar.
*	*	*
6	Banas Kantha	Palanpur, Deesa and Tharad.

SCHEDULE C.

Form A.

(*See* rule 8.)

FORM OF BOOK No. 1.

Register of non-testamentary documents relating to immoveable property.

Serial No. of document. 1	Endorsement and certificate (S. 52, 58, 59 and 60). 2	Copy of document. 3

Form B.

(*See* rule 8.)

FORM OF BOOK NO. 2.

Record of reasons for refusal to register.

Serial No. of refusal and nature of document.	Name of presenting party.	Name of office in which registration has been refused, and date of refusal.	Reasons for refusal to register.	Order under Section 72, 75, 76 (*1*) (*a*) or 77 with brief statement of reasons in case of refusal.
1	2	3	4	5

Note 1.—In the office of the Sub-Registrar only the date of refusal need be entered in column 3.

Note 2.—In Registrars' offices only when an appeal is brought under section 72, or when an application is made under section 73, the name of the office in which registration of the document has been refused and the date of such refusal should be entered in column 3, and in column 4 the Sub-Registrar's reasons for refusal should be entered briefly.

Form C.

(*See* rule 8.)

FORM OF BOOK NO. 3.

Register of wills and authorities to adopt.

No.	Reference to Book No. 5.	Endorsement and certificate (S. 52, 58 to 60 and 45).	Copy of will or authority to adopt.
1	2	3	4

Note.—In Registrars' offices when a will is in the first instance deposited as a sealed cover the second column will be filled in and the third column left blank. In any other case column 3 will be filled in and column 2 left blank.

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Form D.

(*See* rule 8.)

FORM OF BOOK NO. 4.

Miscellaneous Register.

Serial No. of document.	Endorsement and certificate (S. 52, 58 to 60).	Copy of document.
1	2	3

Form E.

(*See* rule 8.)

FORM OF BOOK NO. 5.

Register of deposits of wills.

No.	Year, month, day and hour of presentation.	Name and addition of depositor.	Names and additions of persons examined as to identity.	Superscription.	Inscription on seal.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Date of application for registration, S. 45.	Name and addition of person making application.	Name and addition of person identifying the person withdrawing the sealed cover.	Reference to Book No. 3.	Date of return to depositor (S. 44).	Receipt of depositor on withdrawal.
7	8	9	10	11	12

Form F.

(*See* rule 12.)

FORM OF MINUTE BOOK.

Serial No. —

625 ...Wednesday, 18th July 19 . A B of C D puts in an application stating that he could not appear to admit execution of the sale-deed for Rs. 1,000 executed by him on 1st March 19 in favour of E F of C D and presented for registration by E F on 15th March. On payment of the maximum penalty of Rs. 15 — 6 = 9, A B is allowed to admit execution, pending Registrar's direction for registration. The application is forwarded to the Registrar and further proceedings adjourned.

(Signed) .....,
Sub-Registrar.

Saturday, 28th July 19 .

No. of 19 ...Resumed proceedings.

Under direction of the Registrar * No. dated 19 , registration of the document is ordered in Book No. 1.

(Signed) .....
Sub-Registrar, †

* Here insert the name of the district.

† Here insert the name of the sub-district.

Form G.

(*See* rule 13.)

FORM OF DAY BOOK.

Serial No. of the year.	Description of document and value.	Name of presenter and place of residence.	Whether (*a*) ordered or (*b*) refused, or (*c*) withdrawn with date.	Registered.		
				Book.	Vol.	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
342	Simple mortgage, Rs. 400.	Mr. S. K. Bhave, Wagholi.	(*a*) 2nd July 1917.	1	327	Monday, 340
343	Lease for 5 years at 50.	Mr. D. Y. Varde, Yeraudawana.	(*b*) 3rd September 1917.	..	..	..
344	Sale for Rs. 500	Mr. M. N. Karve, Yeravda.	(*a*) 2nd July 1917.	1	329	342
345	Deed of gift, Rs. 800.	Mr. S. Y. Raje, Bhamburda.	(*c*) 2nd July 1917.	..	..	..

	Date of			Date of despatch to Registrar for destruction Rule 77.	Signature of recipient.
Completion.	Notice (Form S).	Return.	Notice (Form V).		
8	9	10	11	12	13
2nd July 1917.					
3rd July 1917 ..	3rd August 1917.	..	....	....	(Signed) S. K. Bhave.
....	....	5th September 1917.	....	..	(Signed) D. Y. Varde.
3rd July 1917 ..	3rd August 1917.	....	3rd July 1919	4th December 1919.	
....	....	....	....	....	(Signed) S. Y. Raje.
					(Signed)....., Sub-Registrar.

Form H.

(*See* rule 14.)

FORM OF CASH BOOK.

Registration fee.		Fees for copies granted.		Miscellaneous.	
				Fines.	
Receipt No.	Rs. a. p.	Receipt No.	Rs. a. p.	Receipt No.	Rs. a. p.

Miscellaneous—*contd.*				Total fees (in words).
Fees for authentication (or attestation) of powers-of-attorney.		Other items.		
Receipt No.	Rs. a. p.	Receipt No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.

Form I.

(*See* rule 15.)

Register of powers-of-attorney authenticated or attested in the office of , District

Consecutive No.	Date.	Name of the principal executing the Power and his addition.	Name of attorney and his addition.	Name of person, if any, who identified the principal and his addition.
1	2	3	4	5

Whether the power is special or general.	Whether the grantor has affixed his mark or signature.	Abstract of the Power.	Signture of the registering officer.	Signature of the recipient of the Power.
6	7	8	9	10

Note.—Column 8 should show whether the power is given for registration purposes.

Form J.

(*See* rule 16.)

Memorandum of document registered in the Office of under sections 64 to 67 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

Serial No. of year of the office of filing.	Nature of deed and consideration (In case of leases of land, state whether lessor or lessee pays assessment).	Description and situation of property (Full particulars of the property required for Index No. II should be given). Value of stamp and amount of registration and other fees levied.	Name of executing party or, in case of a decree or order of the Civil Court, of defendant. Place of residence.	Name of claiming party or, in case of a decree or order of the Civil Court, of plaintiff. Place of residence.
1	2	3	4	5

Date of (1) Execution ; (2) Presentation ; and (3) Registration of the document.	No. of Volume, pages, and serial No. in the Register book of original registration.	No. of Volume, pages and serial No. of filing in the office of the the Registrar (when necessary).	Remarks.
6	7	8	9

Forwarded to the Sub-Registrar of under section of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

Date of receipt
Filed at page , Serial No.
Volume of Supplement to Book
No. 1, Part I.
Date
Sub-Registrar.

Date

Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

* This form of endorsement by the receiving and filing officer shoud also be adopted in the case of copies filed Supplement to Book No. 1, Part III.

Form K.

(*See* rule 30.)

Form of Index No. I/I-A.

Name of executing party or if decree or order of Civil Court, of defendant. 1	Place of residence. 2	Name of claiming party or if order or decree of Civil Court, of plaintiff. 3	Place of residence. 4

Situation of property. 5	Dates of		Serial No., Volume and page. 8
	Execution. 6	Registration. 7	

Form L.

(*See* rule 30.)

Form of Index No. II/II-A Part I.

Nature of deed and consideration. (In cases of lease state whether lessor or lessee pays assessment). 1	Survey No. and sub-division No. and houseNo. (if any). 2	Area. 3	Assessment or judi when given. 4	Name of the executing party or, in case of decree or order of Civil Court, of defendant. 5
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	

Name of the claiming party or, in case of a decree or order of the Civil Court, of plaintiff. 6	Dates of		Serial No., Volume and page. 9	Remarks. 10
	Execution. 7	Registration. 8		

Index No. II

PART II

Special Form of City Surveyed Properties

C.T.S. No. Area

Nature of document.	Consideration.	Name of first claimant.

Date of registration.	Volume.	Registered No.

Form M.

(*See* rule 30.)

Form of Index No. III.

Name of testator or donor. 1	Place of residence. 2	Name of executor, guardian, etc. 3	Place of residence. 4	Name of person claiming under will or authority to adopt. 5

Place of residence. 6	Description of property to which document relates. 7	Date of death of testator or donor. 8	Date of registration of will or authority to adopt. 9	Volume and page. 10	Serial number of document. 11

Form N.

(*See* rule 30.)

Form of Index No. IV.

Name of executing party or defendant (in case of decree or order of Civil Court).	Place of residence.	Names and additions of persons claiming under document or, in case of decrees and orders of Civil Court, of plaintiffs.
1	2	3

Nature of document and consideration.	Date of registration.	Volume and page.	Serial No. of document.
4	5	6	7

Form O.

(*See* rule 38.)

Form of Index to Register book No. 2.

Name of Presenting Party.	Page.	No.
1	2	3

Form P.

(*See* rule 44.)

(Obverse)

Receipt No. Serial No. of $\frac{\text{document}}{\text{application}}$

Date of 192
Nature of document
By whom presented

Received fees as follows :—
Registration fee
Copy fee $\frac{\text{(folios)}}{\text{sides}}$
Copy fee for endorsements
Postage
Copies or memoranda (Sections 64 to 67)
Searches or inspection

Fines—
Section 25
Section 34
Certified copies (Section 57) folios

Other fees and payments—
Item (on reverse) No.
Do. do.
Do. do.
Do. do.
Do. do.

The $\frac{\text{document}}{\text{copy}}$ will be ready on and will be sent by $\frac{\text{registered post}}{\text{delivered at this office}}$ to

Sub-Registrar.

Please $\frac{\text{send the document by registered post}}{\text{hand it over}}$ to the person named below :

Presenter.

(Counter Foil)

Schedule of other fees and other payments.

(Reverse).

1. Extra Registration fee, Art. XVII or XVIII of the Table of fees prescribed under Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 2720/45-A, dated 1st October 1946.
2. Comparing fee.
3. Filing fee.

Article XI of the Table of fees prescribed under Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 2720/45-A, dated 1st October 1946.

Article XX of the Table of fees prescribed under Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 2720/45-A, dated 1st October 1946.

4. Attestation of powers-of-attorney.
5. Attendance fee.
6. Safe custody fee.
7. Deposit of sealed covers.
8. Opening of sealed covers.
9. Withdrawal of sealed covers.
10. Commission.
11. Services of nurse or female attendant.
12. Recoveries of fees undercharged.
13. Postage for sending copies of deeds, etc.
14. Travelling expenses } Not to be credited to
15. Bhatta } Cash Book.

Receipt No. Serial No. of $\frac{\text{document}}{\text{application}}$

Date of 192
Nature of document
By whom presented

Received fees as follows :—
Registration fee
Copy fee $\frac{\text{(folios)}}{\text{sides}}$
Copy fee for endorsements
Postage
Copies or memoranda (Sections 64 to 67)
Searches or inspection

Fines—
Section 25
Section 34
Certified copies (Section 57) folios

Other fees and payments—
Item (on reverse) No.
Do. do.
Do. do.
Do. do.
Do. do.

The $\frac{\text{document}}{\text{copy}}$ will be ready on and will be sent by $\frac{\text{registered post}}{\text{delivered at this office}}$ to

Sub-Registrar.

Please $\frac{\text{send the document by registered post}}{\text{hand it over}}$ to the person named below :

Presenter.

(Foil).

Schedule of other fees and other payments.

1. Extra Registration fee, Art. XVII or XVIII of the Table of fees prescribed under Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 2720/45-A, dated 1st October 1946.
2. Comparing fee.
3. Filing fee.

Article XI of the Table of fees prescribed under Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 2720/45-A, dated 1st October 1946.

Article XX of the Table of fees prescribed under Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 2720/45-A, dated 1st October 1946.

4. Attestation of powers-of-attorney.
5. Attendance fee.
6. Safe custody fee.
7. Deposit of sealed covers.
8. Opening of sealed covers.
9. Withdrawal of sealed covers.
10. Commission.
11. Services of nurse or female attendant.
12. Recoveries of fees undercharged.
13. Postage for sending copies of deeds, etc.
14. Travelling expenses.
15. Bhatta.

Document returned on .....

Sub-Registrar.

Form Q.

(*See* rules 27 and 49.)

Forms of endorsement and certificate under sections 58 and 60.

1. A B, executing party, Merchant, Bania, 45, Thana, admits execution. A B is personally known to the undersigned Registrar (or Sub-Registrar).

(Signed) A B,
Date
(Signed) X Y,
Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

2. G H, executing party, cultivator, Maratha, 20, Thana, admits execution and makes his thumb impression.

(Thumb impression).
Date
(Signed) X Y.
Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

3. C D, Writer, Thana, and known to the Registrar (or Sub-Registrar) states (that he personally** knows the above executant and identifies him (or C D, in his turn, is identified, by E F, who is personally known to the undersigned Registrar or Sub-Registrar).

(Signed) C D,
(Signed) E F,
Date
(Signed) X Y,
Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

***Note I.*—In the City of Bombay the Solicitors' clerks who are known to the Sub-Registrar, Bombay, may identify executants upon the instructions of the Solicitors.

Note II.—In the City of Bombay identification from passports may be allowed.

4. C D, Writer, Thana, and E F, Merchant, Thana, state that they personally know the above executant and identify him.

(Signed) C D,
(Signed) E F,
Date
(Signed) X Y,
Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

4-A. A. B. merchant, Thana, the executing party, states on oath that he is the person he represents himself to be and C. D., merchant, Thana, states on oath that he personally knows A. B. and that A. B. is the person he represents himself to be.

(Signed) A. B.
(Signed) C. D.
Date.
(Signed) X. Y.
Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

5. E F (Agent of G H, executing party, Merchant, Parsi, 33), pleader, Thana, admits execution by H. He is personally known to the undersigned Registrar (or Sub-Registrar).

(Signed) E F,
Date
(Signed) X Y,
Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

5A. The identity of A. B. (executing party and in military employment) is proved by identity card bearing No. and signed and certified by (designation of the officer purporting to have signed and certified it).

(Signed) X Y,
Date
Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

6. A B, Collector, executing party, Thana, is exempt from personal appearance under section 88 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908). His signature and seal are identified by C D, Clerk, Thana, who is personally known to the undersigned Registrar (or Sub-Registrar).

(Signed) C D,
Date
(Signed) X Y,
Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

7. Or the signature and seal of A B, Collector, are known to the undersigned Registrar (or Sub-Registrar).

Date
(Signed) X Y,
Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

8. A B, Merchant, Mahomedan, 29, Thana, representative or assign of deceased C D, the executing party, admits execution as representative of C D. He has proved his status by the evidence of E F and G H, Merchants, Thana, who were examined on oath. A B is personally known to the undersigned Registrar (or Sub-Registrar) [or if identified by witness, write out endorsement as shown in form No. (3) or No. (4), as the case may be].

(Signed) A B,
(Signed) E F,
(Signed) G H,
Date
(Signed) X Y,
Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

9. A B, executing party, Merchant, Marwari, 37, Thana, admits execution and acknowledges (or denies, as the case may be) receipt of consideration, but refuses to sign this endorsement.

Date

(Signed) X Y,

Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

10. (*i*) *Registered No. 4 at page 12, Volume II of Book No. 1 (in case of documents hand-copied). (*ii*) Registered No. 4 of Book No. 1 (in case of documents photo-copied).

(Signed) X Y,

Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

Seal of the Registrar or Sub-Registrar of

Date

**Note.*—The date of registration in the endorsement under section 60 in case of documents hand-copied should be the date on which the document is compared with the copy in the Register book and the latter certified to be a true copy.

Form R.

[*See* rule 64 (2).]

List of unclaimed documents.

Serial number of document.	Name of the presenter.	Nature and consideration of document.
1	2	3

Date of		Remarks. Date of issue of notice under Rule 77.**
Notice.	Return.	
4	5	6

** If these documents are not taken away within 60 days from the date of this notice, they will be destroyed.

Form S.

[*See* rule 64 (3).]

Serial No. of document. Date of notice.

Nature of document.

Name of presenting party.

Date of (*a*) presentation, (*b*) completion of registration, / refusal to register,

Notice is hereby given to that unless he takes away the above document within one month from this date, he will be charged the following fees :—

After one month from the date of this notice—One anna per diem.

After two months from the date of this notice—Three annas per diem up to a maximum fee of Rs. 6–4–0 only.

Sub-Registrar.

Form T.

PART I.

(*See* rule 71.)

(For the use of Sub-Registrars.)

Work Statement of the Sub-Registrar of Sub-District for the calendar month of 194 .

—	Deeds for registration.		Applications for copies of deeds.		Number of karkuns employed.		Remarks.
	No.	Folios. / Sides.	No.	Folios.	Permanent	Temporary with date from and to.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
In arrears as per last return.				*			
Received ..				*			
Completed ..							
Arrears at close of month and date from which they begin.				*			

N.B.—Items marked * not to be filled in column.

1. Certified that the information required for the Annual Report has been compiled and entered in the Annual Return form.
2. Certified that the stock of forms has been inspected by me and their account properly maintained.
3. Certified that the Indexes are kept up to date.

†

Dated 194 . Sub-Registrar,

† Here specify the name of the sub-district.

Form T.

PART II.

(*See* rule 71.)

(For the use of Registrars.)

Work Statement of the Registration Office of the District of for the calendar month of 19 .

Name of Office.	Deeds received for registration		Applications for copies received.	Details of arrears at end of month.			
	No.	Folios / Sides.		No. of deeds.	Folios / Sides.	Date from which arrears begin.	Applications for copies of deeds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Total folios of deeds and copies completed.	Number of karkuns employed.		Remarks.
	Permanent.	Temporary.	
9	10	11	12

Indexes are reported to have been kept up to date by all Sub-Registrars except

Dated 19

Registrar of .....

Form U.

(*See* rule 74.)

Register of Refunds on account of (a) deeds refused for registration, or withdrawn, (b) fees surcharged or (c) fines remitted in the registration office of

Date of submission of bill for sanction.	Date of receipt by registering officer of bill.	Amount of bill.	Name in full and residence of the payee.
1	2	3	4

Reference to page and volume of Cash Book in which entry regarding fee to be refunded appears and No. of document.	Date of delivery of refund bill to payee or Treasury Officer (as the case may be).	Signature in acknowledgment of receipt of bill or its amount by payee of bill or by Treasury Officer (as the case may be).	Signature of registering officer.
5	6	7	8

Note.—In those offices in which there is no Sub-Treasury close at hand, the number and date of the communication from the Sub-Treasury Officer, acknowledging receipt of the bill, should be entered in column 7.

Form V.

(*See* rule 77.)

From

The Sub-Registrar of

To

You are hereby given notice that a deed of presented by you or by on your behalf on has now remained unclaimed in this office for a period of two years. If the above named document be not taken away on payment of the maximum extra fee of Rs. by you or by the person authorized on your behalf to do so, within sixty days from this date, I shall take steps to have it destroyed under the provisions of section 85 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

Date Sub-Registrar.

Form W.

(*See* rule 78.)

Registration Inspection Report of *Office, District*

Questions.	Answers.
1. (*a*) Name and grade of Sub-Registrar.	
(*b*) Date of appointment to present station.	
2. (*a*) Is the office held in a Government or rented building ?	
(*b*) Are the office premises and furniture kept tidy and clean ?	
(*c*) What repairs or improvements are necessary ?	
3. (*a*) Are the records in a good state of preservation, properly secured, arranged and labelled, and readily available (i.e. vertically stacked on the shelves) when required for reference ?	
(*b*) Are the record receptacles properly protected against damages by insects ?	
(*c*) Is the catalogue of records maintained properly ?	
4. (*a*) Are the thumb impressions clear ; (particularly of the low class executants) ?	
(*b*) Is the apparatus carefully preserved ?	
5. State reasons for any noticeable increase as ascertained from the Sub-Registrar in the number of total registrations (see Return T. Part I) in the last two completed calendar years and in the current year to date.	

Questions.	Answers.
6. State the dates from which there are arrears of :—	
(1) Copying	
(2) Indexing	
7. Is the work reasonably up to date .. or Are the arrears unjustifiable ?	
8. (*a*) What establishments permanent and temporary are working under the Sub-Registrar ?	
(*b*) Which are the busy months ? ..	
(*c*) During the remainder of the year is the daily work sufficient to justify present permanent establishment ?	
9. State the sh re taken by the Sub-Registrar himself in the work of the office.	
10. (*a*) State whether A forms for the preceding month have been sent to the proper officers.	
(*b*) Whether A forms of the current month are prepared up to date in the Sub-Registrar's own handwriting.	
11. Do the copyists write a good hand and is their work neat and accurate ?	
12. Is the balance of money on hand correct according to the Cash Book ?	
13. State whether the permanent advance is duly forthcoming or, if a portion thereof has been expended, the balance in hand is correct.	
14. (*a*) State whether in your opinion the g neral condition of the office is good, ordinary or poor ; adding any explanatory remark you consider advisable (offices the condition of which is not strikingly above average should be considered ordinary).	
(*b*) Do you consider that the work is performed as expeditiously as it should be, in all its branches ? If not, what remedy would you propose ?	
15. Date of Inspection	

Form X.

(*See* rule 81.)

PART No. I.

Statement of Instruments registered and of the Value of Property transferred by registered Instruments together with the Fees thereof in the District of for the year 19 .

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (BOOK 1).

District.	Number of registration offices.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (BOOK 1).					
		Compulsory Registrations affecting immovable property.					
		Gifts of immovable property [Section 17 (*1*), clause (*a*)].		Sales or exchanges of any value.		Mortgages.	
		Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

District.	Number of registration offices.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (BOOK 1)—*contd.*						
		Compulsory Registrations affecting immovable property—*contd.*						
		Others registered under Section 17 (*1*), clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*).		Certified copies of awards registered under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947.		Leases [Section 17 (*1*) clause (*d*)].		
		Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Value of annual rents.	Amount of premia.
1	2	9	10	10A	10B	11	12	13

(*Continued*)

Form X—contd.

PART No. I—*contd.*

District.	Number of registration offices.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (BOOK 1)—*contd.*					
		Optional Registrations affecting immovable property.					
		Total compulsory registrations affecting immovable property.			Sales or exchanges of value less than Rs. 100.		
		Number.	Aggregate value.	Fees.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Fees.
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19

District.	Number of registration offices.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (BOOK 1)—*contd.*					
		Optional Registrations affecting immovable property—*contd.*					
		Mortgages.			Leases.		
		Number.	Aggregate value.	Fees.	Number.	Aggregate value of rents.	Amount of premia.
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25

(*Continued*)

Form X—contd.

PART No. I—*concld.*

District.	Number of registration offices.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (BOOK 1)—*contd.*			
		Optional Registrations affecting immovable property—*contd.*			
		Others registered under Section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).		Awards (below rupees hundred in value).	
		Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.
1	2	26	27	28	29

District.	Number of registration offices.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (BOOK 1)—*contd.*			
		Optional Registrations affecting immovable property—*contd.*			
		Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	
		Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.
1	2	30	31	32	33

District.	Number of registration offices.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (BOOK 1)—*concld.*					
		Optional Registrations affecting immovable property—*concld.*			Total (compulsory and optional) affecting immovable property (columns 14 to 16 and 34 to 36).		
		Total optional registrations affecting immovable property.					
		Number.	Aggregate value.	Fees.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Fees.
1	2	34	35	36	37	38	39

Form X—contd.

PART No. II.

Statement of Instruments registered and of the Value of Property transferred by registered Instruments together with the Fees thereof in the District of for the Year 19

Movable property (Book 4) and Wills (Book 3).

District.	Compulsory.				Optional.	
	Gifts affecting movable property (Section 123 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882).		Certified copies of awards registered under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947.		All other documents relating to movable property.	
	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.
1	2	3	3A	3B	4	5

District.	Total registrations affecting movable property (Book 4).			Optional.		Compulsory.	
				Wills including cancellations (Book 3).		Written authorities to adopt (including cancellations) other than those conferred by wills (Book 3).	
	Number.	Aggregate value.	Fees.	Number.	Fees.	Number.	Fees.
1	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Form X—con^d.

PART No. III.

Statement of Income from Fees on Registrations and all other Receipts with the Number of Operations thereunder.

District.	Registrations under Sections 25 and 34.		Commission issued (Sections 33 and 38).		Visits paid (Sections 31, 33 and 38).	
	Number.	Fines.	Number.	Fees.	Number.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	5A	5B

District.	Inspection of Books 1 and 2 and the indices to Book 1 [Section 57 (*1*)].		Applications for searching Indices III & IV and Inspection of Books 3 and 4 [under Section 57 (*4*)].		Applications for copies of entries in books and indices.	
	Number.	Fees.	Number.	Fees.	Number.	Fees.
1	6	7	8	9	10	11

District.	Covers containing wills deposited (Section 43) withdrawn (Section 44) and opened (Section 45).		Powers of Attorney authenticated.		All other receipts.	Total receipts.
	Number.	Fees.	Number.	Fees.		
1	12	13	14	15	16	17

District.	Total of all registrations Form I (Cols. 37 and 39) and II (Cols. 6 and 8 to 12).		Total income.	Refunds and withdrawals.	Total expenditure (Form IV).	Total net income.
	Number.	Fees.				
1	18	19	20	21	22	23

Form X—concld.

PART No. IV.

Statement of Expenditure in the District of *for the Year 19*

District.	Fixed Salaries of Registering Officers.	Percentage paid to Registering Officers.	Cost of Establishment.			Other Items of Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

PART No. V.

Statement of Principal Operations other than Registration in Books 1, 3 and 4 in the District of *for the year 19*

District.	Wills removed into Courts in pursuance of their orders, copy being kept in Book 3 under Section 46.	Refusals to register (Sections 71 and 76).	Appeals against such refusals (Section 72) and applications under Section 73 regarding such refusals.	
			Registration ordered.	Registration refused.
1	2	3	4	5

District.	Registration ordered by Civil Court [Section 77 (*1*)].	Prosecutions (Section 83).	Number of certificates filed in Book No. 1 and number of orders filed under Section 89 of the Registration Act.
1	6	7	8

Form Y.

(*See* rule 83.)

List No. Bag No.
Pad No.

Documents sent to Government Photo Registry, Poona, on

Serial No.	No. of Sides.	Name of Party.	Remarks.

Total No. of Docts.—

Total No. of Sides—

(including extra sides)

Sub-Registrar
of

These columns are intended to be used at the Photo-Registry.

Received on	Photographed on	Printed on	1st Despatch.	Completion.	Film stored on Spool No.

Form Z.

(*See* rule 88.)

Sub-Registry Office—

Book No. 1.

Certified that this book contains serial Nos. to of year , with the exception of the following :—

Serial No.	Written in Manuscript.		Printed and filed in Additional Book I.		Entered in Book 3 or 4.
	Vol.	Page.	Vol.	Page.	
1	2	3	4	5	6

Sub-Registrar,*

*Here insert the name of the Sub-district.

Form AA.

(*See* rule 88.)

Sub-Registry Office—

Book No. 3.

Certified that this book contains serial Nos. of year

Sub-Registrar,*

*Here insert the name of the Sub-district.

Form AB.

(*See* rule 88.)

Sub-Registry Office—

Book No. 4.

Certified that this book contains serial Nos. of year

Sub-Registrar,*

*Here insert the name of the Sub-district.

Form AC.

(*See* rule 89.)

Certificate of the register book of Photo-prints.

Certified that the prints in this book are serially numbered and bound under my supervision ; and the sealing of the metal seal is done by me ; and that the book contains pages 1 to .

Date 19 .

Inspector of Registration Office,
Division.

SCHEDULE D.

(*See* rule 31.)

Transliteration Table.

English.	Gujarati.	Marathi.	Kannada.
a	અ	अ	ಅ
ā	આ	आ	ಆ
i	ઇ	इ	ಇ
ī	ઈ	ई	ಈ
u	ઉ	उ	ಉ
ū	ઊ	ऊ	ಊ
e	એ	ए	ಎ ಏ
ai	ઐ	ऐ	ಐ
o	ઓ	ओ	ಒ ಓ
au	ઔ	औ	ಔ
an	અં	अं	ಅಂ
ah	અઃ	अः	ಅಃ
k	ક	क	ಕ
kh	ખ	ख	ಖ
g	ગ	ग	ಗ
gh	ઘ	घ	ಘ
n	ઙ	ङ	ಙ

Transliteration Table—contd.

English.	Gujarati.	Marathi.	Kannada.
ch	ચ	च	ಚ
chh	છ	छ	ಛ
j	જ	ज	ಜ
jh	ઝ	झ	ಝ
n	ઞ	ञ	ಞ
t	ટ	ट	ಟ
th	ઠ	ठ	ಠ
d	ડ	ड	ಡ
dh	ઢ	ढ	ಢ
n	ણ	ण	ಣ
t	ત	त	ತ
th	થ	थ	ಥ
d	દ	द	ದ
dh	ધ	ध	ಧ
n	ન	न	ನ
p	પ	प	ಪ
ph	ફ	फ	ಫ
b	બ	ब	ಬ
bh	ભ	भ	ಭ
m	મ	म	ಮ
y	ય	य	ಯ
r	ર	र	ರ
l	લ	ल	ಲ
v	વ	व	ವ
sh	શ	श	ಶ
sh	ષ	ष	ಷ
s	સ	स	ಸ
h	હ	ह	ಹ
ksh	ક્ષ	क्ष	ಕ್ಷ
dn	જ્ઞ	ज्ञ	ಜ್ಞ

Note.—Before a labial the anuswara is expressed by ' m '.

G. N., R. D., No. 528-A, dated 10th November 1930. **S. 70-C (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 70-C of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as amended by Bombay Act XVII of 1930 in its application to the Presidency of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that in the sub-district of Surat in the district of Surat, copies of documents admitted to registration under the said Act shall be made by means of photography.

G. N., R. D., No. 528-A, dated 17th January 1931. **S. 70-C (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 70-C of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as amended by Bombay Act No. XVII of 1930 in its application to the Presidency of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that in the sub-districts shown hereunder, copies of documents admitted to registration under the said Act shall be made by means of photography :—

District.	Sub-district.
Kaira ...	... Borsad, Ras and Anand.
Thana ...	... Kalyan.
Ahmednagar ...	... Parner, Sangamner and Rahuri.
Sholapur ...	... Pandharpur.
East Khandesh ...	... Savda.
West Khandesh ...	... Sindkheda.
Nasik ...	... Niphad.
Kolaba ...	... Alibag.
Ratnagiri ...	... Dapoli, Malwan and Khed.
Belgaum ...	... Belgaum and Athni.
Bijapur ...	... Bijapur.
Satara ...	... Tasgaon.
Dharwar ...	... Hubli.
Poona ...	... Khed.

G. N., R. D., No. 528-A, dated 22nd August 1931. **S. 70-C (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (*1*) of section 70-C of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as amended by Bombay Act XVII of 1930 in its application to the Presidency of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that, in the newly constituted sub-district of Erandol in the district of East Khandesh, copies of documents admitted to registration under the said Act shall be made by means of photography.

G. N., R. D., No. 528-A, dated 16th October 1931. **S. 70-C (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 70-C of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as amended by Bombay Act No. XVII of 1930 in its application to the Presidency of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that in the sub-districts shown hereunder, copies of documents admitted to registration under the said Act shall be made by means of photography :—

District.	Sub-district.
East Khandesh ...	... Jalgaon.
Satara ...	... Koregaon.
Bijapur ...	... Bagalkot.

S. 70-C (1)

G. N., R. D., No. 528-A, dated 3rd February 1932.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 70-C of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as amended by Bombay Act No. XVII of 1930 in its application to the Presidency of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that in the sub-districts shown hereunder, copies of documents admitted to registration under the said Act shall be made by means of photography :—

District.	Sub-district.
Dharwar ...	... Gadag.
Sholapur ...	... Barsi.

S. 70-C (1)

G. N., R. D., No. 8764/28, dated 24th May 1932.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 70-C of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as amended by Bombay Act No. XVII of 1930 in its application to the Presidency of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that in the sub-districts shown in the Schedule hereto, copies of documents admitted to registration under the said Act shall be made by means of photography :—

SCHEDULE.

District Poona.

1. Haveli I.
2. Haveli II.
3. Maval.
4. Ambegaon.
5. Bhimthadi.
6. Indapur.
7. Dhond.
8. Junnar.

District Satara.

9. Satara.
10. Islampur (Walva).
11. Karad.

District Sholapur.

12. Sholapur.

District Ahmedabad.

13. Ahmedabad.

District Bombay.

14. Bombay.

District Bombay Suburban.

15. Bandra.

District Ahmednagar.

16. Ahmednagar.

District West Khandesh.

17. Dhulia.

District Nasik.

18. Malegaon.

G. N., R. D., No. 528-A, dated 16th February 1937. s. 70-C (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 70-C of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as amended by Bombay Act No. XVII of 1930 in its application to the Presidency of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that in the sub-districts shown hereunder, copies of documents admitted to registration under the said Act shall be made by means of photography :—

District.	Sub-district.
Dharwar	Navalgund.
Kanara	Karwar.
Ahmedabad	Prantij.
Broach	Ankleshwar.
Sholapur	Karmala.
East Khandesh	Raver.

G. N., R. D., No. 528-A, dated 11th October 1937. S. 70-C (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 70-C of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as amended by Bombay Act No. XVII of 1930 in its application to the Presidency of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that in the sub-districts shown hereunder, copies of documents admitted to registration under the said Act shall, with effect from 1st November 1937, be made by means of photography :—

District.	Sub-district.
Ahmedabad	Dholka.
Broach	Wagra.
Kaira	Matar.
Kolaba	Mangaon.
Nasik	Chandor and Yeola.
Satara	Patan, Wai and Man.
Sholapur	Madha and Malsiras.

G. N., R. D., No. 528-A, dated 25th April 1938. S. 70-C (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 70-C of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as amended by Bombay Act XVII of 1930 in its application to the Province of Bombay, and in modification of Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 528-A, dated the 11th October 1937, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that in the sub-districts shown hereunder, copies of documents admitted to registration under the said Act shall, with effect from the dates specified against them respectively, be made by means of photography :—

District.	Sub-district.	Date.
Sholapur	Madha	8th November 1937.
Sholapur	Malsiras	15th November 1937.

S. 70-C (1) **G. N., R. D., No. 528-A, dated 25th July 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1182).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 70-C of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as amended by Bombay Act XVII of 1930 in its application to the Provin e of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that in the sub-districts shown hereunder, copies of documents admitted to registration under the said Act shall, with effect from 1st August 1939, be made by means of photography :—

District.	Sub-district.
Thana ..	Bassein.
Nasik ..	Nasik.
Ahmedabad ..	Viramgam.
Broach ..	Broach.
Surat ..	Bulsar.
Kaira ..	Nadiad.
Kaira ..	Umreth.
Kaira ..	Thasra.
Kaira ..	Ras.
Kaira	Kapadvanj.

S. 70-C (1) **G. N., R. D., No. 10056/45, dated 27th October 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 411-A).**

In exercise of the powers confe-red by sub-section (*1*) of section 70-C of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as amended by Bombay Act XVII of 1930 in its application to the Province of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that in the sub-districts shown hereunder copies of documents admitted to registration under the said Act shall, with effect from 1st November 1948, be made by means of photography :—

District.	Sub-district.
Dharwar	Dharwar.
Belgaum	Sampgaon.
Belgaum	Gokak.

S. 70-C (1) **G. N., R. D., No. 8287/45(d), dated 15th November 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 492).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 70-C of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), in its application to the Province of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from 1st December 1948 in the sub-district of Sanand in the Ahmedabad district, copies of documents admitted to registration under the said Act, shall be made by means of photography.

S. 70-C (1) **G. N., R. D. No. 1072/49(c), dated 20th July 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 579B).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 70-C of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), in its application to the Province of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect on and from 1st August 1949 in the registration sub-district of Bilgi in the Bijapur District, copies of documents admitted to registration under the said Act, shall be made by means of photography.

G. N., R. D., No. 3011/49, dated 24th November 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1243). **S. 70-C (1)**

Amended by Erratum, R. D., No. 3011/49, dated 29th December 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 70-C of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as amended by Bombay Act XVII of 1930, in its application to the Province of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that in the sub-districts shown hereunder, copies of documents admitted to registration under the said Act shall, with effect from the dates shown against them, be made by means of photography :—

District.	Sub-district.	Date.
Dharwar ..	Ron ..	15th October 1949.
Do. ..	Ranebennur	15th October 1949.
Do. ..	Haveri ..	1st January 1950.
Ahmednagar	Belapur ..	15th October 1949.
East Khandesh	Amalner ..	24th October 1949.
Do.	Pachora ..	24th October 1949.
Do.	Bhusaval ..	15th October 1949.
Do.	Chalisgaon ..	15th October 1949.
Do.	Jamner ..	15th October 1949.
Nasik ..	Sinnar ..	15th October 1949.
West Khandesh	Shirpur ..	15th October 1949.

G. N., R. D., No. 9257/45(f), dated 29th March 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 123J). **S. 70-C (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 70-C of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), in its application to the State of Bombay, the Government of Bomb y is pleased to direct that with effect on and from the 1st April 1950 in the sub-districts of Murud and Shrivardhan in the Kolaba District and in the sub-districts of Miraj and Sangli in the Satara South District, copies of documents admitted to registration under the said Act shall be made by means of photography.

G. N., R. D., No. 3011/49, dated 7th September 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 531). **S. 70-C (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 70-C of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as amended by Bombay Act XVII of 1930, in its application to the State of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that in the sub-districts shown hereunder, copies of documents admitted to registration under the said Act shall, with effect from 1st November 1950, be made by means of photography :—

District.	Sub-district.
Baroda ..	Baroda City.
Baroda ..	Baroda Taluka.
Kolhapur ..	Karvir.
East Khandesh ..	Parola.
Kaira ..	Petlad.
Surat ..	Navsari.

S. 70-C (1) **G. N., R. D., No. 3011/49, dated 8th December 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 642).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 70-C of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as amended by Bombay Act XVII of 1930, in its application to the State of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that in the sub-districts shown hereunder, copies of documents admitted to registration under the said Act shall, with effect from 15th December 1950, be made by means of photography :—

Sub-district.	District.
Khatav (Vaduj)	Satara North.
Cambay	Kaira.

S. 78 **G. N., R. D., No. 2720/45(A), dated 1st October 1946 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 972).**

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 7592/45(b), dated 23rd May 1949.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45(a), dated 11th August 1949.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 2528/44, dated 31st January 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 6282/49(a), dated 18th August 1950.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9034/49(a), dated 11th April 1951.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 2720/45, dated 25th October 1951.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 225/51(b), dated 1st November 1951.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1905/45(b), dated 24th November 1951.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45(c), dated 28th November 1951.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 2720/45, dated 28th November 1951.

The following table of fees prepared by the Government of Bombay in exercise of the powers conferred by section 78 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), and in supersession of the Table of Fees published in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 1940/24-A, dated the 30th September 1924, is hereby published as required by section 79 of the said Act :—

TABLE OF FEES.

I. (1) This article shall apply to those documents on which registration fee is leviable on an *ad valorem* scale on the amount or value of the consideration or of the property to which the document relates.

(2) The registration fee on the following documents shall be levied on an *ad valorem* scale on the amount or value of the consideration :—

Acknowledgment (not being of the nature described in Article III), Agreement for consideration (*see* Note VI), Annuity Bonds (*see* Note V), Award, Bond, Bill of Exchange, Bill of Sale, Lease (*see* Notes IV and VII), Instrument of Assignment, Conveyance, Mortgage (*see* Notes I and II below), Release for Consideration (not being of the nature described in Article III), Sale, Transfer any certified copy of a decree or order of Court.

(3) The registration fee on the following documents shall be levied on an *ad valorem* scale on the amount or value of the property :—

Composition-Deed, Gift, Partition (*see* Note III below), Partnership-Deed, Settlement, Declaration of Trust, Release other than one falling under (2) above or Article III.

(4) The *ad valorem* scale shall be :—

(*a*) If the amount or value of the consideration or of the property to which such instrument relates, is wholly expressed therein—

					Rs.	a.	p.
When the amount or value does not exceed Rs. 50					1	0	0
Do.	exceeds	Rs. 50,	but does not exceed	Rs. 100	1	6	0
Do.	do.	100,	do.	200	2	6	0
Do.	do.	200,	do.	400	3	12	0
Do.	do.	400,	do.	600	5	10	0
Do.	do.	600,	do.	1,000	7	8	0
Do.	do.	1,000,	do.	2,000	11	4	0
Do.	do.	2,000,	do.	3,000	15	0	0
Do.	do.	3,000,	do.	4,000	18	12	0
Do.	do.	4,000,	do.	5,000	22	8	0
For every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof, in excess of Rs. 5,000 ..					2	8	0
(*b*) If such amount or value is only partly expressed, the same *ad valorem* fee as above, on the amount or value which is expressed and an additional fee of					2	8	0
(*c*) If such amount or value is not expressed at all, a fixed fee of					32	0	0

Note I.—Where property subject to a mortgage is sold to the mortgagee, the difference between the purchase-money and the amount of the mortgage in respect of which fee has already been paid shall be considered as the amount of consideration for the deed of sale, provided the mortgage-deed is proved to the satisfaction of the registering officer to have been duly registered and the fact of such registration is noted in the deed of sale. When there is no difference between the purchase-money and the amount of the mortgage, the fee leviable shall be Re. 1.

Note I (*a*).—The registration fee payable in the Province of Bombay and the States specified in the Schedule annexed hereto on mortgage deeds executed in connection with the loans and advances granted to persons in pursuance of Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 7592/45, dated the 27th March 1948, shall be remitted.

Schedule.

Akalkot.	Dharampur.	Tharad.
Aundh.	Balasinor.	Bhaderwa.
Bhor.	Chotta-Udepur.	Mohanpur.
Jamkhandi.	Lunawada.	Malpur.
Jath.	Rajpipla (including Segbara).	Mansa.
Kurundwad (Senior).	Baria.	Khadal.
Kurundwad (Junior).	Bansda.	Ghodasar.
Miraj (Senior).	Cambay.	Katosan.
Miraj (Junior).	Idar.	Sudasna.
Mudhol.	Jawhar.	Valasna.
Phaltan.	Vijaynagar.	Ranasan.
Ramdurg.	Sachin.	Varsoda.
Sangli.	Radhanpur.	Ambaliara.
Savanur.	Palanpur.	Punadra.
Sawantwadi.	Jambughoda.	Ilol.
Wadi Jagir.	Surgana.	Sanjeli.
Janjira.		

Note II.—The fee leviable upon a document purporting to give collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security, or security by way of further assurance, where the principal or primary mortgage is proved to the satisfaction of the registering officer to have been duly registered, shall be the same as for the principal or primary mortgage, if the same does not exceed Rs. 5 otherwise it shall be Rs. 5.

Note III.—In the case of an instrument of partition the value of the separated share or shares on which stamp duty is leviable shall be deemed to be the amount or value of the property to which such instrument relates.

Note IV.—In the case of leases, the amount, or value of the consideration, on which the *ad valorem* fee is to be assessed, shall be as follows :—

(1) Where the rent is fixed and no fine or premium is paid or money advanced, then, if thel ease is granted—	The fee will be assessed on—
(*a*) For a period less than a year ..	The total sum payable under the lease.
(*b*) For a definite period ..	The average annual rent reserved.
(*c*) For an indefinite period ..	The average annual rent which would be payable for the first ten years if the lease is continued so long.
(*d*) In perpetuity ..	One-fifth of the whole amount of rents which would be payable in respect of the first fifty years of the lease.
(2) Where no rent is fixed but the lease is granted in consideration of a fine or premium or money advanced only.	The amount of such fine or premium or money advanced.
(3) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or money advanced in addition to rent reserved.	The amount of fine or premium or money advanced in addition to the fee which would be payable on such lease if no fine or premium were paid or money advanced.

N.B. (*1*).—Where in the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara North, Satara South, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Nasik, East Khandesh and West Khandesh a lease for agricultural purposes of immoveable property for a year or less drawn up in a standard printed form or prepared on any other printed form, spare copy of which is supplied by parties, is presented for registration, no copying fee shall be charged, and instead of the *ad volorem* fee a fixed fee of annas two shall be charged for each such lease, irrespective of the amount of rent. Where in the same districts a lease for agricultural purposes of immoveable property for a period exceeding one year drawn up in a standard printed form or prepared on any other printed form, spare copy of which is supplied by parties is presented for registration, an *ad valorem* fee shall be charged, but no copying fee shall be charged.

The whole of this clause shall cease to have effect from the 1st day of January 1952.

N.B. (*2*).—If a patta or lease be given to a cultivator and the kabulayat or counterpart of such patta or lease be registered in the same office and on the same day as the patta or lease, the fee chargeable in respect of the two documents shall not be greater than the fee which would have been charged on the lease alone.

Note V.—In case of an instrument executed to secure the payment of an annuity or other sum payable periodically, or where the consideration for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically, the amount or value of the consideration on which the *ad valorem* fee is to be assessed, shall be as follows :—

Where the sum is payable—	The fee will be assessed on—
(*a*) for a definite period ..	The total amount to be paid during the period.
(*b*) in perpetuity or for an indefinite time not terminable with any life in being.	The total amount payable during the first twenty years calculated from the date on which the first payment becomes due.
(*c*) for an indefinite time terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance.	The total amount payable during the first twelve years calculated from the date on which the first payment becomes due.

Note VI.—In the case of service bonds and agreements for the hire of moveable property, the amount or value of the consideration, on which the *ad valorem* fee is to be assessed, shall be as follows :—

If the service bond or agreement is granted—	The fee will be assessed on—
(1) for a period of a year or less ..	The total amount payable under the service bond or agreement.
(2) for a definite period exceeding one year.	The average annual amount to be paid during the period.
(3) for an indefinite period ..	The average annual amount to be paid during the first ten years.

Note VII.—If in any case the rent, remuneration or hire is payable partly in money and partly in kind, and the money value of the portion payable in kind is not expressed, the fee shall be charged at twice the amount of the *ad valorem* fee chargeable in respect of the amount payable in money, e. g. : If the *ad valorem* fee chargeable on the amount payable in money is Rs. 3–12–0 the total fee leviable in respect of the document would be Rs. 3–12–0 on the money value + Rs. 3–12–0 for the payment in kind. And if the rent or remuneration is payable entirely in kind and the money value thereof is not expressed, a fixed fee of Rs. 5 will be charged.

Note VIII.—The fee on any instrument comprising or relating to several distinct matters shall be the aggregate of the fees with which separate instruments, each comprising or relating to one of such matters, would be chargeable.

Note IX.—An instrument so worded as to fall under the category of two or more kinds of documents, shall, when the fees chargeable thereunder are different, be charged with the highest of such fees.

Note X.—(1) In the case of documents purporting or operating to effect a contract for the sale of immoveable property, and

(*a*) not containing a recital that the possession of the property has been delivered to the person contracting to buy, an *ad valorem* fee on the amount or value of the purchase money subject to the maximum of Rs. 2–8–0 shall be charged on the document. A document purporting or operating to effect a sale of the said property executed in pursuance of the said contract shall be subject to an *ad valorem* fee on the amount or value of the purchase-money ;

(*b*) containing a recital that the possession of the property has been delivered to the person contracting to buy an *ad valorem* fee on the amount or value of the purchase-money shall be charged on the document. The document purporting or operating to transfer by way of sale the said property executed in pursuance of the said contract shall be treated as a supplementary document and shall be subject to an *ad valorem* fee on the amount or value of the purchase-money subject to a maximum of Rs. 2–8–0.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this article, the provisions of clause (1) shall, so far as may be, apply to documents which purport to be or to operate as agreements for the transfer of any right, title or interest in immoveable property, otherwise than by way of sale, and to documents which purport or operate to effect such transfers and are executed in pursuance of such agreements.

Note XI.—No fee shall be payable in respect of the registration of a document relating to immoveable property which has already been registered in a wrong registration office and on which proper fee has been paid under this Article.

Note XII.—No fee shall be payable in respect of the registration of a certificate of transfer granted by a Mamlatdar under sub-section (*3*) of section 18 of the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939.

Note XIII.—No fee shall be payable in respect of the registration of a deed of conveyance on sale of any immovable property to the United States Consulate General at Bombay.

Note XIV.—No fee shall be payable in respect of the Trust Deed executed by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda on 17th August 1950 in favour of the Trustees of the Trust known as " Sir Sayajirao Diamond Jubilee and Memorial Trust."

Note XV.—No registration and copying fees shall be payable in respect of instruments which are conveyances, leases or any other kind of transfers of immoveable property by or in favour of the Government of the United Kingdom.

Note XVI.—No fee shall be payable in respect of the registration of a deed of conveyance on sale to be executed by the Government of India in favour of Captain V. N. Misra in connection with the sale of land measuring 2,750 square yards out of Survey No. 389 of Santa Cruz in the Bombay Suburban District.

Note XVII.—No registration and copying fees shall be payable in respect of the instrument of sale executed on 30th July 1949 by the Chief Engineer, Baroda, on behalf of the former Baroda State Government in favour of the Petlad Mahila Mandal, Petlad.

Note XVIII.—No fee shall be payable in respect of the Trust Deed executed by the Sangli Municipality in pursuance of Government Resolution in the Political and Services Department, No. 2325/46, dated the 12th May 1950.

II. *For the registration of a surrender of a lease.*—The same fee as for the lease surrendered, if the same does not exceed Rs. 5 otherwise Rs. 5.

III. This article shall apply to documents on which fee shall be calculated according to the *ad valorem* scale in Article I subject to a certain maximum.

Registration fee, calculated according to the *ad valorem* scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 shall be levied on the following documents :—

Document which acknowledges merely the payment of the consideration for some other document which is also registered ; Document which acknowledges the receipt of the consideration expressed in a previous registered document but not paid at the time of the execution of such document, where full *ad valorem* fee has, under Article I, been levied in respect of such previous document ; Reconveyances executed on the extinction of mortgage liens ; Releases executed on the extinction of mortgage liens ; Documents acknowledging the receipt of instalments on account of mortgages ; Revocation of Trust or Settlement (see Note I below) ; Duplicate or duplicates presented for registration with the original document or documents on the same day ; Release executed in pursuance of some other document on which full *ad valorem* fee in Article I has been paid (see Note II below).

Note I.—The revocation of Trust or Settlement mentioned in this article is one executed in pursuance of a power to revoke reserved in the original registered deed of Trust or Settlement and a partial revocation of Trust or Settlement executed otherwise than in pursuance of such power.

Note II.—Release executed in pursuance of another document includes release by trustees in favour of beneficiaries and *vice versa*, release by settlee in favour of settlors, release by benamidar in favour of real owners and documents of a similar nature.

Note III.—In case of a release the amount or value of the interest or claim released will always be less than the amount or value of the property over which the claim is released. In such cases if the amount or value of the consideration for the release is not shown, the registration fee shall be levied according to the *ad valorem* scale in Article I but subject to a maximum of Rs. 32.

IV. This article shall apply to documents on which a fixed fee is to be levied.

A fixed registration fee of Rs. 5 shall be levied for the registration of the following documents :—

Power-of-Attorney, Writing of Divorcement, a Certificate of Heirship, Guardianship, Administratorship, or Executorship, a Notice of pendency of a suit or proceeding referred to in section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, Revocation of Trust or Settlement (see Note II below), Dissolution of Partnership, Agreement of Pre-emption in a partition deed or in a lease, Appointments of property, Adoption deed, Declaration of Trade Marks, Declaration, Agreement of Easement where amount or value of consideration is not shown, Documents which do not fall within any other article of the Fee Table.

Note I.—Where an *ad valorem* fee on the property to which such Trust-deed relates has once been paid on the registration of a deed appointing a body of Trustees for the management of any property, and a subsequent deed appointing one or more Trustees in addition to or in place of some of those appointed as above is presented for registration, such subsequent deed shall be liable to the fixed fee of Rs. 5 under this article.

Note II.—The revocation of Trust or Settlement mentioned in this article is one where a previously registered Trust or Settlement is wholly revoked otherwise than in pursuance of a power to revoke reserved in the original deed of Trust or Settlement.

Wills and Authorities to Adopt.

	Rs. a. p.	
V. For registration of a Will when presented open, or of an Authority to adopt or of a Cancellation of a Will.	2 8 0	Besides the expense of copying the superscription or contents according to the rate laid down in Article X.
VI. For deposit of a sealed cover containing a Will.	2 8 0	
VII. For opening of a sealed cover except one opened under section 46 of the Act.	2 8 0	
VIII. For withdrawal of a sealed cover ...	2 8 0	

Re-registration of Documents.

VIIIA. *For the re-registration of a document under section 24 of the Act.*—The same fee as for the registration of such document.

Searches and Inspections.

	Rs. a. p.
IX. (1) For the first year for each entry for which search or inspection of the register books or indexes is made.	2 8 0
For every additional year for each such entry.	0 10 0

(2) If, in an application to the registering officer for a copy of an entry, the names of the claiming and executing parties, the nature of the document and the year and place of registration are shown, the fee for search shall not be levied.

Note 1.—Search fee shall be charged per year in respect of search or inspection of Register books or Indexes taken by a party, on application, irrespective of the number of entries ; but in respect of an application for a copy of an entry for which search is taken by the registering officer, the search fee shall be charged per year per entry.

Note 2.—In the case of the Register books or indexes maintained in the merged territories prior to the date of merger of each of such territories in the State of Bombay, the expression ' year ' shall mean the year recognized for official purposes in each of such territories immediately before the date of its merger.

(3) Government officers requiring to search or inspect the Register books or Indexes for *bona fide* public purposes shall be exempt from the payment of fees.

Copying Fees, Grant of Copies, etc.

	Rs.	a.	p.
X. (1) For copying documents in the register books, besides the registration fee, for each folio of 100 words	0	4	0
(2) For copy ng endorsements on documents other than the transcription made under rule 53 of the Bombay Registration Rules, 1946—			
(*a*) In all cases (other than Wills presented after the death of a testator), a fixed fee of	0	8	0
(*b*) In the case of Wills presented after the death of a testator, a fixed fee of	1	0	0

Note.—No fee shall be payable in respect of a duplicate or duplicates of a document presented for registration along with the original.

XI. For comparing printed copies of printed documents presented for registration, for each folio of 100 words	0	0	3
For filing each such copy	0	10	0

Note.—When a notice of pendency of a suit or proceeding drawn up in a standard printed form, is presented for registration, no fee for comparing printed copies of printed documents shall be levied but only fee for filing it under this article shall be levied.

XII. For photographing documents for insertion in the Register book besides the ordinary registration fee :—			
(*a*) For each page up to the size of $16\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}''$	0	6	0
(*b*) For each page of a size larger than $16\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}''$ requiring to be photographed in parts :—			
for each part up to the size of $16\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}''$	0	6	0

Explanation.—" Page " means one side of a sheet.

XIII. For making or granting copies of entries and documents for the benefit of any person, or to be forwarded to any office under sections 65, 66 and 67, or for making or granting copies of reasons for refusal by a Registrar under section 76, for each folio of 100 words	0	4	0

Note.—No fee for making copies of documents to be forwarded to any officer under sections 65, 66 and 67 shall be payable in respect of a duplicate or duplicates of a document presented for registration along with the original.

XIV. Documents can be photographed into four sizes and extra copies can be granted in whatever size the parties desire. The fees for the different sizes are as under :—

For each extra copy of a document photographed of whatever size :—

(*a*) for each page of the print of the size $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$	0	4	0
(*b*) for each page of the print of the size $10'' \times 6''$	0	5	0
(*c*) for each page of the print of the size $12'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$	0	7	0
(*d*) for each page of the print of the size $13\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$	0	8	0

Explanation.—" Page " means one side of a sheet.

	Rs. a. p.
XV. For granting copy of map :—	
Provided that the arrangements for, and the cost of, making such copy shall be made, and borne by the person who applies for it ..	0 10 0

XVI. Government officers requiring copies of entries, documents or maps for *bona fide* public purposes shall be exempt from the payment of fees.

Extra or additional Fee.

	Rs. a. p.	
XVII. *For registration of any document by a Registrar	5 0 0	In addition to the ordinary fee.

*When the registration of any document properly registrable by a Sub-Registrar is performed by the Registrar to whom he is subordinate, owing to the former being a party to the transaction represented by such document, or owing to the Sub-Registrar's ignorance of the English language in which a document is written and presented to him unaccompanied by a true translation and true copy, the extra fee will not be charged.

XVIII. Registration by the Registrar of Bombay under sub-section (*2*) of section 30 :—

	Rs. a. p.	
(*a*) If the document relates to property wholly situated in the State of Bombay, but beyond the limits of the Bombay Registration District	6 0 0	In addition to the ordinary fee.
(*b*) If the document relates to property wholly or partly situated beyond the limits of the State of Bombay	12 0 0	

Note.—The fees under this article and Article XVII are not leviable in case of counterparts or duplicates presented on the same day along with their originals.

	Rs. a. p.
XIX. For the issue of a commission under section 33 or 38—	
(*a*) If the person is physically unable to attend the office or is confined to jail	6 4 0
(*b*) Otherwise	12 8 0
XX. For filing translation under section 62	2 8 0

Note.—The fee under this article is not leviable when a document written in English is presented before a Sub-Registrar ignorant of the language and is accompanied by a true copy and a true translation of the document.

XXI. Attendance at a private residence or jail :—	
(1) For every attendance at a private residence under sections 31, 33 and 38—	
(*a*) in the District of Bombay	25 0 0
(*b*) in the City of Ahmedabad	20 0 0
(*c*) at all district headquarter towns other than Ahmedabad ..	15 0 0
(*d*) at all other places	10 0 0
(2) For every attendance at a jail under sections 31, 33 and 38 ..	5 0 0

Rs. a. p.

One single fee shall be levied irrespective of the number of documents of which business is transacted, provided that a person, who is entitled to exemption from attending the registration office, was a party to each such document.

Note I.—The Inspector-General may, in his discretion, remit the fees under clauses (1) and (2) of this article when it appears to him that their exaction would be productive of hardship.

Note II.—For every attendance at a private residence of a nurse or female assistant, if required to accompany a Registering Officer to take the thumb impression of one or more female executants who are pardanshin or of high birth an extra fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged irrespective of the number of documents registered at such private residence.

XXII. For the safe custody and return of any document presented for registration and not claimed by a person entitled to claim it [*vide* sub-section (*2*) of section 61 of the Act] within one month from the date of notice under sub-rule (*3*) of rule 64 of the Bombay Registration Rules, 1946, namely, for every day in the second month from the date of notice until such document is claimed 0 1 0

Do. in the third month 0 3 0

Provided, however, that the maximum fee payable under this Article for each document so returned shall be 6 4 0

Provided also that a Registrar may in his discretion remit whole or in part fees leviable under this Article by himself or by a registering officer subordinate to him in cases in which it appears to him that the levy of such fees would be productive of injustice or hardship.

Memorandum, Attestation Summons and Warrant Fees.

XXIII. For every copy of the Memorandum to be sent under sections 64, 65 and 66 .. .. 0 10 0

Note.—No fee shall be payable in respect of a duplicate or duplicates of a document presented for registration along with the original.

XXIV. For the authentication or attestation of a power-of-attorney, if special 1 4 0

For the authentication or attestation of a power-of-attorney, if general 2 8 0

XXV. When under section 36 read with section 39 application is made to issue and serve a summons or warrant, process fee of annas 10 and remuneration of the person summoned at the rate from time to time prescribed for the lowest grade of Civil Court having jurisdiction over the place from which the summons or warrant is issued, shall be levied from the person at whose instance, or in whose behalf, the application is made : provided that if more than one summons or warrant is to be served in the same town or village, the process fee leviable for each additional summons or warrant after the first shall be annas 5.

This article applies *mutatis mutandis* to summonses and warrants issued under section 75 of the Act.

The process fees shall be levied in court-fee stamps and the remuneration in cash.

XXVI. In the case of an instrument of which the executant is an agriculturist within the meaning of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, and which is not completely executed and registered after the fee for the same has been paid, one half of such fee and all the copying fee shall be refunded.

XXVII. One half of the registration fee and all the copying fees in respect of a document presented for registration which is withdrawn before the order for registration has been passed and in respect of a document of which registration is finally refused shall be refunded.

Note.—Any fine levied by the Registrar under section 25 is not to be refunded, except under section 70 of the Indian Registration Act. Similarly, any fees levied for issuing commissions, summons, and for meeting attendance and Travelling allowance charges shall not be refunded, if they have been earned or disbursed.

XXVIII. (*a*) A Government Department liable to pay registration charges is exempt from the payment of all fees payable under this Table of Fees.

(*b*) In cases where the fees are payable partly by a Government Department and partly by some other party, the exemption under clause (*a*) shall extend to that part only which is payable by the Government Department.

S. 78

G. N., R. D., No. 4684/45 (a), dated 22nd Apr. 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 374).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 78 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that all awards made under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1939 (Bom. XXVIII of 1939), or the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947 (Bom. XXVIII of 1947), or certified copies thereof, shall be exempt from payment of registration fees payable under the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

THE WHIPPING ACT, 1909 (IV OF 1909).

G. N., H. D., No. 9180/3-IV-(C), dated 14th Aug. 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 943). S. 5

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5, clause (*b*), of the Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909), and in supersession of the Government of India Notification in the Home Department, No. 1650, dated the 27th September 1920, in so far as it applies to the Province of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to specify the offences under the enactments and rules mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed, being offences punishable under the said enactments and rules with imprisonment, as offences for the abetment or commission of, or attempt to commit which, juvenile offenders may be punished with whipping in accordance with the provisions of the said section.

SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL ACTS.

1. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), section 34.
2. The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), section 24.
3. The Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), section 9.
4. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), sections 19, 20, 22 and 23.
5. The Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), sections 9 and 10.
6. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), sections 24 and 25.
7. The Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), sections 126, 127, 128 and 129.
8. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), in its application to the State of Bombay, sections 3, 4 and 5.
9. The Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), section 42.
10. The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 (IV of 1897), sections 4 and 5.
11. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), sections 61, 62 and 68.
12. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), section 16.
13. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), section 40.
14. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), section 22 (*i*).
15. The Cantonment Code, 1912, section 67 (*i*).
16. The Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), sections 26, 33, 63 and rules made under section 41 for the infringement of which imprisonment is prescribed as a penalty.

STATE ACTS.

1. The Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (Bom. V of 1878), sections 43 and 48.
2. The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 (Bom. IV of 1887), sections 5 and 12.
3. The Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (Bom. IV of 1890), sections 62, 70 and 71.
4. The City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), section 122.

THE DOURINE ACT, 1910 (V OF 1910).

G. N., R. D., No. 14284/A, dated 5th December 1919 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3001). **S. 1 (2**

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9340/33 (a), dated 8th February 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall extend to the whole of the State of Bombay.

G. N., R. D., No. 14284-B, dated 5th December 1919 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3001). **S. 4**

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9340/33 (b), dated 8th February 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the officers specified below to be veterinary practitioners under the said Act and to exercise and perform, within the areas specified in each case, the powers conferred and the duties imposed upon veterinary practitioners by the said Act :—

Officers.	Areas.
1. The Director of Veterinary Services, State of Bombay. 2. The Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, State of Bombay.	State of Bombay except Bombay City and Harbour and Bandra Municipality.
3. The Principal, Bombay Veterinary College. 4. Deputy Superintendent, Bombay City and Harbour Veterinary Department.	Bombay City and Bandra Municipality.

G. N., R. D., No. 14284-C, dated 5th December 1919 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3001). **S. 4**

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9340/33 (c), dated 8th February 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the officers specified below to be inspectors under the said Act and to exercise and perform, within the areas specified in each case, the powers conferred and the duties imposed upon inspectors by the said Act :—

Officers.	Areas.
1. All Veterinary Practitioners notified under the Act.	The areas over which their powers as Veterinary Practitioners extend.
2. Collectors ... 3. Superintendent of Police ... 4. Assistant Collectors ... 5. District Deputy Collectors ... 6. Assistant Superintendents of Police. 7. Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Their respective charges.

Officers.	Areas.
8. Huzur Deputy Collectors ...	The headquarters towns in which they are serving.
9. Treasury Officers ...	
10. City Magistrates ...	
11. Superintendents of Excise ...	Their respective charges.
12. The Inspectors, Glanders and Farcy Department, Bombay.	
13. The Veterinary Inspectors, Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, State of Bombay.	
14. Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Subordinate Veterinary Service.	

S. 11 **G. N., R. D., No. 14284-D., dated 5th December 1919 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3002).**

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9340/33 (a), dated 8th February 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 11 of the Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the constitution of committees for the hearing of appeals from decisions under section 10 of the said Act in the State of Bombay, namely :—

1. The Committee for hearing appeals under section 11 of the Act shall be constituted as follows :—

(*a*) the Collector of the District ;

(*b*) a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under section 4 of the Act or other Veterinary Practitioner nominated by him ;

(*c*) one Indian gentleman, not in the employment of Government or of a local authority, to be selected on each occasion by the Collector of the district.

2. Every appeal shall be in writing addressed to the Collector, who on receipt shall fix a date, time and place for the meeting of the Committee to hear the appeal in question.

3. Due notice shall be given to the appellant of such date, time and place, and, if he attends, the Committee shall hear him and any witnesses he may produce in support of his appeal.

S. 14 **G. N., R. D., No. 14284-E., dated 5th December 1919 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3002).**

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9340/33 (a), dated 8th February 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act in the State of Bombay, namely :—

1. The owner or the person in charge of a horse which he believes, or has reason to believe, to be diseased shall report the case immediately to the Inspector.

2. Searches shall, where possible, be made in the presence of the owner or person in charge of the horse and the owner or person in charge of the building, field or other place in which the animal is kept and with all reasonable regard for the convenience of the occupants of the place.

3. No entry or search under section 5 of the Act shall be made between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

4. The owner or person in charge of a building, field or other place searched by the Inspector shall give free ingress to the Inspector and shall in every possible way facilitate the inspection.

5. If as a result of his search or otherwise, the Inspector finds a horse which in his opinion is affected with dourine, he may, by an order in writing, direct the owner or person in charge to take immediate steps for its isolation at a place to be specified in the order pending examination by a Veterinary Practitioner.

6. The owner or person in charge of a horse examined in accordance with section 7 of the Act shall permit blood or other material to be drawn from it for the purpose of examination.

7. If, in any case, the Veterinary Practitioner is of opinion that repeated examinations are necessary for the purpose of section 8 (*b*) of the Act, it shall be lawful for him to detain the animal concerned in isolation in such place as he may consider suitable, for such length of time as may enable him to come to a decision.

8. Mares affected with dourine may be destroyed under section 8 (*b*) (*ii*) of the Act with the previous sanction of a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act.

9. In the case of a mare which has been destroyed, or of a horse which has died in consequence of castration, the carcass shall be disposed of in such manner as the Veterinary Practitioner may direct.

10. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1910* (IX OF 1910).†

G. N., P. W. D., No. 9175/27-I, dated 31st August 1935 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1658). **S. 33**

Amended by G. N., P. W. D., No. 2005/36-III, dated 16th Sept. 1938.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as amended by the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Act, 1922, and in Supersession of Government Notification No. P. 2, dated 26th October 1922, the Governor in Council is pleased to hereby order that in the event of any accident occurring in the State of Bombay, arising out of or connected with the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy in, or in connection with, any part of the electric supply lines or other works (including buildings, machinery or apparatus of any person or Company and the accident results, or is likely to result, in loss of life or personal injury, such person or Company shall, within 24 hours of its occurrence, give notice in writing thereof to the Electric Inspector, Bombay, and shall also give notice thereof to the District Magistrate if the accident occur outside the limits of the City and Island of Bombay or to the Commissioner of Police, if the accident occur within the City and Island of Bombay and every such notice shall contain full particulars of the time, place and nature of the accident and of any loss of life or personal injury actually occasioned by the accident and information as regards the cause or probable cause of such accident: Provided that in respect of accidents arising out of the generation, transmission, supply or use of electrical energy, *for purposes other than traction*, which may occur within areas occupied by electrical works situate within the jurisdiction and control of the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, the requisite notice shall also be given to the Electric Inspector of the Railway concerned.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 2373/36, dated 17th Nov. 1941 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 4160). **S. 36 (1) & rule 7 (2).**

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government under sub-section (*1*) of section 36 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), and sub-rule (2) of rule 7 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, entrusted to the Government of Bombay by Government of India, Department of Labour, Notification No. A-807 (2), dated the 19th December 1940, the Government of Bombay is pleased—

(1) to appoint the Electric Inspector, Bombay State, to be the Electric Inspector for the areas occupied by the Shivrajpur Mines in the Broach and Panch Mahals District; and

(2) to direct the levy of fees for testing and inspection and generally for the services of the said Inspector as specified in the Schedule hereto annexed :—

SCHEDULE.

	Rs.
(1) For lighting including conductors and fittings.	10 per Kilowatt or part thereof subject to a maximum of Rs. 100.

* The following notification has been issued by the Govt. of India, Department of Industries and Labour, under Act X of 1937, which amends this Act :—

No. S. 500, dated New Delhi, the 23rd March 1937.

In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Act, 1937 (X of 1937), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the 1st March 1937 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

† For entrustment of functions of the Central Government under section 36 of the Act and sub-rule (2) of rule 7 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, see G. of I., Dept. of Lab., Notn. No. A/807 (2), dated 19th Dec. 1940 under section 124 (*1*) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

	Rs.
(2) For low and medium pressure motors or other apparatus including other starting and regulating appliances :—	
Capacity.	
Up to and including 5 Kilowatts ...	5
Exceeding 5 Kilowatts, but not exceeding 10 Kilowatts.	7-8-0
Exceeding 10 Kilowatts but not exceeding 20 Kilowatts.	10
Exceeding 20 Kilowatts but not exceeding 50 Kilowatts.	20
Exceeding 50 Kilowatts but not exceeding 100 Kilowatts.	30
Exceeding 100 Kilowatts but not exceeding 500 Kilowatts.	30 plus Rs. 15 for every 50 Kilowatts or part thereof in excess of 100 Kilowatts; provided that, if the part does not exceed 5, 10 or 20 Kilowatts, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8-0 or Rs. 10 respectively shall be charged for such excess.
Exceeding 500 Kilowatts but not exceeding 1,000 Kilowatts.	150 plus Rs. 10 for every 50 Kilowatts or part thereof in excess of 500 Kilowatts; provided that, if the part does not exceed 5 or 10 Kilowatts, Rs. 5 or Rs. 7-8-0 respectively shall be charged for such excess.
Exceeding 1,000 Kilowatts ...	250
(3) For an earthing device including earth or fault detectors.	20 each.
(4) For electrical generators and Transformers and H. P. Apparatus :—	
Capacity.	
Up to and including 25 Kilowatts ...	25
Exceeding 25 Kilowatts but not exceeding 50 Kilowatts.	50
Exceeding 50 Kilowatts but not exceeding 100 Kilowatts.	75
Exceeding 100 Kilowatts but not exceeding 250 Kilowatts.	125
Exceeding 250 Kilowatts but not exceeding 500 Kilowatts.	175
Exceeding 500 Kilowatts but not exceeding 750 Kilowatts.	225
Exceeding 750 Kilowatts but not exceeding 1,000 Kilowatts.	275
Exceeding 1,000 Kilowatts ...	300

G. N., P. W. D., No. 7756/36, dated 25th February 1946 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 39). **S. 51**

Amended by G. N., P. W. D., No. 7756/36, dated 27th December 1946.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 51 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Government of Bombay is pleased to confer upon the Special Officer (Electric Grid) and the officers subordinate to him not below the rank of Technical Assistants (Electric Grid), for the placing of appliances and apparatus for the transmission and distribution of electrical energy by the Electric Grid Department wherever necessary in this State, the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under sections 10 to 19 and 19-A of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained.

The exercise of the powers hereby conferred is subject to the provisions of the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and also to the following further conditions, namely :—

(*i*) The telegraph and telephone line crossing the transmission lines shall be efficiently guarded to the satisfaction of the telegraph authority;

(*ii*) All such crossings shall be at right angles or as near to right angles as practicable;

(*iii*) The Special Officer (Electric Grid) shall consult the Central Government and Railway authorities concerned before the layout of any line is fixed;

(*iv*) No energy shall be transmitted within a radius of 18 miles of the Magnetic Observatory at Alibag in the case of direct current systems of any kind and within a radius of 5 miles in the case of alternating current systems.

G. N., P. W. D., No. LAH. 2151, dated 4th February 1952 (B. G., Pt.-IV-A, p. 284). **S. 51**

Amended by G. N., P. W. D., No. LAH. 2151, dated 10th October 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 51 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Government of Bombay is pleased to confer upon the Ahmedabad Electricity Company Limited, the Licensee for the Ahmedabad and District Electric License, 1944, for placing of appliances and apparatus for the transmission of electrical energy from the Company's mains to the entire area of supply, the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under sections 10 to 19 and 19A of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), with respect to placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by Government or to be so established or maintained.

The exercise of the powers hereby conferred is subject to the provisions of the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and also to the following further conditions, namely :—

(*i*) The telegraph and telepnone lines crossing the transmission lines shall be efficiently guarded to the satisfaction of the telegraph authority.

(*ii*) All such crossings shall be at right angles or as near to the right angles as practicable.

(*iii*) The licensee shall obtain the previous approval of the telegraph authority, the Chief Engineer, Bombay Electric Grid, the Electrical Engineer to Government, the Superintending Engineer, North Gujarat Circle, the Collector of Ahmedabad and the authorities of the Western Railway to the route of transmission lines and shall also supply a map of the route to the Electric Inspector, Baroda Electrical Division, Baroda, for record.

(*iv*) The licensee shall obtain the previous approval of the Electrical Engineer to Government to the methods of construction of the transmission lines and sub-stations.

(*v*) The licensee shall not commence the supply of energy through the transmission lines, till they have been inspected and passed in writing by the Electric Inspector, Baroda Electrical Division, Baroda.

* * * * * * * *

(*vii*) The licensee shall comply with any requirements that may be stipulated hereafter by Government.

S. 51 **G. N., P. W. D., No. LJL-2051, dated 13th April 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 453).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 51 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Government of Bombay is pleased to confer upon the Jalgaon Electric Supply Company Limited, the licensee for the Jalgaon Electric License, 1928, for the placing of appliances and apparatus for the transmission of electrical energy from the Company's mains to the Pumping Station of the Central Railway, at Jalgaon, the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under sections 10 to 19 and 19-A of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained.

The exercise of the powers hereby conferred is subject to the provisions of the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and also to the following further conditions, namely :—

(*i*) The telegraph and telephone lines crossing the transmission lines shall be efficiently guarded to the satisfaction of the Telegraph Authority.

(*ii*) All such crossings shall be at right angles or as near to right angles as practicable.

(*iii*) The licensee shall obtain the previous approval of the Telegraph authority and, if any transmission line crosses any railway land, the Railway authorities concerned, to the route of the lines and shall supply a map of the route to the Electric Inspector, Public Works Department, Poona, for record.

(*iv*) The construction of a transmission line shall be in accordance with the methods or plans approved in writing by the Electrical Engineer to Government.

(*v*) The licensee shall not commence the supply of energy through the proposed transmission line till it has been inspected and passed in writing by the Electric Inspector, Public Works Department, Poona.

(*vi*) The compliance with the above conditions shall not in any way affect the obligations of the licensee under sections 12 to 16 (both inclusive) and sections 18 and 19 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

(*vii*) The licensee shall comply with any requirements that may be stipulated hereafter by Government.

S. 51 **G. N., P. W. D., No. LCL. 1252-II, dated 28th October 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 982).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 51 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Government of Bombay is pleased to confer upon the Amalgamated Electricity Company (Belgaum) Limited, the Licensee for the Chalisgaon Electric License, 1935, for the placing of appliances and apparatus for the transmis-

sion of electrical energy from the Company's mains to the area of supply covered by Ranjangaon, Patonda and other villages, the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under sections 10 to 19 and 19-A of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by Government or to be so established or maintained.

The exercise of the powers hereby conferred is subject to the provisions of the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and also to the following conditions, namely :—

(*i*) The tel graph and tel phone lines crossing the transmission lines shall be efficiently guard d to the satisfaction of the Telegraph Authority.

(*ii*) All such crossings shall be at right angles or as near to right angles as practicable.

(*iii*) The licensee shall obtain the previous approval of the Telegraph Authority, and, if any transmission line crosses any railway land, the Railway Authorities concerned to the route of the lines and shall supply a map of the route to the Electric Inspector, Public Works Department, Bombay, for record.

(*iv*) The construction of the transmission line shall be in accordance with the methods or plans approved in writing by the Electrical Engineer to Government.

(*v*) The licensee shall not commence the supply through the transmission line till it has been inspected and passed in writing by the Electric Inspector.

(*vi*) The compliance with the above conditions shall not in any way affect the obligations of the licensee under sections 12 to 16 (both inclusive) and sections 18 and 19 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

(*vii*) The licensee shall comply with any requirements that may be stipulated hereafter by Government.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 9175/27-II, dated 31st August 1935 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1658). **S. 55**

Amended by G. N., P. W. D., No. 2005/36-III, dated 16th September 1938.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 55 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor in Council is pleased, by this Order, to authorise the discharge of the functions of the State Government under section 34 (*2*) of the aforesaid Act, in respect of matters affecting the areas occupied by the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways by the Electrical Inspectors appointed for the Railways concerned.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 2891/36, dated 5th December 1942 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 4174). **Rule 7 (2)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 7 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, and in supersession of Government orders in the Public Works Department, No. 6617/27, dated the 10th July 1933, published at pages 1605–1608 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 13th July 1933, as subsequently amended, the Government of Bombay is pleased to order that with effect from the 1st January 1943, fees for testing and inspection and generally for the services of Electric Inspectors under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), shall be levied in accordance with the following rules, namely :—

LEVY OF FEES FOR THE SERVICES OF ELECTRIC INSPECTORS.

1. *Definition.*—In these rules "owner" includes an occupier of any building, place, carriage or vessel in which energy is, or is about to be, generated, received or used.

2. *Levy of Fees.*—(1) Fees for periodical inspections, examinations or tests made under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and the rules thereunder, shall be levied in accordance with the rates prescribed and from the persons mentioned in scales "A" to "D" in the Schedule hereto :

Provided that in the case of a second or subsequent inspection, examination or test made within a period of twelve months from the date of the first inspection, examination or test,—

(*a*) one-half of the fees prescribed in the said scales "A" to "D" shall be levied if in the opinion of the Electric Inspector the second or subsequent inspection, examination or test is necessitated by the neglect or failure of the licensee or owner to carry out within a stipulated time any written order of the Electric Inspector or by a breach of any of the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, or the rules thereunder ; and

(*b*) no fees shall be levied if the second or subsequent inspection, examination or test is not so necessitated.

(2) Fees for initial inspections, examinations, or tests of an installation made under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and the rules thereunder shall be levied in accordance with and from the persons mentioned in scales "E" to "G" and as expressly provided in scale "C" in the Schedule hereto:

Provided that, if in the opinion of the Electric Inspector, a second or subsequent inspection, examination or test of the installation is necessitated by the neglect or failure of the licensee, the telephone company or the owner, as the case may be, to carry out within a stipulated time any written order of the Electric Inspector, or by a breach of any of the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, or the rules thereunder, the fee for such second or subsequent inspection, examination or test shall be one-half of the fee prescribed in the said scales "E" to "G" :

Provided further that if an extension to or an alteration in the installation made since the date of the last initial or periodical inspection, examination or test of the installation, is inspected, examined or tested within twelve months of that date a separate fee shall be levied in respect of such extension or alteration in accordance, with the rates prescribed and from the persons mentioned in the said scales "A" to "D".

(3) Fees for the services of an Electric Inspector requisitioned by a consumer or by a member of the public shall be levied in accordance with and from the persons mentioned in scales "H" to "N" in the Schedule hereto.

3. *Payment of fees.*—(*i*) The fees payable under these rules may be paid prior to, or at the time of the inspection, examination or test either—

(*a*) into the Government Treasury or the Reserve Bank of India to the credit of the Electrical Department under "XIII Other Taxes and Duties—B-Receipts from Electricity Duties—Fees under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, and fees for the electrical inspection of cinemas" by chalan in triplicate, the receipted duplicate being forwarded to the Electric Inspector by the Treasury Officer direct, or

(*b*) at the office of the Electric Inspector, the Assistant Electric Inspector or the Electric Sub-Inspector, in cash or by money-order or cheque.

(*ii*) If for any reason the fee is not paid either prior to or at the time of the inspection, examination or test, such fee shall be paid within ten days from the date of such inspection, examination or test.

SCHEDULE.

SCALE "A".

(1) For an inspection, examination or test made in pursuance of rules 60 to 64 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, when energy is or is about to be supplied or used at high and medium pressure except in those cases to which scales "B" to "N" of this Schedule specifically refer :—

Capacity.	Fees.
	Rs.
Up to and including 5 kilowatts ...	5
Exceeding 5 kilowatts but not exceeding 10 kilowatts.	7-8-0
Exceeding 10 kilowatts but not exceeding 20 kilowatts.	10
Exceeding 20 kilowatts but not exceeding 50 kilowatts.	20
Exceeding 50 kilowatts but not exceeding 100 kilowatts.	30
Exceeding 100 kilowatts but not exceeding 500 kilowatts.	30 for the first 100 kilowatts *plus* Rs. 15 for every 50 kilowatts or part thereof in excess of 100 kilowatts ; provided that if the part does not exceed 5, 10 or 20 kilowatts Rs. 5, Rs. 7–8–0 or Rs. 10 respectively shall be charged for such excess.
Exceeding 500 kilowatts but not exceeding 1,500 kilowatts.	150 for the first 500 kilowatts *plus* Rs. 10 for every 50 kilowatts or part thereof in excess of 500 kilowatts.
Exceeding 1,500 kilowatts ...	350

(2) The fee shall be paid by the owner to whom energy is or is about to be supplied.

SCALE "B".

(1) For an inspection, examination or test of any generating station, receiving station or other place in which energy is generated or distributed at a pressure of 100 volts or more :—

Capacity.	Fees.
	Rs.
(*i*) Domestic Lighting Sets in Residential Premises :—	
Up to and including 10 kilowatts	10
(*ii*) For cases other than mentioned in item (*i*) above :—	
Up to and including 25 kilowatts	25
Exceeding 25 kilowatts but not exceeding 50 kilowatts ...	50
Exceeding 50 kilowatts but not exceeding 100 kilowatts ...	75
Exceeding 100 kilowatts but not exceeding 250 kilowatts ...	125
Exceeding 250 kilowatts but not exceeding 500 kilowatts ...	175
Exceeding 500 kilowatts but not exceeding 750 kilowatts ...	225
Exceeding 750 kilowatts but not exceeding 1,000 kilowatts ...	275
Exceeding 1,000 kilowatts	300

(2) In the case of a generating station or other place in which energy is generated, the fee shall be paid by the licensee or the person generating energy. In the case of a receiving station, the fee shall be paid by the owner.

SCALE "C".

(1) For an inspection, examination or test of any electric installation, appliance or apparatus in any place of public entertainment as defined in section 2 of the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, 1923 (Bom. I of 1923) :—

	Rs.
(*i*) For the initial inspection, examination or test of any electric installation, appliance or apparatus in a cinema or a theatre other than a travelling cinema or other temporary place of public entertainment referred to in clause (*iv*)	100
(*ii*) For every subsequent inspection, examination or test of the installation, appliance or apparatus in such cinema or theatre as is referred to in clause (*i*)	50
(*iii*) For an inspection, examination or test of any authorised addition or alteration to the electric installation in a cinema or a theatre	10
(*iv*) (*a*) For an inspection, examination or test of any electric installation, appliance or apparatus in a travelling cinema or other temporary place of public entertainment ...	50
(*b*) For every subsequent inspection, examination or test of any electric installation, appliance or apparatus in such cinema or place of public entertainment necessitated on account of a change of place or premises	25
(*v*) For an inspection, examination or test of any electric installation, appliance or apparatus in a travelling or temporary cinema or other temporary place of public entertainment necessitated on account of a change of installation, appliance or apparatus so as to conform to the rules and regulations for permanent places of public amusement	50

(2) The fee shall be paid by the owner.

SCALE "D".

(1) For an inspection, examination or test of any electric installation, appliance or apparatus (other than a generating station or a receiving station for which a separate fee will be charged under scale "B") in a factory within the meaning of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), to which energy is supplied by a licensee or in which energy is generated :—

(*i*) For lighting or for purposes other than power (provided that no fee under this item shall be charged in respect of an electric installation, appliance or apparatus in any factory where not more than 20 workers are employed).	Rs. 10 per kilowatt or part thereof subject to a maximum of Rs. 100.
(*ii*) For power	Fees as per scale "A".

Note.—In any factory to which energy is supplied by a licensee or in which energy is generated both for lighting and for power, separate fees under clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) shall be charged, provided the combined fees shall not exceed Rs. 450.

(2) The fee shall be paid by the owner.

SCALE "E".

(1) For an inspection or examination in pursuance of rules 38 to 40 and 72 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937—

	Rs.
(*a*) of a new medium or high pressure service	10
(*b*) of a new medium or high pressure sub-service tapped from the main service cutouts	5

(2) The fee shall be paid by the licensee.

SCALE "F".

	Rs.
(1) For an inspection or examination of every new aerial line including a service line, crossing either above or below a telegraph, telephone or other aerial line at one or more spans, places or points in pursuance of rule 74 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937	10

Provided that where more than one crossing situated within a distance of half a mile of each other are inspected at the same time, the fee shall be as follows :—

	Rs.
For inspection of first crossing	10
For inspection of every additional crossing	5

(2) The fee leviable under this scale shall not be charged when the inspection has been carried out in conjunction with an inspection for which a fee is levied under scale "E" or "G".

(3) The fee shall be paid by the person whose line was last erected.

SCALE "G".

(1) (*a*) For an inspection or examination of a new high pressure aerial line, in pursuance of rule 79 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937.	A minimum charge of Rs. 100 for a distance up to 10 miles and beyond this distance Rs. 5 for every mile or part thereof.
(*b*) For an inspection, examination or test of a medium or low pressure aerial distributing main.	Rs. 10 per mile or part thereof subject to a maximum of Rs. 100.

(2) The fee shall be paid by the licensee.

SCALE "H".

	Rs.
(1) For an inspection and/or issue of a certificate under rule 70 (3) of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937	15

(2) The fee shall be paid by the person who proposes either to erect a new building or structure or to make any temporary addition or alteration in or upon any building or a structure.

SCALE "I".

(1) For an inspection or examination of any electric traction system, including trolley wires and overhead equipment and test of bonding and leakage currents.	Rs. 100 per day or part thereof.

(2) The fee shall be paid by the licensee or the owner of the electric traction system as the case may be.

SCALE "J".

(1) For the testing of energy meters :—

(*a*) For testing in the laboratory a single meter of any description—

	Rs.
(*i*) up to a capacity of 50 amperes	10
(*ii*) of a capacity exceeding 50 amperes but not exceeding 200 amperes	15
(*iii*) of a capacity exceeding 200 amperes but not exceeding 300 amperes	20
(*iv*) of a capacity exceeding 300 amperes but not exceeding 500 amperes	35

(*b*) If meter is to be tested on the consumer's premises, the fees prescribed in clause (*a*) shall be increased by Rs. 5 per meter.

(2) The fee shall be paid by the owner of the meter.

SCALE "K".

(1) For an inspection, examination or test of any main, distributing main, or service line for the existence of leakage therein which may result in electrolysis or other injury to any water, gas or other pipe or to any appliance connected therewith.	Rs. 30 for the first hour or part thereof and thereafter Rs. 15 per hour or part thereof.

(2) If any leakage is discovered in any such main, distributing main, or service line, the fee shall be paid by the licensee or the owner of the main, distributing main, or service line, as the case may be.

If no leakage is discovered, the fee shall be paid by the owner of the water, gas or other pipe or of the appliance connected therewith.

SCALE "L".

	Rs.
(1) For the testing of an installation for the existence of leakage to earth	10

(2) The fee shall be paid by the party making application.

SCALE "M".

(1) For the localising of leakage to earth in any installation.	Rs. 10 for the first hour or part thereof and thereafter Rs. 5 per hour or part thereof.

(2) The fee shall be paid by the party making the application.

SCALE "N".

For deciding any case of difference or dispute arising under sections 21 (*4*), 26 (*4*) or 26 (*6*) of, or clause V (2) or VI (3) of the Schedule to, the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, referred to the Electric Inspector.	Rs. 15 for each case.

Provided that in the case of a difference or dispute referred to the Electric Inspector for being decided under section 26 (*6*) of the said Act, an additional fee for the testing of a meter in accordance with scale "J" shall be recoverable.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 2005/36-I, dated 16th September 1938 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1966). **Rules 11, 15(2) & (4), 16, 18, 21 and 23.**

In supersession of Government Notification, Public Works Department, No. 1898, dated the 16th May 1923, it is notified for general information that for the purposes of rules 11, 15 (2) and (4), 16, 18, 21 and 23 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, the Government of Bombay is pleased to designate in this behalf the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, so far as the State of Bombay is concerned.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 620/36-II, dated 28th August 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, pp.207-208). **Rule 48 (1), first proviso.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, and in supersession of Government Notifications in the Public Works Department, Nos. 640/27-II, dated the 15th November 1934, 640/27, dated the 13th March 1935, 640/27, dated the 27th July 1935, 620/36-II, dated the 22nd March 1938, and 4000/36, dated the 23rd October 1939, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the works carried out on the premises of the following institutions, railways, factories, bodies and persons within the State of Bombay, from so much of the said sub-rule (1) as requires such works to be carried out by an electrical contractor licensed by the State Government in that behalf, namely :—

1. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.
2. The College of Engineering, Poona.
3. All persons licensed under Part II of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, to supply energy and all persons who have obtained the sanction of Government under section 28 of the said Act to engage in the business of supplying energy.
4. All factories within the meaning of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934).
5. Railways other than State Railways.
6. Indian Radio and Cable Communication Company, Limited, Beam Wireless Station, Poona.
7. The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay.
8. The Poona City Borough Municipality, Poona.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 620/36-III, dated 28th August 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 208). **Rule 48 (1), first proviso.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt all works carried out by the Electrical Branch of the Public Works Department on behalf of the Government of Bombay, from so much of the said sub-rule (1) as requires such works to be carried out by an electrical contractor licensed by the State Government in that behalf.

Rule 48 (1), first proviso.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 5495/36, dated 5th November 1941 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 4128).

In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the works carried out on the premises of Sheth Chimanlal Nagindas Industrial School, Ambawadi, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad, from so much of the said sub-rule (1) as requires such works to be carried out by an electrical contractor licensed by the State Government in that behalf.

Rule 48 (2)

G. N., P. W. D., No. 620/36-I, dated 22nd March 1938 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 535).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, and in supersession of Government Notification, Public Works Department, No. 640/27, dated the 19th September 1929, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the said rule 48 shall come into force with effect from the date of the publication of this notification.

Rule 48

G. N., P. W. D., No. 620/36, dated 31st August 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 416).

Amended by G. N., P. W. D., No. 620/36, dated 6th February 1950.
Amended by G. N., P. W. D., No. 620/36, dated 30th August 1950.
Amended by G. N., P. W. D., No. 620/36, dated 22nd September 1950.
Amended by G. N., P. W. D., No. 620/36, dated 27th October 1952.
Amended by G. N., P. W. D., No. IER 1052, 4th November 1952.

The following rules and conditions which are prescribed by the Government of Bombay for issuing certificates of competency under rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, are published for general information in supersession of the rules issued in Government Notification, Public Works Department, No. 620/36-I, dated the 28th August 1941, as amended by Government Notification, Public Works Department, No. 620/36, dated the 10th June 1946. These rules shall apply to the whole of the State of Bombay :—

I. LICENSING BOARD.

1. *Appointment of Licensing Board.*—For carrying out the purpose of these rules, a Licensing Board (hereinafter referred to as " the Board ") representative of electrical interests in the State shall be appointed.

2. *Constitution of the Board.*—The Board shall consist of (*a*) the Electrical Engineer to Government who shall be the president, (*b*) the Electric Inspector, Poona, Member, (*c*) The Electric Inspector, Baroda, Member, (*d*) the Electric Inspector, Bombay, who shall be the Secretary and (*e*) representatives of the following bodies as specified below :—

Name of Body.	Number of Representatives.
(1) Bombay Municipality—The Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking	1
(2) The Bombay Fire Insurance Association	1
(3) The Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1
(4) The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway	1
(5) The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay	1
(6) The College of Engineering, Poona	1
(7) The Association of Electrical undertakings, Bombay State, Bombay	2
(8) The Electrical Contractors' Association, Bombay	2
(9) The Tata Hydro-Electric Group	1
Total ...	11

Note.—The representative of each of the abovementioned bodies must be a corporate member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or the Institution of Electrical Engineers, or the Institution of Engineers, India.

3. *Functions of the Board.*—The functions of the Board shall be—

(1) to grant licences to Electrical Contractors ;

(2) to conduct examinations for supervisors and wiremen ;

(3) to grant certificates and permits to supervisors and wiremen ;

(4) to deal with applications and testimonials found to be incorrect and to take such action as may be decided on ;

(5) to nominate representatives in the various centres of the State for the purpose of carrying out local examinations and test under these rules ;

(6) to hear and decide cases of malpractice by electrical contractors, supervisors or wiremen ; and

(7) generally to carry out the provisions of these rules.

Note.—Any decision given by the Board in the execution of its functions shall be final.

3A. *Sub-Committees.*—The Board shall have power to appoint Sub-Committees and delegate such of its powers to these Sub-Committees as the Board considers fit.

4. *Meetings of the Board.*—The Board shall ordinarily meet once in six months after each half-yearly examination. The Board shall also meet for transacting any special business, which cannot be disposed of by circulation of papers. Notice of every meeting shall be sent to each member by the Secretary.

5. *Quorum.*—Six members shall form a quorum at any meeting of the Board.

6. *Duties of the President.*—The duties of the President shall be—

(1) to preside at all meetings of the Board, unless prevented by reasonable cause ; and

(2) grant licences to electrical contractors and certificates and permits to supervisors and wiremen on behalf of the Board.

7. *Chairman of meeting.*—The President, and in his absence, such one of the members present, as may be elected by the meeting, shall be the chairman of the meeting.

8. *Duties of the Secretary.*—The duties of the Secretary shall be—

(1) to scrutinise all applications for electrical contractors' licences and submit the same to the President and carry on correspondence in connection therewith ;

(2) to scrutinise applications for admission to the examination for supervisors and wiremen and carry on correspondence in connection therewith ;

(3) to countersign licences to electrical contractors and certificates and permits to supervisors and wiremen ;

(4) to notify to all electric supply companies concerned and the electrical contractors' association of all licences issued and/or cancelled.

II. Examinations.

9. *Examinations.*—Examinations under these rules shall be held twice a year in January and July, in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona, and such other places and on such dates as may be notified by the Secretary to the Board from time to time in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

10. *Admission to Examinations.*—Examinations are intended for such candidates as are working or have worked in the State of Bombay.

III. MODE OF EXAMINATIONS.

11. Every examination shall be of such a nature as to test the practical knowledge of the candidate and to ascertain his competency.

12. Every examination shall be conducted in a place where the candidate's knowledge can be practically tested and each candidate shall be tested *viva voce.*

IV. ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES FOR EXAMINATIONS.

13. *Examinations for supervisors.*—The examination for supervisors is intended for electricians, supervisors, foremen, charge-hands and others, but any wireman may appear for the examination, if he desires to do so.

14. *Qualifications.*—Candidates for the examination for supervisors must—

(*a*) have passed the examination for wiremen; and

(*b*) have at least five years' practical electrical experience (of which not less than two years should be after passing the Wiremen's Examination), which is regarded as satisfactory by the Board.

Note.—(1) Every candidate who produces a full technological certificate in electrical engineering from any recognised technical institute or college shall be exempted from appearing for this examination:

Provided that such candidate has, after completing his training for such certificate, undergone practical training in wiring and rectifying common defects in electric light and power installations under a licensed electrical contractor working in the State of Bombay, for such period, being not less than one year, so that the total period of training undergone by him is not less than five years.

(2) The Board may grant exemption to any candidate from the requirements of the proviso to paragraph (1) above, if in the opinion of the Board the practical training obtained by the candidate is satisfactory.

15. *Examination for wiremen.*—The examination for wiremen is intended for working wiremen.

16. *Qualifications.*—Candidates for the examination for wiremen shall be the persons (*a*) who have worked on wiring and electric installation works for at least two years under a Licensed Electrical Contractor, working in the State of Bombay, or (*b*) who have satisfactorily completed the wiremen's classes at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay, or any other approved institution and passed the examination held by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education in the State of Bombay and in addition have served under a licensed electrical contractor in the State of Bombay for at least twelve months, employed on installation work, or (*c*) who have other electrical training or practical experience which is regarded as satisfactory by the Board.

Note.—A candidate who has passed the third year's course in electrical engineering from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay, the College of Engineering, Poona, or other approved institutions, and obtained at least 50 per cent. of the full marks in the annual examination in wiring, jointing and electrical experiments, will be exempted from appearing for this examination.

17. *Application for appearing for examinations.*—Every candidate for an examination under these rules shall make an application in Form A and shall sign the same in the presence of his employer, an Honorary Magistrate, or a Government

official. The candidate shall forward the application duly filled in to the Secretary to the Board not less than forty-two days before the date fixed for the examination together with—

(*a*) testimonials from employers regarding good conduct and practical experience in Form K, appended to these rules;

(*b*) wireman's examination certificate, if any;

(*c*) a challan in support of payment of the fee; and

(*d*) two copies of his latest photograph (size about 2″ × 2½″) with his name on the back.

18. *Examination fee not to be returned.*—The fee paid by a candidate, whose application for an examination has been accepted, shall not be returned to him on any account:

Provided that in the event of a candidate's inability to attend the examination for valid reasons it shall be competent to the Board to allow such candidate to appear at the next examination without further payment.

V. Testimonials.

19. *Admission to examinations.*—No candidate shall be admitted to any examination whose testimonials are, in the opinion of the Board, unsatisfactory.

20. *Return of testimonials.*—The original testimonials after being scrutinised shall be returned to the applicant when his application is disposed of.

VI. Subjects for Examinations.

21. *Syllabus for the Supervisors' Examination.*—Candidates for the examination for the grant of competency certificates will be examined by one written paper and an oral test, in accordance with the following syllabus.

The written paper will be in two sections and every candidate will be expected to pass separately in each section.

Section I.

(*Theoretical electricity.*)

The electric circuit.—Hydraulic analogy. Electrical pressure. Current and resistance. Ohm's Law. Calculation of resistance. Series and parallel grouping of resistances. Heating effect of electric current. Temperature coefficient of resistances. Conductors and insulators. Cables. Power and energy. Units.

Chemical effects of electric current.—Electrolysis. Primary cell. The lead storage cell. The alkaline cell. Charging of storage cells.

The magnetic circuit.—Magnetic effects of electric current. Magnetic properties of materials. Electromagnets. Electric bells and relays.

Principles of electrical measurements and measuring instruments.—Potentiometer. Wheatstone bridge. Post office box. Substitution methods. Ammeters, voltmeters, ohmmeters, wattmeters, energy meters, frequency meters, power factor meters and synchroscopes.

D. C. generators.—Constructional features. Generation of E.M.F. Armature winding Commutation and armature reaction. Series and shunt field winding.

D. C. motors.—General principles. Back E. M. F. torque. Method of starting.

Alternating currents.—Elementary ideas about vectors. Phase and phase difference. Resistance, Inductance and capacity. A. C. power and power factor. Three phase working. Star and delta connections. Three phase power measurement and other indicating instruments.

A. C. generators.—Constructional features. Calculation of frequency. Stator and rotor windings. Synchronising alternators.

Transformers.—Constructional features. Action. Three phase transformers. Phasing out. Auto transformers. Instrument transformers.

A. C. motors.—Working principles of synchronus, induction and commutator motors. Starting of A. C. motors.

Controlling and regulating gear.—Working principles of starters and regulators for both A. C. and D. C. electric motors.

Conversion of electrical energy from A. C. to D. C.—Principle of operation of motor generator sets, rotary converters, motor converters and mercury arc rectifiers.

Illumination.—Important quantities in lighting calculations. Planning of lighting installations. Different types of amps.

SECTION II.

(*Planning of installations and utilisation of electricity.*)

Preparation of plans and estimates.—(Reparing a lay-out for lighting and power installations in residential and industrial premises) :—Estimates of materials and general cost involved in carrying out different types of installations.

Circuit diagrams.—Preparing circuit diagrams showing electrical connections between electrical motors, their control and regulating gears and the main distribution boards.

Panel wiring.—Preparation of drawings showing the wiring diagrams connecting D. C. and A. C. generators, switchboards, transformers, etc. in generating stations and sub-stations.

Battery charges and convertors.—Circuit diagrams showing electrical connections in battery charging equipment and converting machinery with its auxiliary apparatus.

Lay-out for electric lift and pump installations.—Preparation of sketches showing electrical connections in lift and pump installations. General principles and elementary calculations of head, power and energy consumption in electrical pumps. Description of the important parts including safety devices used in lifts installations. General maintenance of lift machinery.

Earthing.—Earthing of all installations; testing of the effectiveness of the earthing system. Grounding of lightning conductors.

Distribution.—System of A. C. and D. C. distribution. Simple calculations regarding aerial lines. Voltage drop on feeders and distributors. Balancers. Protective devices for overhead system. Voltage regulations.

Testing.—Location of faults in the armature and field systems. Insulation tests on machines, domestic appliances and installations. Location of faults in underground cables.

Resusciation from electric shock.

Government Acts.—The knowledge of the following Acts and Rules made by Government :—

(1) The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

(2) The Indian Electricity Rules, 1937.

(3) The Bombay Lifts Act, 1939, with Rules.

(4) The Bombay Fire Insurance Association Rules pertaining to low, medium and high pressure.

22. *Syllabus for the Examination for Wiremen.*—Practical knowledge of electric circuit—

Ohm's Law.

Difference between A. C. and D. C. supply.

Conductors and insulators.

Use of Standard Wire Gauge.

Connections of voltmeters and ammeters.

Reading and energy meter.

Simple calculations on power and energy.

Testing the supply for OFF and ON ; A. C. and D. C.

Positive and Negative ; Live and Dead conductors.

Various uses of the Test Lamp and Bell.

Connections and diagrams for Distribution and Fuse Boards.

Cut-outs ceiling roses, lamp holders, switches (including two-way and intermediate).

Wiring on cleats, in wood casing, metal sheated. T. R. S. and conduit.

Wiring of fittings and other consuming devices.

The installation of electric bells and indicators.

Connections of A. C. and D. C. fans and regulators ; common faults in them and their remedies.

Method of carrying (Overhead) bare, lead covered and T. R. S. wires over short distances.

Making straight and Tee joints in stranded insulated wires.

Making Brittania and Western Union joints in bare copper wires.

Soldering lugs on wires and cables.

VII. Certificates and Permits.

23. *Grant of certificate of competency and permit to supervisors.*—Every candidate who passes the examination for supervisors, or who is exempted from appearing for such examination, shall be granted a certificate of competency in Form B or C, as the case may be, and a permit in Form D.

24. *Grant of certificate and permit to wiremen.*—Every candidate who passes the examination for wiremen shall be granted a certificate in Form E and a permit in Form G.

25. *Grant of certificate and permit in certain cases.*—Candidates exempted from appearing for the examination under the note to rule 16 shall be granted a certificate in Form F and a permit in Form G on payment of the prescribed fee.

26. *Withdrawal or suspension of permit.*—Every permit granted under these rules shall be liable to be withdrawn or suspended for such period as the Board may decide, if the holder thereof is found guilty of any malpractice under these rules.

27. *Duplicate of a certificate or permit to be recorded.*—A duplicate of every certificate and permit granted under these rules shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary.

28. *Grant of duplicate certificate or permit.*—A duplicate of certificate or permit granted under these rules shall be issued on payment of—

Rs. 5 for supervisors ;

Re. 1 for wiremen ;

on production by the applicant of proof of the loss of the original certificate or permit together with the latest copy of his photograph to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

28-A. A fee of Re. 1 shall be charged for supplying information about the particular part or parts in which the candidate passed or failed in the examination, together with the actual number of marks he obtained in each part.

28-B. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of these Rules, certificates of competency and wiremen's certificates granted by the competent authority in the territory formerly included in a merged State under the Rules made under an enactment corresponding to the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and in force in the said State territory immediately before the repeal of the said corresponding enactment shall be deemed to have been granted by the Board under these Rules.

VIII. Licences to Electrical Contractors.

29. *Grant of Electrical Contractor's Licence.*—An Electrical Contractor's Licence shall be granted only to a person (or a firm) who has in his possession the instruments necessary for carrying out the tests required under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, and who either himself holds a certificate of competency and permit and personally executes or supervises all work undertaken by him or who has in his employ a supervisor holding a certificate of competency and permit, under whose direct supervision all work undertaken by him is carried out :

Provided that the Board may refuse to grant such licence to any person (or firm) who (or which) in the opinion of the Board, is not fit to hold such licence.

30. *Form of Contractor's Licence.*—The Electrical Contractor's Licence shall be in Form H.

31. *Electrical Contractor to keep instrument in good order.*—An Electrical Contractor to whom a licence in Form H is granted shall keep the instruments necessary for carrying out the tests required under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, in good order.

32. *Cancellation of Contractor's Licence.*—If the holder of a competency certificate, on the strength of whose permit a licence has been granted to an Electrical Contractor, leaves the services of such contractor, such contractor's licence shall be deemed to have been suspended. Should such contractor fail to employ a person holding a supervisor's permit within one month from the date on which the holder of the competency certificate had left such contractor's service, such contractor's licence shall be cancelled.

The Secretary may, with the approval of the President, extend this period to a maximum of two months in extraordinary cases.

33. *Notice of termination of service of Supervisors to be given.*—If a holder of a supervisor's permit in the employment of a licensed electrical contractor leaves his service, the termination of the service of the permit-holder shall be notified to the Secretary both by the contractor and the permit-holder. The contractor shall also notify the name and certificate number of the supervisor engaged under rule 29.

34. *When Contractor's Licence shall not be granted.*—A Contractor's Licence shall not be granted to any holder of a supervisor's permit whilst he is in the employ of any other firm.

35. *Cancellation of Contractor's Licence.*—If a holder of a Supervisor's permit to whom a contractor's licence has been granted, accepts employment in any other firm, the contractor's licence granted to such holder shall be automatically cancelled.

35-A. *When contractor's licence may be cancelled.*—The Board may at any time cancel a contractor's licence if the person (or firm) to whom (or to which) the licence is granted is, in the opinion of the Board, not fit to hold such licence.

36. *Inspection of instruments.*—All testing instruments in the possession of every electrical contractor shall be inspected from time to time by the Electric Inspector or his representative.

37. *Staff of contractor.*—The entire staff of every Licensed Electrical Contractor shall consist of *bona fide* certificated and full-time employees, provided that a contractor may engage Apprentices for training purposes, in which case the total number of Apprentices employed by any Contractor at any time shall not exceed 50 per cent. of his total Wiring Staff, inclusive of Apprentices, but exclusive of coolies, and provided further that the Contractor shall not permit such Apprentices to carry out any electrical installation in work, including additions, alterations, repairs and adjustments to existing installations covered by rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, except under the direct supervision of a person holding a certificate of competency and under the guidance of at least one certified Wireman on the premises.

Every Contractor shall maintain a Register in Form "I" of all Supervisors, Wiremen and Apprentices; such Register shall be obtained from the Electric Inspector, Bombay State, Bombay, and shall be open to inspection at any time by that Officer or his representative.

No person, whose name is not entered in such Register, shall be considered to be a *bona fide* employee on the Contractor's Wiring Staff.

38. *Application for contractor's licence.*—Applications for a Contractor's Licence shall be made to the Secretary in Form J.

39. *Mode of contract.*—Every contract for electrical installation work undertaken by a licensed electrical contractor shall be in writing, and the licensed electrical contractor shall be held responsible for the quality of all materials used.

39-A. *Notice of Commencement of Work.*—Notice of electric installation work, including additions, alterations, repairs and adjustments to existing installation except such replacement of lamps, fans, fuses, switches and other component parts of the installation as in no way alters its capacity or character, shall be given in writing by a licensed electrical contractor to the Electrial Inspector or his assistant, within 48 hours of the commencement of such work.

40. *Test Report.*—For all electric installation work carried out under rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, a test report shall be submitted by the licensed electrical contractor to the Supply Company concerned. The test report shall be signed by the supervisor under whose supervision the work has been carried out, and countersigned by the licensed electrical contractor. The Supervisor shall be wholly responsible for the due execution of the electric installation work and shall be present at the time of testing.

41. *Register of contractors.*—A register of all licensed electrical contractors shall be maintained by the Secretary.

42. *Renewal of contractor's licence.*—Every electrical contractor's licence granted under these rules shall be renewable annually. Failure to renew a licence shall render such licence liable to cancellation, and the full initial fee will be charged for the issue of a new licence. Applications for renewal together with the licence shall be submitted to the Secretary at least one month before the date of expiry of the licence.

43. *Grant of duplicate of contractor's licence.*—A duplicate of an electrical contractor's licence granted under these rules shall be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 and on production by the applicant of proof of the loss of the original licence to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

43-A. *Fee for a change of name.*—A fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged where a change in respect of the name of the contractor is to be made in the licence granted, provided that such change does not involve a transfer or an assignment of the licence to another person.

IX. Misconduct of Licensed Contractors, Supervisors and Wiremen.

44. *Report of negligence.*—Where in the opinion of a Supply Company or a person for whom any electric installation work has been carried out, such work is not in accordance with the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, the matter shall be reported to Electric Inspector concerned for such action as may be necessary and the action taken by him shall be notified to the parties concerned.

45. *Malpractice or infringement of rules to be reported.*—If any person holding a permit and/or an electrical contractor's licence is found guilty of malpractice or infringement of these rules, the Electrical Inspector concerned shall report the fact with full investigation to the Board. The decision of the Board on such report shall be communicated to the parties concerned.

X. Electric Supply Companies carrying on the Business of Electrical Contractors.

46. *Supply companies to obtain contractor's licences.*—No electrical contracting work shall be carried out by any Electric Supply Company unless they have obtained an Electrical Contractor's Licence and employed a separate staff of supervisors and wiremen, in compliance with these rules :

Provided that where the services of a Licensed Electrical Contractor are not available to the public in the area of supply of an Electric Supply Company, the Licensing Board may exempt such Electric Supply Company from the obligation of appointing a separate staff of Electrical Supervisors and wiremen for a period of one year at one time.

47. *Cancellation of licence granted to supply companies.*—An electrical contractor's licence granted to an Electric Supply Company shall be liable to be withdrawn by the Board if it is found that preferential treatment is being given to prospective consumers with a view to gain an unfair advantage in competition with local contractors.

XI. Fees.

48. *Fees.*—The following fees shall be levied under these rules for—

	Rs.
(i) *Examinations*—	
(*a*) Admission to examination for supervisors	15
(*b*) Grant of competency certificate and supervisor's permit to a successful candidate	10
(*c*) Examination for wiremen	5
(ii) *Certificates and permits to candidates who are exempted from the examinations*—	
(*a*) Supervisors	10
(*b*) Wiremen	1
(iii) *Contractor's licence*—	
Initial fee	100
Annual renewal fee	25

Note.—All fees for examination, Contractor's licence, and the annual renewal thereof and any other fees leviable in this connection, shall be paid into a Government Treasury in the Bombay State.

49. *Remuneration for examiners.*—An examiner nominated by the Board shall receive such fees as Government may from time to time approve, and such assistance in the conduct of the examination as may be determined by the Board.

Printed copies of these rules in English, Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada or Hindustani (Urdu and Devnagari Scripts) may be obtained on payment from the Government Book Depot, Bombay.

Forms of Application for Examinations and Contractor's Licence may be obtained from the Secretary (Electric Inspector, Bombay Public Works Department, Bombay).

FORM A.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO EXAMINATION FOR ELECTRICAL SUPERVISORS/WIREMEN.

(To be filled in in English.)

Full name of the applicant ...
Date of birth and age ...
Details of technical qualifications ...
Details of past and present service ...
(Dates of commencement and termination of each appointment to be given.) Testimonials, original and copies thereof, to be submitted.
Fees payable into the Government Treasury/Reserve Bank of India :
(i) Examination for Supervisors :
(*a*) Admission to the examination—Rs. 15.
(*b*) Grant of Competency Certificate and Supervisor's Permit to a successful candidate Rs. 10.
(ii) Examination for wiremen—Rs. 5.

Chalan No. , dated
amounting to Rs.
(to be forwarded with the application).

Centre, where the applicant desires to be examined :
Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad.
Language in which the candidate desires to be examined :
Candidate can be examined in—
English, Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu, Kannada and Hindustani (Urdu and Devnagari Scripts).

I hereby declare that the particulars stated above are correct and true to the best of my knowledge.

Dated 19 .

In the presence of—
Signature—
Designation—

Signature—
Address (to be stated clearly in English).

Note.—Testimonials with copies thereof to be submitted with the application. (Originals will be returned as soon as they are scrutinised and the application is disposed off).

No payment will be accepted in cash or cheque : Fees must be paid into a Government Treasury or the Reserve Bank of India in the Bombay State.

The application must be signed in the presence of the employer, an Honorary Magistrate, or a Government official.

Two copies of the latest photograph of the applicant (size 2″×2½″) to accompany the application with name on the back.

Any person making false statements for the purpose of admission to the examination shall render himself liable for prosecution.

Incomplete applications will be rejected.

FORM B.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Certificate of Competency.

(Authorised by Government Notification, Public Works Department, No. 620/36, dated the 31st August 1948.)

having satisfied the Licensing Board by passing the prescribed Examination for Supervisors held in on is hereby granted this Certificate of Competency.

Electrical Department,
P. W. D., Bombay, 19 .

President,
Licensing Board.

Secretary,
Licensing Board.

FORM C.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Certificate of Competency.

(Authorised by Government Notification, Public Works Department, No. 620/36, dated the 31st August 1948.)

having satisfied the Licensing Board that his qualifications entitle him to exemption from taking the prescribed Examination for Supervisors is hereby granted this Certificate of Competency.

Electrical Department,
P. W. D., Bombay, 19 .

President,
Licensing Board.

Secretary,
Licensing Board.

(*Permit in Book Form.*)
1st page.

FORM D.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Permit for Supervisors.

(Authorised by Government Notification, Public Works Department, No. 620/36, dated the 31st August 1948.)

Date of Issue

2nd page.

Name :—

Date of examination :—

Place of examination :—

No. and date of Certificate of Competency :—

3rd page.

Photograph.

4th page.

This permit allows the holder to supervise and carry out electric installation work subject to the conditions mentioned in the rules issued by the Government of Bombay, under Government Notification, Public Works Department, No. 620/36, dated the 31st August 1948, but does not allow him to undertake electrical contracting work unless he holds a Contractor's License.

This permit is to be carried on the holder's person.

Secretary,
Licensing Board.

President,
Licensing Board.

FORM E.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Wireman's Certificate.

(Authorised by Government Notification, Public Works Department, No. 620/36, dated the 31st August 1948.)

This is to certify that
passed the Examination for Wiremen held in
on

Electrical Department,
P. W. D., Bombay, 19 .

President,
Licensing Board.

Secretary,
Licensing Board.

FORM F.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Wireman's Certificate.

(Authorised by Government Notification, Public Works Department, No. 620/36, dated the 31st August 1948.)

having satisfied the Licensing Board that his qualifications entitle him to exemption from taking the prescribed Examination for Wiremen, is hereby granted this Wireman's Certificate.

Electrical Department,
P. W. D., Bombay, 19 .

President,
Licensing Board.

Secretary,
Licensing Board.

(*Permit in Book Form.*)
1st page.

FORM G.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Permit for Wiremen.

(Authorised by Government Notification, Public Works Department, No. 620/36, dated the 31st August 1948.)

Date of Issue 19 .

2nd page.

Name :

Date of examination :

Place of examination :

3rd page.

Photograph.

4th page.

This permit allows the holder to carry out wiring work only, subject to the conditions mentioned in the rules issued by the Government of Bombay, under Government Notification, Public Works Department, No. 620/36, dated the 31st August 1948, but does not allow him to undertake supervising or electrical contracting work.

This permit is to be carried on the holder's person.

Secretary,
Licensing Board.

President,
Licensing Board.

FORM H.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Licence to Electrical Contractors.

(Authorised by Government Notification, Public Works Department, No. 620/36, dated the 31st August 1948.)

Mr. / Messrs.

is / are hereby authorised to carry out electric installation work in the Bombay State subject to the conditions mentioned in the rules issued by the Government of Bombay, under Government Notification, Public Works Department, No. 620/36, dated the 31st August 1948.

Electrical Department,
P. W. D., Bombay, 19 .

President,
Licensing Board.

Secretary,
Licensing Board.

Date of Renewal.	Date of Expiry.	Secretary's Initials.

FORM I.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Register of Supervisors, Wiremen and Apprentices.

(Authorised by Government Notification, Public Works Department, No. 620/26, dated the 31st August 1948.)

Serial No.	Name of Employee.	Wiring staff.			Date of		Remarks.
		Supervisor's Permit No.	Wireman's Permit No.	Non-certificated Wiremen and Apprentices.	Employment.	Discharge.	

FORM J.

APPLICATION FOR AN ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR'S LICENCE.

To be filled in English.

Name (title) in which an Electrical Contractor's Licence is applied for ...	
Business Address	
Full name, home address and age of the Proprietor	
Names, home addresses and ages of the Partners : 1 ... 2 ... 3 ...	
If a Contractor's Licence has been previously granted, details to be given	
Previous experience with Licensed Electrical Contractor	
Details of permit held by the applicant and/or Partners	
Details of Permit holder on the strength of whose permit the Contractor's Licence is applied fo ...	
Fee paid into the Government Treasury/ Reserve Bank of India.	Chalan No. dated for Rs. 100 (to be forwarded with the application).

Note.—The applicants shall, if required by the Secretary, Licensing Board, produce evidence of solvency and capability to undertake wiring works.

I/We
hereby declare that the particulars stated above are correct to the best of my/our knowledge and that I/we fully understand the terms and conditions under which an Electrical Contractor's Licence is granted, a breach of which will render the Licence liable for suspension or withdrawal.

I/We
hereby also declare that I/we have in my/our possession a latest copy of the "Rules and Conditions for the Grant of Certificates of Competency and Permits to Supervisors and Wiremen and Licences to Electrical Contractors and other matters connected therewith" and that I/we shall notify the Secretary, Licensing Board, every change of address.

Signature.
Signatures of Partners.

N.B.—Any person who makes, procures to be made, or assists in making any false representation for the purpose of obtaining for himself or any other person an Electrical Contractor's Licence shall render himself liable for prosecution.

FORM K.

CERTIFICATE TO BE GRANTED TO ELECTRICAL STAFF FOR ADMISSION TO WIREMEN'S AND SUPERPISORS' EXAMINATION.

Name.

Designation.

Date of admission.

Nature of work.

Date of leaving.

Attendance.

Conduct.

Remarks.

I hereby declare that the particulars stated above are correct and true to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of Employer, or Licensed
Electrical Contractor.

Date

Note 1.—This certificate should be granted only to persons who are or have been actually employed on electrical wiring and installation works and whose names are entered in the Register of the Wiring Staff maintained by every Licensed Contractor.

Note 2.—The issue of a false certificate will render the Licensed Contractor and the person concerned liable for action under the Rules and Conditions for the Grant of Certificates of Competency and Permits to Supervisors and Wiremen and Licenses to Electrical Contractors, etc.

Note 3.—The employer or the Licensed Contractor shall, if required by the Secretary, Licensing Board, be responsible for producing documentary evidence regarding the applicant's employment.

Rule 48 (1) **G. N., P. W. D., No. 620/36, dated 23rd August 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1107).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the works carried out on the premises of the Nadiad Borough Municipality, Nadiad, from so much of the said sub-rule (1) as requires such works to be carried out by an electrical contractor licensed by the State Government in that behalf, subject to the condition that such works are carried out under the direct supervision of a person holding a certificate of competency issued by the State Government and that the name of such person shall be reported to the Electric Inspector, Bombay, and the Nadiad Electric Supply Company Limited, Nadiad, from time to time.

Rule 48 (1) **G. N., P. W. D., No. 620/36, dated 21st September 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 577).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the works carried out by the Baroda City Municipality, from so much of the said sub-rule (1) as requires such works to be carried out by an electrical contractor licensed by the State Government in that behalf, subject to the condition that such works are carried out by the said Municipality under the direct supervision of a person holding a certificate of competency issued by the State Government and that the name of such person is reported to the Electric Inspector, Bombay, from time to time.

Rule 48 (1) **G. N., P. W. D., No. 3485/48, dated 15th January 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 25).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the works carried out at the premises of the State Transport Corporation from so much of the said sub-rule (1) as requires such works to be carried out by an electrical contractor licensed by State Government in that behalf, subject to the conditions that the State Transport Corporation shall appoint a competency certificate holder at every place where there is a workshop, depot, bus-station or a garage and that the works shall be carried out under the direct supervision of the electrical supervisor appointed for the place and that the names of such supervisors shall be reported from time to time to the Electric Inspector and the Electric Supply Company concerned.

Rule 48 (1) **G. N., P. W. D., No. I.E.R. 1151, dated 25th May 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 235).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the works carried out on the premises of the College of Engineering, Baroda, from so much of the said sub-rule (1) as requires such works to be carried out by an electrical contractor licensed by the State Government in that behalf, subject to the conditions that such works are carried out under the direct supervision of a person holding a certificate of competency issued by the State Government and that the name of such person shall be reported to the Electrical Inspector, Baroda, and the Electric Supply Company concerned, from time to time.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 620/36, dated 14th February 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 284). **Rule 48 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the works carried out on the premises of the Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay, for the purposes of experiments and demonstrations in the classes, from so much of the said sub-rule (1) as requires such works to be carried out by an electrical contractor licensed by the State Government in that behalf, subject to the condition that such works are carried out under the direct supervision of a person holding a certificate of competency issued by the State Government and that the name of such person shall be reported to the Electric Inspector, Bombay, and the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking, Bombay, from time to time.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 1611/36, dated 25th July 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2108). **Rule 117 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 117 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that, in their application to step-down transformers, potential transformers, and out-door pole mounting transformers, the provisions of rule 60 (1) (*d*) of the said rules shall be relaxed to the following extent, namely :—

"Where a linked switch is provided on the secondary side near the transformer for cutting off all load from the transformers instantaneously, and suitable single pole, disconnecting switches are installed on the primary side for isolating the transformer from the supply whenever required, a separate linked switch on the primary side to disconnect the transformer on load may be dispensed with."

G. N., P. W. D., No. I.E.R. 1451, dated 10th April 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 453). **Rule 117 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 117 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that in their application to electrical installations in the Government buildings in charge of the Public Works Department the provisions of rule 49 of the said rules shall be relaxed to the following extent, namely :—

Where electrical installations provided in such buildings are periodically inspected, tested and maintained by the Electrical Engineer to Government in accordance with the requirements of sub-rules (1) to (4) of said rule, the requirements of provisions of sub-rules (5) to (7) of the said rule in respect of affixing and maintaining of a notice may be dispensed with.

G. N., P. W. D., No. I.E.R. 1452, dated 23rd June 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 830). **Rule 117 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 117 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that in their application to electrical installations in the Government buildings in charge of the Public Works Department the provisions of rule 49 of the said rules shall be relaxed to the following extent, namely :—

Where electrical installations provided in such buildings are periodically inspected, tested and maintained by the Chief Engineer, Bombay Electric Grid, in accordance with the requirements of sub-rules (1) to (4) of said rule, the requirements of provisions of sub-rules (5) to (7) of the said rule in respect of affixing and maintaining of a notice may be dispensed with.

THE INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT, 1911
(II OF 1911).

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3626/34, dated 22nd Dec. 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 324). S. 72

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (II of 1911), read with the notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 230-Ind. (1)/41, dated the 1st November 1941, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona, as a place of Inspection for the purposes of the aforesaid section, the same having been approved by the Central Government.

THE INDIAN LUNACY ACT, 1912 (IV OF 1912).

G. N., G. D., No. 2257(a), dated 26th May 1922 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1222). S. 3 (1)

In accordance with section 3 (*1*) of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), as amended by section 2 (*a*) of Act VI of 1922, the Government of Bombay are pleased to direct that the designations of the Central Lunatic Asylum, Yeravda, and other Lunatic Asylums in the State should hereafter be changed to "the Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda," and "Mental Hospitals," respectively.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. S-139(1), dated 18th July 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 318). S. 3 (6)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*6*) of section 3 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), the Government of Bombay is pleased to empower each of the following Magistrates of the first class to perform the functions of a Magistrate under the said Act :—

(1) Resident Magistrate, First Class, Kolhapur, Court No.1.
(2) Resident Magistrate, First Class, Kolhapur, Court No. 2.
(3) Resident Magistrate, First Class, Ichalkaranji.
(4) Resident Magistrate, First Class, Gadhinglaj.
(5) Resident Magistrate, First Class, having jurisdiction over Shahuwadi and Panhala Talukas with Head Quarters at Panhala and Shahuwadi or Malkapur.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 1533/33, dated 14th August 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 415). S. 3 (6)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*6*) of section 3 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), the Government of Bombay is pleased to empower each of the following Magistrates of the first class to perform the functions of a Magistrate under the said Act :—

(1) Resident Magistrate, Panvel.
(2) Resident Magistrate, Karjat.
(3) Huzur Mamlatdar and Magistrate, First Class, Alibag.

G. N., G. D., No. 4910, dated 21st June 1915 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1592). S. 5 (4)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 5 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the local area included in the Municipal district of Broach to be an area in which reception orders may be made.

G. N., J. D., No. 7101, dated 13th September 1915 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2264). S. 5 (4)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 5 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the local areas included in the following municipal districts to be the areas in which reception orders may be made :—

Ahmedabad.	Poona City.	Karwar.	
Kaira.	Poona Suburban.	Alibag.	
Godhra.	Satara.	Ratnagiri.	
Surat.	Malcompeth.	*	*
Thana.	Sholapur.	*	*
Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	*	*
Jalgaon.	Bijapur.	*	*
Dhulia.	Dharwar.	*	*
Nasik.			

S. 5 (4) **G. N., G. D., No. 2687/33, dated 30th May 1938 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1121).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 5 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, the Government of Bombay are pleased to declare the local areas under the jurisdiction of the Hubli and Gadag-Betgeri Municipal Boroughs to be areas in which reception orders may be made on petition.

S. 5 (4) **G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. S. 139 (1), dated 18th July 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 317).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 5 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare the local areas specified in the Schedule hereto annexed as the areas in which reception orders may be made.

Schedule.

(1) Municipal Limits of Kolhapur City.
(2) Municipal Limits of Ichalkaranji.
(3) Municipal Limits of Jaysingpur.
(4) Municipal Limits of Narshinhwadi.
(5) Municipal Limits of Vadgaon.
(6) Municipal Limits of Gadhinglaj.
(7) Municipal Limits of Kagal.
(8) Radhanagari Town.

S. 5 (4) **G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. S. 139 (1), dated 5th December 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1032).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 5 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare the areas specified in the schedule annexed hereto as areas in which reception orders may be made.

Schedule.

Mangalwedha, Akalkot, Madha, Mohol and Pandharpur Talukas of the Sholapur District.

S. 91 Bombay Lunacy Rules, 1921. **G. N., G. D., No. 322, dated 19th October 1921 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 800).**

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 322, dated 2nd Feb. 1922.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 2257 (b), dated 26th May 1922.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 3107, dated 23rd April 1923.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 322, dated 18th June 1925.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 322, dated 11th Feb. 1927.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 322 (a), dated 13th June 1927.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 322, dated 16th Aug. 1927.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 3022, dated 29th Oct. 1927.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 5385, dated 30th April 1928.

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 322, dated 5th Feb. 1929.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 7458, dated 1st June 1929.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8369, dated 3rd Dec. 1931.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8369, dated 14th Dec. 1937.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8369, dated 26th Feb. 1938.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8369, dated 23rd Dec. 1938.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8369, dated 17th Sept. 1940.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8369, dated 25th Mar. 1941.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 9545, dated 6th Nov. 1945.
Amended by G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 8369, dated 29th Nov. 1948.
Amended by G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 9545, dated 14th April 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 91 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), and in supersession of the notifications noted in the margin* the Government of Bombay are pleased to make the following rules for the administration of the Act in the State of Bombay :—

*General Department Notification, dated the 18th May 1864. General Department Notification No. 3881, dated the 23rd December 1887. General Department Notification No. 4997-A, dated the 11th September 1890. General Department Notification No. 4258, dated the 8th December 1891. General Department Notification No. 1495, dated 19th March 1909.

1. *General Establishment of Mental Hospitals.*—Mental Hospitals have been established by the State Government under section 84 of the Act at the following stations in the State of Bombay for the reception and treatment of persons of any class from any part of the State of Bombay :—

Central Mental Hospital, North Yeravda, Poona.
Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad.
Narotamdas Madhavdas Mental Hospital, Naupada (Thana District).
Mental Hospital, Dharwar.
Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri.

2. *Detention of person under observation.*—(*a*) A person ordered to be detained for observation under section 16 of the Act in any district in which there is no Mental Hospital shall be sent to a hospital or dispensary where suitable accommodation exists, or to a jail or lock-up, as may seem most appropriate to the Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, regard being had to his apparent condition, the means of accommodation and guarding, and the facilities for skilled observation available in each case.

(*b*) The Magistrate or Commissioner of Police may at his discretion make special provision for guarding the person detained by police officers.

3. *Admission of voluntary boarders.*—(*a*) Any person who wishes to become a voluntary boarder in a Mental Hospital must obtain from the Superintendent a form (Appendix I), which he will fill up and sign and have countersigned by two of the official visitors. He should then submit the form to the Superintendent, who will admit him for treatment, if suitable accommodation is available.

(*b*) Voluntary boarders, whose means allow, shall pay at the rates prescribed by the State Government, but, if destitute, they may be admitted free.

4. (1) *Intimation to Superintendent that lunatic is to be received.*—Any authority before making a reception order or an order for admission to any Mental Hospital shall communicate direct with the Superintendent, or if necessary, the Surgeon

General, and ascertain if accommodation is available specifying at the same time the sex, race and caste of the lunatic (Government Notification, G. D., No. 322, dated 18th June 1925).

(2) *Inquiry as to the domicile of the lunatic.*—A Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police making a reception order under section 14 or 15 of the Act, shall after ascertaining that accommodation is available, direct the reception of the lunatic into the nearest Mental Hospital or asylum affording suitable accommodation. He shall, in all cases, make strict enquiry as to the domicile of the lunatic and shall see that entry to that effect is made in the medical history sheet (Appendix III) or is communicated as soon as possible to the Superintendent of the asylum in which the lunatic is to be admitted.

(3) *Procedure to be followed by Magistrate making reception order under sections 5–11 of the Act.*—A Magistrate cannot authorize the admission of a lunatic under sections 5–11 of the Act into an asylum or Mental Hospital in another State, except under a general or special order of the State Government made in this behalf (section 85 of the Act). In all such cases he shall first satisfy himself that accommodation is available, and that the cost of maintenance will be paid (section 11). In order to effect the earliest possible treatment of the lunatic, action shall be taken as soon as possible, and the Magistrate shall furnish to the State Government in writing full details as to domicile, reasons for the admission, fees agreed to, etc.

(4) *Report to Government in case of lunatics domiciled elsewhere than in the State.*—As soon as it is known that a lunatic, who has been admitted to a Mental Hospital or asylum in the State of Bombay is domiciled elsewhere than in that State, the fact (with details of the case) should be brought to the notice of the State Government, so that action for the removal of the lunatic may, if advisable, be initiated early with the Government of the State of domicile, under section 35 of the Act (Government Notification, G. D., No. 3107, dated 23rd April 1923).

5. *Transfer and escort of lunatics.*—(1) When a Magistrate has made an order under section 14 or 15 of the Act for the detention of a lunatic in a Mental Hospital he shall arrange, in communication with the Police, for the early despatch of such lunatic with a suitable escort. The reception order, the medical history sheet in the form, Appendix III, the evidence of the medical witness, if taken, and any other papers that may be necessary or have a bearing on the lunatic's state of mind shall be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Hospital by registered post, a duplicate of the order being also given to the escort. If for any reason the medical history sheet or other documents not prescribed by the Act cannot be forwarded at once, they should be furnished later; but the lunatic should not be allowed to remain in a civil hospital or lock-up because these papers are not ready.

(2) No lunatic shall be despatched to a Mental Hospital unless a medical officer or medical practitioner certifies in the prescribed form (Appendix II) immediately before despatch that he is fit to travel. The originals of such certificates shall be sent to the Superintendent of the Hospital by post.

(3) The Magistrate shall satisfy himself that the lunatic is provided with sufficient clothing and bedding for his protection and comfort during the journey. He shall provide the escort with sufficient means to purchase food for the lunatic on the journey, and shall instruct the officer in charge to take the lunatic to the nearest hospital for treatment in the event of his becoming ill.

(4) A female lunatic shall always be accompanied by a female attendant or relative, in addition to the police escort.

6. *Documents to accompany a lunatic sent to a Mental Hospital.*—The Superintendent shall see that the documents detailed below and such other documents as may be from time to time prescribed accompany every lunatic sent to the Mental Hospital. Any defect or omission discovered shall be brought to the notice of the authority or person concerned with a view to its prompt rectification :—

A

Documents to be forwarded by the Magistrate in the case of a lunatic placed under restraint upon petition—

(1) The reception order (Schedule I, Form 2, of the Act).

(2) The two medical certificates referred to in section 5 (*1*).

(3) The original application for a reception order, and statement of particulars (Schedule I, Form 1, of the Act).

(4) If the case has been investigated or sent up by the police, the more important police papers (or copies thereof) bearing on the mental condition and history of the lunatic.

(5) A certificate of fitness for travelling [Rule 5 (2) and Appendix II].

B

Documents to be forwarded by the Magistrate or by the Commissioner of Police in the case of a lunatic found wandering at large, a dangerous lunatic, or a lunatic not under proper care and control, or who is cruelly treated or neglected—

(1) The reception order (Schedule I, Form 5, of the Act).

(2) A certificate from a medical officer (Schedule I, Form 3, of the Act).

(3) The revised form of medical history sheet (Appendix III).

(4) If the case has been investigated or sent up by the police the more important police papers (or copies thereof) bearing on the mental condition and history of the lunatic.

(5) A certificate of fitness for travelling [Rule 5 (2) and Appendix II].

C

Documents to be forwarded by the Court in the case of a criminal lunatic sent to a Mental Hospital under section 466 or 471 of the Criminal Procedure Code read with section 24 of the Act—

(1) A copy of the judgment, or where there is no judgment, of the order of the Court. Also, in any case tried by jury in a Sessions Court, a copy either of the heads of the charge to the jury or of the Committing Magistrate's order, or of both, as may be considered by the presiding Judge to be most useful.

(2) The revised form of medical history sheet (Appendix III).

(3) If the case has been investigated or sent up by the police, the more important of the police papers (or copies thereof) bearing on the mental condition and history of the lunatic.

(4) A certificate of fitness for travelling [Rule 5 (2) and Appendix II].

D

Documents to be forwarded by the Superintendent of the jail in the case of a prisoner becoming insane while in jail and being transferred from a jail to a Mental Hospital under section 30 (*1*) of the Prisoners Act, 1900—

(1) The nominal roll of the prisoner.

(2) A copy of the warrant under which he is confined.

(3) The medical officer's certificate in the form prescribed.

(4) The revised form of medical history sheet (Appendix III).

(5) A copy of the judgment should also be supplied by the Superintendent of Jail.

E

Documents to be forwarded by the military authorities in the case of an insane British soldier sent by a medical officer under section 12 of the Act—

Documents prescribed by the military regulations.

7. *Amendment of papers sent with lunatics.*—Superintendents of Mental Hospitals shall remedy as far as possible all important deficiencies in the papers forwarded to them with reference to any lunatic, other than the papers referred to in section 27, after communicating with the authority who signed the order for detention, reception or admission or with the certifying medical officers.

8. *Monthly meeting : official visitors.*—(*a*) A meeting of at least three official visitors, one of whom shall be a medical officer, shall be held once in each month to inspect the Mental Hospital, notice being given by the Superintendent, who shall endeavour to arrange the time and date to meet the convenience of the visitors.

(*b*) The official visitors shall be summoned to the monthly meeting by rotation. One notice shall be sent a week before and another 24 hours before the meeting. When an official visitor is unable to comply with the summons, it is his duty to provide a substitute from the official visitors' list. The substitute for a medical visitor must be a medical visitor. When an official visitor fails to attend a monthly meeting (or arrange for a substitute if unable to attend) he shall furnish an explanation to the Superintendent for submission to the Surgeon General.

(*c*) A list of the official visitors shall be printed on the notice calling the meeting.

(*d*) All orders of the State Government relating to the management of Mental Hospitals shall be laid before the official visitors at their monthly meeting, together with any remarks of visitors who may have visited the hospital since the last meeting.

9. *Remarks by official visitors in visitors' book.*—An official visitor shall record in the visitors' book any remarks he may wish to make. A copy of such remarks shall be transmitted to the Surgeon General by the Superintendent with such comments as he considers necessary.

10. *Reports by official visitors on criminal lunatics.*—When the official visitors certify that a criminal lunatic detained under section 466 of the Criminal Procedure Code is capable of making his defence or that a criminal lunatic detained under the said Code may be discharged, their certificate shall be forwarded to the Magistrate or court concerned or to the State Government, through the Superintendent who shall forward with it a report in the manner prescribed in rule 11. When the official visitors certify under section 473 of the said Code that a criminal lunatic is capable of making his defence, they shall at the same time state whether he may be safely discharged ; a certified copy of their statement shall be forwarded by the Superintendent to the trying court.

11. *Removal and discharge of criminal lunatics detained under Chapter 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code.*—A Superintendent submitting for orders the report of the visitors on the case of a criminal lunatic detained under the provisions of

Chapter 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code, shall forward therewith to the Magistrate or Court concerned or the State Government, as the case may be, the medical history sheet of the lunatic in the form of Appendix IV accompanied by an abstract from the Mental Hospital case book detailing the chief events in his history, recorded opinions with dates regarding his mental attitude while under observation in the Hospital and shall state his opinion as to the safety of the proposed procedure. When a report is submitted with reference to a lunatic whom it is proposed to deal with under section 474 or 475 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Superintendent shall also submit in the fullest detail his reasons for believing that it is safe to set the lunatic at liberty; and when the Superintendent considers that, owing to the nature of the disease or to the nature of the crime for which the lunatic has been detained, there are elements of difficulty, he may, when submitting his report, advise that the lunatic be transferred for further observation to a Central Mental Hospital. The Superintendent of the Central Mental Hospital to which such lunatic may be transferred shall, after such period of observation as he may consider necessary, submit his recommendations to the State Government.

12. *Removal of lunatic prisoner.*—The Superintendent shall *suo motu* submit to the State Government concerning any lunatic prisoner detained under section 30 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, whom he considers to have become of sound mind, a report in the manner prescribed in rule 11 as soon as he considers it safe to return the prisoner to jail to complete his sentence.

13. *Detention of a lunatic prisoner after expiry of sentence.*—When the Superintendent considers it necessary that a lunatic prisoner should be detained after the completion of his sentence he shall submit a report in the manner prescribed in rule 11 not less than 21 days before the expiry of the sentence of the said lunatic prisoner.

14. *Special reports on criminal lunatics detained under the Criminal Procedure Code.*—(*a*) Superintendents shall submit special half-yearly reports regarding criminal lunatics detained under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code on the 1st January and 1st July of each year, a separate report being submitted in each case in the prescribed form.

(*b*) With these half-yearly reports an abstract statement shall be submitted in the form prescribed, the reports on individual cases being summarised therein.

15. *Discharge of destitute inmates: travelling expenses.*—When a person detained in a Mental Hospital, who has no means or relations to assist him, is about to be discharged and has a long distance to go to his native place, a sum sufficient for his travelling expenses shall be given to him by the Superintendent of the Hospital.

16. *Disposal of documents on discharge or death of inmate.*—On the discharge or death of inmates other than criminal lunatics or military insanes all documents received with them shall be filed. In the case of military insanes they shall be disposed of in accordance with the military regulations in force.

17. *Escape of an inmate: report.*—In the event of the escape of a person received into a Mental Hospital an immediate report with a full description shall be made to the police authorities, and within 24 hours to the Surgeon General and the Magistrate who authorised his detention.

18. *Fees chargeable for maintenance.*—Fees will be charged for the maintenance of inmates of Government Mental Hospitals at the following rates* :—

	Rate per diem. All communities.
	Rs. a. p.
In the case of persons or dependants of persons whose income is from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,199 per annum.	0 6 0
In the case of persons or dependants of persons whose income is from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,799 per annum.	0 8 0
In the case of persons or dependants of persons whose income is from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,399 per annum.	0 12 0
In the case of persons or dependants of persons whose income is from Rs. 2,400 to Rs. 2,999 per annum.	1 0 0

—	Rate per diem.		
	Indians other than Parsis.	Parsis.	Europeans.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
In the case of persons or dependants of persons whose income is from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,599 per annum.	1 2 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
In the case of persons or dependants of persons whose income is from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 4,199 per annum.	1 2 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
In the case of persons or dependants of persons whose income is from Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 4,799 per annum.	1 2 0	1 12 0	2 2 0
In the case of persons or dependants of persons whose income is from Rs. 4,800 per annum or more.	1 2 0	1 12 0	2 8 0

Provided that the above rates of fees shall be enhanced by 50 per cent. for a period of three years beginning with the 25th day of April 1949.

(*i*) Patients for whose maintenance fees at the rates mentioned above are paid will be entitled to all the ordinary amenities available in Government Mental Hospitals.

(*ii*) Municipalities and other local authorities in this State which are liable to pay the cost of maintenance of lunatics from the areas subject to their jurisdiction who are committed to Government Mental Hospitals shall pay maintenance charges at a uniform rate of annas 12 per diem per patient.

(*iii*) The provisions of sub-rule (*i*) shall be subject to the following exceptions :—

(*a*) Government servants and other persons entitled to free attendance from any member of the medical staff of the Mental Hospital shall be charged at half the rate prescribed in sub-rule (*i*).

(*b*) Officers and soldiers of the Regular Army and Officers of the Indian Marine and the Indian Navy shall be charged at rates prescribed in the Army Regulations, India.

* The rates of maintenance charges for all mental patients, irrespective of their caste or creed on the basis of their incomes have been revised by G.R., L.S.G. & P.H.D., No. 3198/33, dated 26th March 1951.

(*iv*) The fees due from inmates shall ordinarily be payable monthly in advance. For the purposes of calculating these fees both the day of admission into the Hospital and the day of discharge therefrom shall together be counted as one day.

(*iv-a*) In the case of special class patients at the Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda, fees shall be charged at the following rates per diem :—

—	Indians other than Parsis.	Parsis or those living in Parsi style.	Europeans or those living in European style.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I Patients	5	8	10
Class II Patients	3	4	5

Provided that the above rates of fees shall be enhanced by 50 per cent. for a period of three years beginning with the 25th day of April 1949.

Special class patients for whose maintenance fees at the rates mentioned above are paid shall be entitled to special amenities, such as a separate well furnished room for each patient, specially cooked food, private washing of clothes and two private attendants free of cost for each Class I patient, and one private attendant free of cost for each Class II patient.

(*v*) If the Magistrate who authorised the detention of an inmate finds, after due enquiry, that the petitioner or other person who engaged in writing, under clause (*b*) of section 11, to his satisfaction to pay the cost of maintenance of the inmate, has died or has become at any time, on account of insolvency or any other reason, unable to continue the payment of the cost of maintenance, he may order a reduction or remission of such cost and inform the Superintendent accordingly.

(*vi*) A Magistrate who has remitted the cost of maintenance in accordance with clause (*v*) shall, after due enquiry, with regard to the residence of the inmate prior to his admission into the Hospital, issue a fresh maintenance order charging the Municipality or any other local body of which he was a habitual resident with the maintenance charge at the prescribed rate.

19. *Pregnant inmate.*—If a female inmate is found to be pregnant when she is admitted, the fact should be noted in the case book and her family informed at once. If the fact becomes known later, her family should be informed without delay. Whenever it is possible for her family to make arrangements for her confinement outside the Hospital this course shall be followed.

20. *Dangerous illness of an inmate.*—If an inmate becomes seriously ill, the fact should be at once notified to his relatives or friends if traceable.

21. *Death of an inmate.*—On the death of an inmate the fact should at once be notified to the relatives or freinds, if known, and also to the authority by whom the lunatic was sent to the Hospital.

22. *Post-mortem examination.*—A *post-mortem* examination shall be made after obtaining the necessary order in that behalf from a Magistrate in all cases of sudden death (*a*) in which the cause of death is not known and (*b*) in which suspicion has arisen as to the cause of death. In other cases a *post-mortem* examination may

be made, if practicable, when it is likely to furnish information as to the nature or cause of insanity. The consent of the relatives, if any, should first be obtained.

23. *Report of death of criminal lunatic or lunatic prisoner.*—A report of the death of a person confined in a Mental Hospital under the provisions of Chapter XXXIV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or of the Prisoners Act, 1900, shall be submitted by the Superintendent of the Hospital to the Surgeon General, who shall dispose of the same after satisfying himself that the standing orders relating to such reports have been duly carried out by the Superintendent.

24. *Funeral expenses.*—The funeral expenses of pauper inmates shall be defrayed by the State Government, but in the case of fee-paying inmates shall be paid by the person or persons hitherto responsible for the maintenance of the inmate.

25. *Mechanical restraint.*—Mechanical restraint shall be used as rarely as possible and only under the orders of the Superintendent.

26. *Permission to visitors to visit a Mental Hospital.*—No one unconnected with a Mental Hospital shall be permitted to enter the Hospital without an order in writing from the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent. It is within the discretion of the Superintendent to refuse a visitor access to a particular inmate or admission to the Hospital.

27. *Hours of visits of friends or relatives.*—Visits of friends or relatives to inmates are permitted on the day and at the hours fixed by the Superintendent. The Superintendent, or in his absence his head assistant, may give special permission for visits at other times.

28. *Business interviews with inmates.*—Business interviews between visitors and inmates are only allowed with the permission of the Superintendent and in the presence of one of the upper staff.

29. *Letters to and from inmates.*—All letters to and from inmates must pass through the hands of the Superintendent, who will decide whether they should be delivered to the parties concerned.

30. *Male visitors in female wards.*—Male visitors to a Mental Hospital are permitted to enter the female enclosure only with the express permission of the Superintendent in writing. If admitted, they will only be allowed to converse with the inmate in the presence of one of the upper staff.

31. *Lunatic merchant seamen.*—The Superintendent shall furnish notice of admission or discharge of a lunatic merchant seaman to the Shipping Master, Bombay, who will procure in the case of an admission whatever information is obtainable relating to the previous history of the lunatic.

32. *Despatch of lunatic to England.*—As removal from a tropical climate generally proves beneficial to European lunatics, the Superintendent shall report to the State Government the case of any native of Great Britain or Ireland who shows no signs of amendment at the expiration of six months from the date of admission and shall state whether he should be sent home at the public expense. If, however, the Superintendent deems it necessary that any such lunatic should be sent home at at an earlier period, he shall submit a recommendation to that effect through the Surgeon General.

33. *Private property of inmates.*—(*a*) The Superintendent shall keep a Private Property Book in which all property belonging to an inmate brought to the Hospital shall be entered.

(*b*) Articles of small value, cooking utensils, and perishable articles shall be placed in the store room in charge of a responsible officer, to be restored on discharge,

if this takes place within a year. After the expiry of this period such articles shall be sold and the proceeds credited to the inmate's account; perishable articles may be so disposed of at an earlier date under the orders of the Superintendent.

(*c*) Articles of value, gold, silver, rings, chains, watches, trinkets, etc., shall be kept in the Hospital office safe in separate sealed packets with the owner's name thereon and may not be disposed of without the sanction of the authority which ordered his confinement. The officer in charge of the safe shall be responsible for these articles.

(*d*) All sums of rupees ten and above, belonging to any lunatic inmate and found or brought with him on admission to the Mental Hospital shall be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank to the credit of the said inmate and every such account shall be operated by the Superintendent in the interests of the inmate in consultation with his relatives or guardians, if any. Such sums if under Rs. 10 may be kept in the safe of the Steward and may be expended in the interests of the inmate by the Superintendent as and when required. The amounts so kept shall be accounted for in the Private Money Account Ledger of the Institution.

(*e*) The Private Property Book and the Private Money Account shall be examined by the audit officers in the same way as the public accounts, and the property shall be checked by such officers at the time of audit.

34. *Clothing of inmates.*—The Superintendent may permit any inmate to wear his own clothes.

35. *Private servants.*—Inmates may have private servants with the Superintendent's consent if they pay for them. These private servants should as a rule be engaged by the Superintendent, and shall work under his control.

36. *Employment of inmates.*—No official of the Mental Hospital shall employ an inmate to do any private work, without the permission of the Superintendent.

37. *Penalty.*—Whoever commits a breach of rules 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

38. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "Act" means the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.

(*b*) "Section" means a section of the Act.

(*c*) "Superintendent" means the officer in charge of a Mental Hospital.

(*d*) "Official Visitor" means any person appointed a visitor by the State Government under the Act.

39. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Lunacy Rules, 1921.

APPENDIX I.

(*Vide* Rule 3.)

APPLICATION FORM FOR RECEPTION.

(For Voluntary Boarders.)

To

The Visitors,
Mental Hospital.

Sirs,

I hereby request that you will authorise the Superintendent, Mental Hospital, to

receive me into the abovementioned institution as a voluntary boarder under the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Indian Lunacy Act, IV of 1912.

I hereby engage to pay the cost of maintenance in the Mental Hospital at the rate of Rs. per day (or I hereby declare that I am destitute and unable to defray the cost of my maintenance).

I beg to remain,
Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

Address—

Signature of the applicant.

Date

I hereby certify that I am willing to receive $\frac{\text{Mr.}}{\text{Mrs.}}$ / Miss

for treatment as a voluntary boarder in the Mental Hospital; accommodation for $\frac{\text{him}}{\text{her}}$ is available.

Date

Superintendent,
Mental Hospital.

Approved.

Approved.

Signature of the Visitor.

Signature of the Visitor.

Date

Date

APPENDIX II.

(*Vide* Rule 5.)

Certificate of Fitness for Transfer and Condition of Health in the case of Lunatics sent to Mental Hospitals.

Station
Date

Certified that $\frac{\text{criminal lunatic}}{\text{the lunatic}}$ (Name)

is in sufficiently good health, and

in a fit state to travel from (name of the station)

to the Mental Hospital at

(Signed)

Medical Officer.
Medical Practitioner.

N.B.—The certificate may be signed by any registered medical practitioner or medical officer.

APPENDIX III.

Revised Form of Medical History Sheet of Lunatics.

N.B.—The ultimate responsibility for the preparation of this form rests with the Committing Officer, who must see that the requisite information is supplied by the police and the Medical Officer without undue delay.

Questions to be answered upon information supplied by the Police alone.

1. Name of patient in full and caste or race.
2. Name of patient's father.
3. Married or single or widowed.
4. Condition of life and previous occupation (if any).
5. Religion.
6. Place of birth and recent place of abode* or domicile.†
7. Whether homeless or living with relatives.‡
8. Whether any member of patient's family has been or is affected with insanity.
9. Whether the attack is the first attack of insanity or not.
10. Age (if known) at onset of the first attack.
11. Previous history and habits§ and facts indicating insanity.
12. Duration and nature of any previous attacks.
13. Supposed cause of insanity.‖
14. Duration of existing attack.

Signature.

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* Here the name of the lane or street, village, police station and district and length of residence should be stated. As much detail as possible should be given.

† Government Notification, G. D., No, 3107, dated 23rd April 1923.

‡ This heading should show the names and addresses of the relatives or persons legally bound to maintain the lunatic (if any), and whether they are able and willing to take charge of him or to bear the cost of his maintenance in the mental hospital and, if not, why not.

§ In this the mode of life the patient led, his conduct, reasons for suspecting insanity, history of any particular illness which may have helped to produce this condition of mind, his temprament or any habit of taking or smoking any drug should be mentioned; in the case of criminal lunatics, also the nature of the crime, the detailed circumstances under which it was committed, how he came to be arrested by the Police and the section under which the lunatic was charged and the result of trial in addition to other particulars which may be available.

‖ Whether he is addicted to any spirits or drugs, and if so, for how long he has been so addicted and what is the quantity habitually taken, whether he is a member of any particular religious or political society; or whether he suffered from loss of property, loss of relatives, domestic troubles, or ill-health immediately before the attack.

Questions to be answered by the Medical Officer alone.

1. Sex and age of patient.
2. Marks whereby the patient may be identified.
3. State of bodily health*.
4. Symptoms exhibited.
5. Supposed exciting cause of present attack.
6. Whether subject to epilepsy or any other disease.
7. Whether suicidal.
8. Whether dangerous to others.

Signature.

APPENDIX IV.

(*Vide* Rule 11.)

Whenever the papers of a criminal lunatic are sent up to the State Government or to a court for orders they should be accompanied by a medical history sheet containing the following particulars :—

1. Name and sex.
2. Crime.
3. Present age.
4. Physical state.
5. Probable cause of insanity.
6. Type of insanity.
7. Duration of insanity and has it been continuous, giving dates.
8. Has he, while insane, been considered especially dangerous to others ? If so, give dates.
9. If reported sane, how long since last manifestation of insanity ?
10. What has been his demeanour and conduct while noted as sane ?
11. Is he subject to relapses ? If so, give dates.
12. Is he capable (*a*) of taking care of himself, (*b*) of earning a livelihood ?
13. How has he been employed while in the Hospital ?
14. If security is obtainable, its nature and the social position and character of the sureties to be stated.

* In this, the general health of the patient as well as any abnormality of feature or development should be entered. It is desirable that special mention be made as to whether the patient is or is not suffering from any tubercular disease.

G. N., G. D., No. 422, dated 1st December 1921 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3169). S. 91 (1) (c)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 91 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), the Government of Bombay are pleased to prescribe the following form of an order of discharge of any person detained in the asylum which may be made under sections 31 to 34, inclusive, of the said Act, namely :—

Order of discharge.

This is to certify that who was admitted to this asylum on by order of the was discharged from the asylum on under section of the Indian Lunacy Act (IV of 1912) as recovered. / improved. / not improved.

Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

G. N., G. D., No. 890/33, dated 2nd July 1936 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, pp. 600 to 602). S. 99

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 890/33, dated 15th January 1943.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 568-G, dated the 10th March 1920, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, regulating the procedure for the reception and detention in asylums in the Bombay Presidency of lunatics whose reception and detention are provided for by section 98 of the said Act :—

1. All costs involved by the detention of any lunatic, who is a subject of a State in India, shall be chargeable to the State concerned.

2. Sums due under rule 1 on account of the detention of any lunatic shall be recovered through the Political Officer making or endorsing the order or warrant of detention.

3. If any State commits default in the payment of sums due from it under rule 1, the Local Government may direct that no lunatic from that State shall be received and detained in any asylum in the Bombay Presidency, until all such sums have been paid.

4. Lunatics detained under these rules, who are subjects of any of the States mentioned in the first column of the following Table, may be detained in the asylum or one of the asylums mentioned opposite thereto in the second column :—

TABLE.

Name of State.	Name of Asylum.
Bombay Presidency.	
Mohanpur	Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad.
Ilol	
Varsoda	
Pethapur	
Punadra	
Khadal	
Ghodasar	
Ambaliara	
Valasna	
Sudasna	
Rupal	
Dadhalia	
Vadgam	
Maghodi	
Sathamba	
Ramas	
Hapa	
Bolundra	
Kadoli	
Likhi	
Dabha	
Vasna	
Khedawada	
Satlasna	
Cambay	
Rajpipla	
Balasinor	
Sunth	
Kadana	
Bhadarwa	
Sanjeli	
Umetha	
Jambughoda	
Junagadh	
Wankaner	
Palitana	
Wadhwan	
Bhavnagar	
Idar	
Rajkot	
Vijayanagar (Pol.)	
Chuda	
Vala	

Name of State.	Name of Asylum.
Bombay Presidency—concld.	
Vanod	Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad.
Vithalgadh	
Dasada (Malek Zainkhanji)	
Rajpur	
Raisankli	
Estate of Kachar Jiva, Mesur of Anandpur..	
Estate of Kacher Desa Bhoj of Anandpûr ..	
Jasdan	
Bantwa	
Manavadar	
Estate of Khan Shri Sherbuland Khanji ..	
Estate of Khan Shri Hussenyawarkhanji ..	
Estate of Vala Ram Ala	
Estate of Vala Vajsur Valera	
Estate of Vala Bhan Desa	
Estate of Vala Jethsur Punja	
Estate of Kotila Unad Bhan	
Estate of Kotila Jaitmal Champraj ..	
Estate of Vala Champraj Jasa ..	
Estate of Vala Valera Raning	
Estate of Vala Amra Moka	
Estate of Vala Manasia Nag	
Estate of Vala Giga Hippa of Sanala ..	
Jelia Dewani	
Kotharia	
Gavridad	
Pal	
Estate of Jadeja Mulwaji of Lodhika ..	
Estate of Jadeja Vijaysinhji of Lodhika ..	
Gadhka	
Mangni	
Shahpur	
Jetpur Majmu Taluka	
Bhadwa	
Rajpura	
Khirasara	
Kotda Pitha	
Sachin	N. M. Mental Hospital, Naupada, Thana.
Dharampur	
Jahwar	
Surgana	
Kurundwad (Junior)..	Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda.
Ramdurg	
Aundh	
Bhor	
Phaltan	
Jath	Mental Hospital, Dharwar.
Savanur	

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES ACT, 1913* (II OF 1913).

G. N., H. D., No. 1/4-I, dated 18th December 1939 (B. G., 1940, Pt. I, p. 4). **S. 4 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913), and in exercise of the functions under the said section 4 entrusted to the Provincial Government by the Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 202/37-I-Judicial, dated the 8th November 1939, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Official Trustee, Bombay, to be *ex-officio* Official Trustee for British Baluchistan and in relation to British subjects in the Indian States or parts of Indian States specified below :—

The States within the political charge of the Resident for the States of Western India.

Baroda and the States within the political charge of the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States, the States within the political charge of the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.

The States in Central India other than those in the Bundelkhand Agency (including the Alampur *Pergana* of Indore) and excluding the State of Rewa and the portions of the Indore State occupied by the Malwa Section of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, south of the river Narbada and the portions of the Bhopal and Kurwai States occupied by the Midland Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, north of Bhilsa.

Gwalior and Khaniadhana, other than the portions of those states occupied by the Bina-Guna Baran Railway and the Midland Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, north of Bhopal.

The States in Rajputana, excluding the portions of the Bharatpur State occupied by the Agra Delhi Chord Railway and by the Cawnpore-Achnera Section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

The District of Abu.

Kalat (including leased areas).

Las Bela.

G. N., H. D., No. 33-C, dated 31st October 1922 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2584). **S. 30 Official Trustees (Bombay) Rules, 1922.**

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 4989-B, dated 6th Feb. 1924.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9337, dated 9th Feb. 1926.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 6822/2, dated 28th Apr. 1930.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 7342/2, dated 19th Aug. 1930.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 7791/2, dated 27th Sept. 1930.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 958/3, dated 13th Oct. 1932.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8874/33, dated 3rd Jan. 1939.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 917/4, dated 29th Apr. 1939.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 4925/4, dated 23rd Mar. 1942.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 64/4, dated 7th June 1945.

* For entrustment of functions of the Central Government under sections 4, 5, 17–21 and 30 of the Act see G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 202/37-I-Judicial, 8th November 1939, under section 124 (*1*) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913), and in supersession of Government Notifications in the Judicial Department noted in the margin, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for carrying into effect the objects of the said Act, and for regulating the proceedings of the Official Trustee, Bombay, in the discharge of his duties :—

Government Notification (Judicial Department) No. 2486, dated the 1st April 1914, and Government Notification (Judicial Department) No. 360, dated the 18th January 1915.

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Official Trustees (Bombay) Rules, 1922.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(1) " The Act " means the Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913).

(2) " Official Trustee " means the Official Trustee of Bombay.

(3) " Bank " means the Reserve Bank of India.

3. *Rules under section 7, sub-section (5), of the Act.*—(1) The Official Trustee shall not accept any trust for religious purposes which involves the exercise by him as Trustee of any religious observance or ceremony, or the decision of any questions as to the religious merit or character of any individual or institution.

(2) The Official Trustee shall not accept any trust which involves the management or carrying on of any business, except for the purpose of winding up forthwith such business in order to realise the trust funds. In any case in which it is necessary to wind up any business the Official Trustee shall be entitled to employ, at the expense of the trust, such person or persons as may in his opinion be necessary for the purpose of so winding up the business, and he shall not be liable for any loss which may occur in the management of such business.

4. *Procedure in case of appointment under a will.*—When the Official Trustee has been appointed Trustee under any will, the executor of the will or the administrator of the estate concerned, after obtaining Probate or Letters of Administration with the will annexed, shall notify the appointment to the Official Trustee in writing, and, if so required by the Official Trustee, shall supply him with a copy of the will and of any trust instrument or other document affecting the trust, and such particulars as to the nature and value of the trust property and the liabilities (if any) attaching to such property, or the holder thereof, and the names and addresses of any beneficiaries under the trust, and such other information as the Official Trustee may consider it desirable to obtain in any particular case. After having been supplied with such information, the Official Trustee shall decide whether the trust shall be accepted or refused, and shall give notice to the executor or administrator of such acceptance or refusal, and in case of acceptance shall notify in writing his consent to act in the trust and the terms upon which his consent is given.

5. *Fees payable by the trust estates.*—The fees mentioned in Schedule I to these rules shall be the fees prescribed under section 17 of the Act, and shall ordinarily be payable on acceptance of the trust by the Official Trustee.

Provided that—

(*a*) If at any time during the continuance of a trust in course of administration by the Official Trustee, any property (not arising from accumulation of income of the trust property) shall become subject to the trust in addition to the property

comprised therein at the date of acceptance thereof, there shall be paid, in respect of such additional property, a further fee of such amount as would have been payable upon the acceptance of a trust comprising such additional property only.

(*b*) Where it appears to the Official Trustee, upon accepting a trust, that the trust property consists wholly or partially of reversionary interests or other property not in possession, and not readily realisable (all which interests and property are hereinafter referred to as the "reversionary property") he may charge an additional fee, not exceeding rupees fifteen upon acceptance of the trust. When such additional fee is charged, then—

(*i*) upon acceptance of the trust, the reversionary property shall be excluded from the trust property for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the fee payable in pursuance of these rules upon such acceptance, and the said fee shall be calculated and paid as if the trust property (if any) other than the reversionary property were alone comprised in the trust; and

(*ii*) so far as regards the reversionary property or any part thereof, the date on which the same falls into possession or is realised shall, for the purpose of ascertaining any capital fee payable in pursuance of these rules, be deemed to be the date of the acceptance of the trust, and the fee payable upon acceptance shall be payable at the first-mentioned date.

6. *Special fees.*—In any case in which it appears to the Official Trustee that the circumstances of a trust proposed to be administered by him are, or probably will be, such as to render his duties in relation thereto exceptionally onerous, he may charge a special fee in respect of the performance of such duties, in addition to the fees payable in pursuance of these rules; and the Official Trustee may make the payment of, or agreement to pay, such special fee a condition of his accepting a trust. A statement of special fees charged by the Official Trustee under this clause shall be submitted to the State Government every half-year along with the copies of schedules which he is required to submit under rule 23.

6. *Remission of fees.*—In any case in which it appears to the Official Trustee that the circumstances of a trust proposed to be administered by him are or will be such as to render his duties in relation thereto exceptionally simple or that the trust is made for a charitable purpose or for an object of general public utility he may, with the previous sanction of the State Government, remit wholly or in part the fees payable under rule 5 in respect of such trust.

(2) In the case of a trust of an unclaimed balance paid over to the Official Trustee by the Liquidators of Companies all fees may be remitted.

7. *Recovery of fees by instalments.*—The Official Trustee may, in his discretion, arrange that the fee payable on acceptance of a trust or on investment thereof or any part thereof, shall be debited to the account of the trust, and shall be recovered by him from time to time by instalments out of the income of the trust fund as the same accrues due: provided that any amount which is or remains due from any trust in respect of fees payable in pursuance of these rules shall be recovered from the trust fund before the same is withdrawn or distributed among parties entitled thereto.

8. *Fees for property already vested in Official Trustee.*—Any trust property which at the date upon which the Act came into force was vested in the Official Trustee, and prior to that date paid commission or fees to the Official Trustee as remuneration for his service as trustee, shall continue to pay fees at the same rate as hitherto, notwithstanding anything contained in these rules.

9. *Investment of cash balances.*—In so far as it is consistent with the conditions of the trust in each case, whenever the cash balance to credit of any trust amounts to five hundred rupees, it shall be invested, so far as may be practicable. But this rule is not to be interpreted as in any way prohibiting or deprecating the investment of smaller credit cash balances, which may be invested, subject to the conditions of the trust and the current demands on the fund, at the discretion of the Official Trustee.

10. *Method of investment of trust moneys.*—The Official Trustee may invest or retain invested money belonging to any trust and coming to his hands in any investments authorised by the trust instrument or (save as otherwise provided by that instrument) authorised by law for the investment of trust funds, and may (save as so provided) retain any investment existing at the date of the commencement of the trust. Provided that he shall not invest in or hold any investment in such manner as to expose himself to liability as the holder thereof, unless he is satisfied that he is fully indemnified or secured against loss.

11. *Custody of securities.*—All Government securities vesting in the Official Trustee, and coming into his possession, shall be lodged by him, as soon as practicable, in the Bank for safe custody, except in any case in which it may be necessary to retain them temporarily for any purpose. Debentures, shares, title-deeds and similar documents may either be lodged in the Bank for safe custody or may be retained by the Official Trustee in his own custody as he may in each case consider most beneficial to the trust concerned.

12. *Payments to beneficiaries.*—All moneys payable by the Official Trustee to beneficiaries shall be payable at the office of the Official Trustee in Bombay. When payment is remitted by post, the cost of remittance, including postage charges, must be borne by the person at whose request the remittance is made.

13. *Income how payable.*—The income of trust property may be paid to the person or persons entitled to receive the same either direct or through a bank or solicitors, and where any such person is a married woman, may be so paid notwithstanding any restraint on anticipation.

14. *Receipts given by banks or solicitors.*—Where the Official Trustee is authorised to pay any income to the bank or to the solicitors of a person entitled, the receipt of that bank or of those solicitors shall be a sufficient discharge to the Official Trustee.

15. *Advances to a trust account.*—The Official Trustee may make advances for the purposes of any trust in his hands out of any cash balance to the credit of his account with the Bank on such terms as he may think proper.

16. *Evidence as to identity, etc., of persons.*—The Official Trustee may at any time require such evidence as he may think sufficient that a person is alive and is the person to whom any money or property is payable or transferable, and may refuse payment or transfer until such evidence is produced.

17. *Procedure when person entitled cannot be found.*—When a person appearing to be beneficially entitled to any sum of money under a trust in the hands of the Official Trustee or to be interested in the trust property cannot be found, or it is not known whether he is living or dead, the Official Trustee may apply to the Court for directions as to the course to be taken with reference to such person, and until an Order of the Court is made shall retain any sum payable to such person, and may invest the same in Government securities and accumulate the interest thereof, subject to the provisions of section 23 of the Act.

18. *Method of transfer of estate to Government under section 23.*—When any trust estates in the hands of the Official Trustee are to be transferred to the account and credit of the State Government under section 23 of the Act, they shall, so far as they consist of moveable property except cash, be converted into cash, and together with any cash balance standing to credit of the trust estates shall be paid by the Official Trustee into the Bank to the account and credit of the State Government. Where any such estates consist of immoveable property, the Official Trustee shall make a special report of the matter to the Secretary to Government in the Home Department, and shall await such orders as may be given by the State Government in respect of such estates.

19. *Prescribed Authority under section 24.*—Claims for moneys transferred to the account and credit of the State Government under section 23 of the Act shall be submitted to the Official Trustee, who shall be the authority prescribed under section 24.

20. Upon an application in writing by or with the authority of any person interested in trust property, the Official Trustee—

(*a*) shall permit the applicant or his solicitor or other authorised agent to inspect and take copies of any entry in any register relating to the trust, and (so far as the interest of the applicant in the trust property may be affected thereby) of any account, notice or other document in custody of the Official Trustee ;

(*b*) shall, at the expense of the applicant, supply him or his solicitor or other authorised agent with a copy of any such entry, account or document as aforesaid or of any extract therefrom ;

(*c*) shall give to such applicant or to his solicitor or other authorised agent such information respecting the trust property as shall be reasonably requested in the application and shall be within the power of the Official Trustee.

Subject as aforesaid, the Official Trustee shall observe secrecy in respect of any trust in course of administration by him.

21. *Fees for inspection and production.*—Subject to the conditions in rule 20 the following fees may be levied by the Official Trustee :—

(1) For search for information regarding trust estates which have been wound up per hour—Rs. 4.

(2) For information on any single point in respect of any trust in which the account is open—Rs. 2.

(3) For production of papers, books, etc., in the High Court per day—Rs. 3.

(4) For production of papers, books, etc., in the Fort Bombay, elsewhere than in the High Court, per day—Rs. 10.

(5) For production of papers, books, etc., in Bombay, but without the Fort, per day—Rs. 15.

(6) For production of papers, books, etc., in the mofussil the Official Trustee may fix fees according to the circumstances of each case.

(7) For certifying true copies of documents, each certificate—Rs. 4.

(8) For copy of any entry, account or document—8 annas per folio of 90 words.

22. *Disposal of fees.*—All fees realised by the Official Trustee and those under rule 21 after deducting expenses (if any) incurred, shall be paid by him once a month to the credit of the State Government account in the Bank.

23. *Schedule of trust accounts.*—The Official Trustee's accounts shall be closed on the 30th day of June and on the 31st day of December in each year, and a schedule shall be prepared showing the closing balance of each trust remaining in the hands of the Official Trustee at the close of such period, and also a schedule showing trusts closed during the same period of six months and the manner in which such trusts have been closed. These schedules shall be filed and retained in the Official Trustee's office, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the Secretary to Government in the Home Department, but shall not be published, and subject to the provisions of section 22 of the Act and of rule 20, no person shall be entitled to inspect the same or any of the trust accounts in the possession of the Official Trustee except in pursuance of an order signed by the Secretary to Government, Home Department.

24. *Accounts and other records to be kept by the Official Trustee.*—The Official Trustee shall keep the following accounts, statements and records, namely :—

No. 1, Register of Trusts, in which shall be registered, in Form No. 1 in Schedule II to these rules, particulars of every trust in the hands of the Official Trustee. The particulars shall include date of acceptance of the trust, the name of the settler of the trust property, the nature and value of the trust property from time to time, the names and addresses of the person or persons or the class of persons entitled to the income of the trust property, the fees payable to the Official Trustee in respect of his administration of the trust, and such other matters as the Official Trustee shall consider in any particular case desirable to enter in the register.

No. 2, Cash Book, in which shall be entered, in Form No. 2, in the said schedule full particulars of all daily transactions whether in cash otherwise on account of each trust and the fees charged against each trust.

No. 3, Ledger Accounts of Trusts, which shall contain, in Form No. 3 in the said schedule, separate and distinct accounts of each trust, and shall show in detail every debit and credit item, and every transaction whether in cash or otherwise, relating to each trust.

No. 4, Receipt Book, which shall be in Form No. 4 in the said schedule, and in which there shall be registered in an annual consecutive series of numbers all receipts granted by the Official Trustee for cash or Government securities or other documents having a money value, detailed particulars of the cash or documents received being entered in the counterfoils. Each counterfoil shall be initialled by the Official Trustee at the time of signing the receipt to which it appertains and after comparison of the receipt therewith.

No. 5, Register of Securities, in which shall be entered, in Form No. 5 in the said schedule, particulars of all securities of whatsoever nature received or purchased by the Official Trustee on account of each trust and his dealings therewith.

No. 6, Interest Book, in which shall be entered, in Form No. 6 in the said schedule, a statement of half-yearly interest on all Government securities and on all Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust, Debentures held by the Official Trustee.

No. 7, Rent Book, in which shall be entered, in Form No. 7 in the said schedule, the total amount of monthly rent payable to the Official Trustee in respect of each immoveable property in his charge, and the amount of commission (if any) allowed for collection of such rent. The net rents when paid to the Official Trustee shall be entered in this book. Arrears of rent (if any) shall be shown in a separate column.

No. 8, Fees Book, in which shall be entered, in Form No. 8 in the said schedule, the total amount of monthly fees as appearing from the cash book. This book shall also show the total amount of fees paid each month into the Bank to the credit of the State Government, together with the date of such payment.

No. 9, Security Deposit Register, in which an account shall be kept, in Form No. 9 in the said schedule, of all Government and other securities deposited with the Bank under rule 11.

No. 10, Outward Register, which shall contain, in Form No. 10 in the said schedule, particulars of each letter sent out from the office, and shall show the amount of postage, if any, paid on each letter, and the trust to which such postage is chargeable.

No. 11, Inward Register, which shall contain in Form No. 11 in the said schedule, an entry in respect of every letter received in the office showing the date of receipt, sender's name, the trust to which it refers, and how it is disposed of.

No. 12, Letter Delivery Book, in which shall be entered the names and addresses of persons to whom letters are sent from the Official Trustee's office by messengers, with columns for the office number of the letters and for the signatures of the addressees or their agents.

25. *Cash book when to be balanced and initialled.*—The cash book shall be balanced at the close of every month and shall be laid before the Official Trustee, who shall check the entries and satisfy himself that the balance is correct, and shall initial the book in token of his having so satisfied himself.

26. *Vouchers.*—Every payment charged in the Official Trustee's cash account shall be supported by a voucher, which shall be passed for payment under the Official Trustee's initials.

27. *Limit of balance to be held in cash.*—The Official Trustee shall not at any time retain in his hands a larger cash balance than five hundred rupees. Any excess above that sum shall, at the earliest day possible, be lodged, to the credit of the general account of the State Government at the Bank in the personal ledger account of the Official Trustee.

28. *Audit.*—(1) The accounts of the Official Trustee shall be audited and the securities held by him or on his account shall be verified, from time to time as the State Government may direct, by the Assistant Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, or by some officer or officers deputed by the Accountant General, Bombay, and shall be certified by him or them as provided by section 19 of the Act.

(2) The costs of, and incidental to, the audit and examination of the Official Trustee's accounts shall be met out of the fees levied under rule 5.

29. *Destruction of records.*—The books and papers mentioned in the accompanying list may be destroyed of by the Official Trustee at the times mentioned therein or as soon thereafter as may be convenient :—

(1) Private papers, bills, receipts, account books, memoranda and other similar documents of no permanent value received by the Official Trustee along with the trust, and which are not claimed by the beneficiaries, or any other person entitled thereto—one year from the date of taking charge.

(2) Fair cash book—six years from the date of last entry.

(3) Rent book—five years from the date of last entry.

(4) Correspondence relating to any trust—two years after the trust accounts are finally closed.

(5) Inward Register—three years after the date of last entry.

(6) Outward Register—three years after the date of last entry.

(7) Letter Delivery book—three years after the date of last entry.

(8) Fees book—three years after the date of last entry.

(9) Interest book—three years after the date of last entry.

(10) Counterfoil receipt book—three years after the date of last entry.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See* Rule 5.)

Part I—Capital Fees.

A

In respect of duties of the Official Trustee where he has been appointed a Trustee under sections 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Act.

The scale of fees chargeable shall be as follows :—

(1) Where the gross capital value of the trust property or funds does not exceed Rs. 25,000, a fee of two per cent. on such value with a minimum fee of Rs. 50.

(2) Where the gross capital value of the trust property or funds exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000, a fee of one and a half per cent. on such value.

(3) Where the gross capital value of the trust property or funds exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, but does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000, a fee of one per cent. on such value.

(4) Where the gross capital value of the trust property or funds exceeds Rs. 5,00,000, a fee of three-fourth per cent. on such value.

Note (I).—Where the trust property consists wholly or in part of Government or other securities, the market value of such securities shall be taken to be their capital value, for the purpose of calculating the gross capital value of the trust property.

(II) (1) Where the trust property consists wholly or in part of immoveable property, the capital value of such immoveable property for ascertaining the gross capital value thereof shall be as follows :—

(*i*) Where the trust property is freehold property, $16\frac{2}{3}$ times the net annual rental value of such property.

(*ii*) Where the trust property is a leasehold property and the Lease has—

(*a*) between 1 and 5 years to run, 1 to 5 times respectively, the net annual rental value of such property ;

(*b*) between 6 and 10 years to run, 6 times the net annual rental of such property ;

(*c*) between 11 and 15 years to run, 8 times the net annual rental of such property ;

(*d*) between 16 and 20 years to run, $9\frac{3}{4}$ times the net annual rental of such property ;

(*e*) between 21 and 25 years to run, $11\frac{1}{4}$ times the net annual rental of such property ;

(*f*) between 26 and 30 years to run, 12 times the net annual rental of such property ;

(*g*) between 31 and 35 years to run, $12\frac{3}{4}$ times the net annual rental of such property ;

(*h*) between 36 and 40 years to run, $13\frac{1}{4}$ times the net annual rental of such property ;

(*i*) between 41 and 45 years to run, $13\frac{1}{2}$ times the net annual rental of such property ;

(*j*) between 46 and 50 years to run, $13\frac{3}{4}$ times the net annual rental of such property ;

(*k*) more than 50 years to run, $14\frac{2}{7}$ times the net annual rental of such property.

(2) For the purpose of ascertaining the net annual rental value of the trust property, a deduction for outgoings such as municipal taxes, repairs, insurances, sinking fund, bad debts and cost of collection shall be made in the case of freehold property at 25 per cent. of the gross rental thereof. In the case of leasehold property in addition to such outgoings at the said rate a further deduction equal to the amount of the annual ground rent payable to the Lessor shall be made.

B

In respect of the duties of the Official Trustee where he has been expressly appointed Executor and Trustee as provided by section 7, sub-clause (*6*), of the Act.

The Official Trustee in his capacity as executor shall be entitled to the same remuneration or fees as prescribed by the rules framed under the Administrator General's Act, 1913.

C

In respect of duties of the Official Trustee where he has been appointed a Trustee under section 27 of the Administrator General's Act.

Where an estate is transferred by the Administrator General to the Official Trustee under section 27 of the Administrator General's Act (Act III of 1913) no capital fees or investment fees, on the first occasion when such property or any part thereof is invested by the Official Trustee, shall be payable thereon.

Part II—Fees on Investment and Sale.

D

In respect of the duties of the Official Trustee in all cases of which he is the Trustee—

(*a*) on all capital moneys or trust funds or trust income invested or reinvested by him including the purchase of immoveable property or any investment by way of mortgage, a fee of one-fourth per cent. on the amount of the investment or the value of the property purchased :

(*b*) on all immoveable property sold, a fee of one-fourth per cent. on the amount of the value of the property sold.

Part III—Income Fees.

E

In respect of the duties of the Official Trustee acting in any of the capacities mentioned in Part I above, other than as an executor :—

(*a*) On realization of all dividends and interest other than mortgage interest, a fee of 1½ per cent.

(*b*) On collection of rents and interest on mortgage investments, a fee of 2½ per cent.

Provided that the minimum income fee to be charged in respect of any trust shall be Rs. 5 in any half-year ending 30th June or 31st December.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See* Rule 24.)

Form No. 1—Register of Trusts.

Date of acceptance of Trust.	Name of the Settler of the Trust property.	Nature and Value of Trust Property.	
		Nature.	Value.
			Rs. a. p.

Fee Payable to Official Trustee on		Names and addresses of persons entitled to the income of the Trust property.	Remarks.
Capital.	Income.		
Rs.	Rs.		

Form No. 2—Cash Book.

Folio.	Voucher No.		Commission.	Bank or other shares.	Securities.	Receipts.	
						Bank.	Cash.
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.

Folio	Voucher No.		Commission.	Bank or other shares.	Securities.	Payments.	
						Bank.	Cash.
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.

Form No. 3—Ledger Accounts of Trusts.

Dr. Account Current of the Trust of

Date.	Page of Cash Book.		Bank or other shares.	Securities.	Cash.
					Rs. a. p.

Cr.

Date.	Page of Cash Book.		Bank or other shares.	Securities.	Cash.
					Rs. a. p.

Form No. 4—Receipt Book.

No.

Date 19 .

Trust

Received from

the sum of Rupees

being

Rs.

Official Trustee.

No.

Date 19 .

Trust

Received from

the sum of Rupees

being

Rs.

Official Trustee.

Form No. 5—Register of Securities.

Trust of

Cr.

Date.	Whether purchased or transferred from any other trust.	Distinctive Number of Notes.	Loan.	Amount.	Price paid.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.

Whether sold in Bazaar or transferred to any other trust.	Price realized.	Renewal.		
		Distinctive No. of Notes.	Fee.	Date.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.	

Form No. 6—Interest Book.

Interest on due on and realised on

Ledger Folio.	Names of Trusts.	Amount of Notes.	Interest.	Income Tax
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.

Net interest.	Rate of Fees.	Amount of Fees.		
Rs. a. p.				

Form No. 7—Rent Register for the half year ending 19 .

Names of Trusts.	Property.		Monthly Rent.	O. T.'s Initials.	Names of Tenants.	Months for which rent is recovered			
	No.	Street.				January.	Date.	February.	Date.
						Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	

and amount and date credited in accounts.								Arrears.	Remarks.
March.	Date.	April.	Date.	May.	Date.	June.	Date.		
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			

Form No. 8—Fees Book.

Fees for the month of 19 .

Date.	Particulars.	Fees realised under Schedule.	Search and other miscellaneous Fees.	Date.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		By fees into the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, to credit of the State Government.	

Form No. 9—Security Deposit Register.

Official Trustee's Account of Government Promissory Notes and other public Securities with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, for the half-year ending .

Date of Deposit.		3½ per cent. Loan of 1842–43.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1854–55.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1865.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1879.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1900–01.	3 per cent. Loan of 1896–97.	4 per cent. Ter. Loan of 1915–16
		Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
	Total							
Date of withdrawal.								
	Total ..							
	Balance ..							
	Total ..							

Date of Deposit.		4 per cent. Con. Loan of 1916–17.	5 per cent. I. W. L. 1929–47.	5 per cent. I. W. L 1945–55.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922–25.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.	6 per cent. Government of India Bonds.	Municipal and other Bonds.
		Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
	Total ..							
Date of withdrawal.								
	Total ..							
	Balance ...							
	Total .							

Form No. 10—Official Trustee Outward Register.

No.	Date.	Name of Trust.	To whom addressed.	Station.	Amount of Postage.	To what account charged.	When charged.

Form No. 11—Inward Register.

Date of receipt.	Date of letter.	From whom received.	Name of Trust.	How disposed of.

THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT, 1913† (III OF 1913).

G. N., H. D., No. 1/4-II, dated 18th December 1939 (B. G., 1940, Pt. I, p. 4). S. 3 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913), and in exercise of the functions under the said section 3 entrusted to the Provincial Government by the Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 202/37-I-Judicial, dated the 8th November 1939, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Administrator General, Bombay, to be *ex-officio* Administrator General for British Baluchistan and in relation to British subjects in the Indian States, or parts of Indian States, specified below :—

The States within the political charge of the Resident for the States of Western India.

Baroda and the States within the political charge of the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States, the States within the political charge of the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.

The States in Central India other than those in the Bundelkhand Agency (including the Alampur *Pergana* of Indore) and excluding the State of Rewa and the portions of the Indore State occupied by the Malwa Section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, south of the river Narbada and the portions of the Bhopal and Kurwai States occupied by the Midland Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, north of Bhilsa.

Gwalior and Khaniadhana, other than the portions of those States occupied by the Bina-Guna-Baran Railway and the Midland Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, north of Bhopal.

The States in Rajputana, excluding the portions of the Bharatpur State occupied by the Agra-Delhi-Chord Railway and by the Cawnpore-Achnera Section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

The District of Abu.

Kalat (including leased areas).

Las Bela.

G. N., H. D., No. 33-E, dated 31st October 1922 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2526). S. 50 Administrator General's (Bombay) Rules, 1922.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 33-E., dated 15th Nov. 1922.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8159, dated 29th July 1925.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9337, dated 9th Feb. 1926.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 1560/2, dated 5th Apr. 1927.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 1781/2, dated 18th May 1927.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 6599/2, dated 13th Mar. 1930.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 33-V, dated 29th Apr. 1930.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 5575/2, dated 26th May 1931.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. P. 69, dated 27th Sept. 1932.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 958/3, dated 13th Oct. 1932.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 4352/3, dated 18th Apr. 1935.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8874/3/4, dated 3rd Jan. 1939.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. P. 104, dated 20th June 1939.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 64/4-VIII, dated 7th June 1945.

† For entrustment of functions of Central Government under sections 3, 4, 27, 32, 42-47 and 50 of the Act, see G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 202/37-I, Judicial, 8th Nov. 1939, under section 124 (*1*) of the Govt. of India Act, 1935.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 50 of the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913), and in supersession of Government Notifications in the Judicial Department noted in the margin, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for carrying into effect the objects of the said Act for regulating the proceedings of the Administrator General :—

Government Notification (Judicial Department) No. 2468, dated the 1st April 1914.
Government Notification (Judicial Department) No. 5518, dated the 29th July 1914.
Government Notification (Judicial Department) No. 5729, dated the 26th August 1916.
Government Notification (Judicial Department) No. 3144, dated the 29th March 1920.

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Administrator General's (Bombay) Rules, 1922.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(1) "The Act" means the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913);
(2) "Administrator General" means the Administrator General of Bombay;
(3) "Bank" means the Reserve Bank of India;
(4) "India" means the territory of India excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

3. *Regard to be had to wishes of relatives and others as to disposal of assets.*—The Administrator General shall in all cases use his best endeavours to ascertain the wishes of relatives and others interested as to the disposal of the assets of estates under his administration and shall have regard to such wishes, specially in respect of specific assets to which sentimental or personal associations attach, unless he considers such a course would be prejudicial to the due administration of the estate :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the immediate disposal of live stock or other assets subject to speedy or natural decay.

4. *Rule under section 9.*—In discharging the duty imposed by section 9 of the Act the Administrator General shall have regard to the following directions, namely :—

(1) If no steps have been taken in any Court of competent jurisdiction to obtain probate or letters of administration, within one month of the date on which the Administrator General has had notice of the death, the Administrator General shall proceed to take the necessary steps to obtain administration :

Provided that, when the name and address of the executor or next-of-kin is known to the Administrator General, the Administrator General shall not proceed in the administration until he has communicated with such executor or next-of-kin in order to ascertain whether he proposes to apply for administration and until a reasonable time has elapsed for the receipt of a reply to such communication ; and where a reply in the affirmative has been received, until the expiration of such further time as would admit of an application for administration being made.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1) the Administrator General may take immediate action under section 9 if, in his opinion, such a course is necessary to protect the estate.

5. *Transfer under section 25.*—Where a transfer of administration to the Administrator General is made under section 25 of the Act, the Administrator General shall publish a notice in two consecutive issues of the *Bombay Government Gazette* in the following form :—

"The Administrator General of Bombay hereby gives notice that he is administering from the estate of deceased, late of under a Deed of Transfer executed on

under the provisions of section 25 of the Administrator General's Act, 1913, by and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next-of-kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator General on or before the after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction."

(2) The period allowed to claimants to prefer their claims to the Administrator General shall in no case be less than one month from the date of the publication of the said notice, and in any case in which the Administrator General has reason to believe that claimants may be residing out of India, the period shall not be less than two months from the date of such publication.

(3) The expenses of publishing such notices shall be charged to the estate concerned.

6. *Notice to creditors to submit claims under sections 26 (1) and 38.*—The prescribed notice to creditors and others under section 26, sub-section (*1*) and section 38 of the Act to send in their claims against the estate of a deceased person shall be such notice as is given by the High Court in an administration suit, and shall be advertised in such papers as the Administrator General thinks fit; provided that more than one estate may be included in the same notice.

(2) Notice of rejection or disallowance of a claim under section 26, sub-section (*3*), of the Act, shall be given by a letter addressed to the creditor at the address given by him in his communications or other known address, and shall be served (*a*) personally, or (*b*) on his agent, or (*c*) by registered post. In no event shall the funds of the estate be distributed, if there be any doubt as to the sufficiency thereof, until the expiration of one month from the date of the service of notice under section 26 (*3*).

7. *Applications under sections 31 and 32.*—Application for a certificate under section 31 or 32 shall be made by affidavit which should bear a court-fee stamp of the value of one rupee, and shall disclose—

(*a*) the full name and date of death of deceased;

(*b*) the name, address and occupation (if any) of the applicant;

(*c*) the names and ages of the next-of-kin of the deceased as far as known to the applicant;

(*d*) particulars of the assets and the value thereof as far as known to the applicant;

(*e*) an undertaking to duly administer the estate in the event of the certificate being granted; and

(*f*) in case of an application under section 32, full particulars of the debt and whether any security and, if so, what is held for the debt.

8. *Fees payable by estate under section 42.*—The fees mentioned in Schedule I to these rules shall be the fees prescribed under section 42 of the Act, provided that they may be remitted or reduced as provided in these rules.

9. *Reduction of fees.*—If in any case it appears to the Administrator General that the circumstances of an estate administered by him, or proposed to be administered by him, are or will be such as to render his duties in relation thereto exceptionally simple, or otherwise of an exceptional character, justifying in his opinion the remission of part of the fees prescribed in Schedule I, he may remit such

part of the prescribed fees, not exceeding one-half thereof as he may think proper; but in every such case he shall record and file in the proceedings of the estate his reasons for so doing, and shall submit a report of such cases every half-year to the State Government.

10. *Method of payment of fees under section 42.*—The fees payable by any estate in cases falling under heads "(*a*)", "(*b*)" "(*c*)", and "(*e*)" of Schedule I shall be payable to and retained by the Administrator General upon the collection of such assets as consist of money or upon the realisation of such assets which are converted into money, failing which the fees shall be payable upon the distribution of assets, the rates at which the fees are to be charged being ascertained by reference to the estimated value of the estate as set out in the petition for Probate or Letters of Administration if any, as the case may be. Any error made in the scale of fees charged against any estate, by reason of the estimated value thereof proving incorrect, may be rectified at any time when the correct scale to apply has been ascertained.

11. *Fees paid for services under section 11 to be part payment of fees of subsequent administration.*—Where after an order has been made under section 11 of the Act, Letters of Administration are subsequently granted to the Administrator General, the fees charged by him under head "(*c*)" of Schedule I shall be deemed to be a part payment of the fees payable to the Administrator General under head "(*a*)" of the said Schedule.

12. *Inspection, section 49.*—Any person claiming to be interested in the administration of any estate which is in charge of the Administrator General and having satisfied the Administrator General that he is interested, pecuniarily or otherwise, in such estate, shall be entitled to inspection under section 49 of the Act; but no person shall be deemed to be interested in the administration of such estate merely by reason of his being a relation or friend of the next-of-kin of the deceased, or of any other person claiming or alleged to be interested in the estate. Inspection granted under this section shall be taken in the presence of such person or persons as the Administrator General may by general or special order direct. An appeal shall lie to the State Government against any refusal by the Administrator General to allow inspection of any documents in his custody, and the State Government may pass such orders thereon as it may deem proper.

13. *Fees, inspection, production and copies.*—The following shall be the prescribed fees for the purposes of section 49 of the Act, namely :—

(1) For information on any point in respect of an estate regarding which an advertisement has duly appeared—Re. 1.

(2) For inspection of books or documents appertaining to an estate—Re. 1.

(3) For search for information regarding estates which have been wound up, per hour—Rs. 4.

(4) For production of papers, books, etc., in the High Court, per day—Rs. 3.

(5) For production of papers, books, etc., in the Fort, Bombay, elsewhere than in the High Court, per day—Rs. 10.

(6) For production of papers, books, etc., in the City of Bombay, but without the Fort, per day—Rs. 15.

(7) For production of papers, books, etc., in the mofussil—The Administrator General may fix fees according to the circumstances of each case.

(8) For certifying true copies of documents, each certificate—Rs. 4.

(9) For copy of an entry, account, or document relating to any estate—At the rate of annas 8 per folio of 90 words.

14. *Disposal of fees.*—All fees realised by the Administrator General and those under rule 13 after deducting expenses (if any) incurred, shall be paid by him once a month to the credit of the State Government account in the Bank.

15. The Administrator General shall keep the following accounts, statements, and records, namely :—

No. 1, Register of Estates, in which shall be entered, in Form No. 1 in Schedule II to these rules, particulars of assets belonging to each estate, of claims filed against the said estate and payments made in respect thereof, and of the distribution of the balance among the parties entitled thereto.

No. 2, Inventory Book, in which shall be entered, in Form No. 2 in the said Schedule, a list of moveable assets which come into the hands of the Administrator General other than cash or securities. Particulars as to the disposal of such assets shall be entered in this book in appropriate columns.

No. 3, Cash Book, in whch shall be entered, in Form No. 3 in the said Schedule, full particulars of daily transactions whether in cash or otherwise on account of each estate and the amount of fees charged daily in respect of each estate.

No. 4, Ledger Accounts of Estates, which shall contain, in Form No. 4 in the said Schedule, separate and distinct accounts of each estate, and shall show in detail every debit and credit item and every transaction whether in cash, securities or shares relating to each estate.

No. 5, Miscellaneous Ledger, which shall show, in Form No. 5 in the said Schedule, in detail every debit and credit item in respect of the following accounts :—

I Claim and Dividend Account.

II Permanent Advance Account.

III Audit Fee Account.

IV Security Deposits Account.

V Closed Estates Account.

No. 6, Receipt Book, which shall be in Form No. 6 in the said Schedule, and in which there shall be registered, in an annual consecutive series of numbers, all receipts granted by the Administrator General for cash or Government securities or other documents having a money value, detailed particulars of the cash or

documents received being entered in the receipts and in the counterfoils. Each counterfoil shall be initialled by the Administrator General at the time of signing the receipt to which it appertains and after comparison of the receipt therewith.

No. 7, Register of Securities, in which shall be entered, in Form No. 7 in the said Schedule, particulars of all securities of whatsoever nature received or purchased by the Administrator General on account of each estate and his dealing therewith.

No. 8, Interest Book, in which shall be entered, in Form No. 8 in the said Schedule, a statement of half-yearly interest on all Government securities and on all Municipal, Port Trust, and Improvement Trust Debentures held by the Administrator General.

No. 9, Rent Book, in which shall be entered, in Form No. 9 in the said Schedule, the total amount of monthly rent payable to the Administrator General in respect of each immoveable property in his charge and the amount of commission (if any), allowed for collection of such rent. The net rents when paid to the Administrator General shall be entered in this book. Arrears of rent (if any) shall be shown in a separate column.

No. 10, Claim Book, in which shall be entered, in Form No. 10 in the said Schedule, the names and addresses of creditors who have filed claims as against an estate showing the amount of such claims. It shall also contain information as to whether such claims have been admitted or disallowed and each entry in this Book shall be initialled by the Administrator General. It shall further contain particulars of payments made in respect of such claims whether in full or otherwise.

No. 11, Fees Book, in which shall be shown in Form No. 11 in the said Schedule, the total amount of fees as appearing from the cash book and Certificate and miscellaneous fees received daily by the Administrator General. The Fees Book shall also show the total amount of fees paid each month into the Bank to the credit of the State Government together with the date of such payment.

No. 12, Security Deposit Register, in which an account shall be kept, in Form No. 12 in the said Schedule, of all Government and other securities deposited with the Bank under rule 22.

No. 13, Certificate Book, in which copies of all Certificates granted by the Administrator General under section 31 or section 32 of the Act shall be recorded under the initials of the Administrator General. (Form No. 13 in the Schedule).

No. 14, General Index Book, which shall contain, in Form No. 14 in the said Schedule, a list of all estates which have been taken charge of or administered by the Administrator General. In cases where Probates or Letters of Administration

have been granted, the date of grant and the amount of assets on which duty is paid shall be entered in appropriate columns.

No. 15, Outward Register, which shall contain, in Form No. 15 in the said Schedule, particulars of each letter sent out from the office and shall show the amount of postage if any paid on each letter, and also the name of the estate to which the postage is chargeable.

No. 16, Inward Register, which shall contain, in Form No. 16 in the said Schedule an entry in respect of every letter received in the office, showing the date of receipt, sender's name, the estate to which it refers and, how it is disposed of.

No. 17, Letter Delivery Book, in which shall be entered in Form No. 17 in the said Schedule, the names and addresses of persons to whom letters are sent from the Administrator General's office by messengers, with columns for office number of the letters and for the sinatures of the addressees or their agents.

No. 18, Register Remittances, in which shall be noted in Form No. 18 in the said Schedule, all remittances made by the Administrator General through his Official Agent in London on account of estates and the dates on which discharges have been obtained from the parties concerned.

No. 19, Register of Inventories and Accounts, in which all inventories and accounts filed in the High Court by the Administrator General shall be registered in Form No. 19 in the said Schedule.

No. 20, Register of Documents, in which shall be entered in Form No. 20 in the said Schedule, particulars of all documents registered in the Administrator General's office.

15-A. *Preparation of Inventory in the presence of a panch.*—When the estate of a deceased person comes into the possession of the Administrator General an inventory shall be made of the articles taken over. Two persons from among the deceased's relatives or friends or any respectable neighbours who may be available, shall be invited to act as a *panch* while the inventory is being made and to attest it on completion.

16. *Cash Book to be balanced daily and initialled.*—The Cash Book shall be balanced every day on which there are cash transactions and shall be laid before the Administrator General who after checking the entries and satisfying himself that the balance is correct shall initial the balance entry.

17. *Accounts to be closed half-yearly.*—The Administrator General's accounts shall be closed on the 30th day of June and on the 31st day of December in each year, and the Schedules prescribed in rule 33 shall be duly prepared.

18. *All payments to be supported by vouchers.*—Every payment charged in the Administrator General's cash account shall be supported by a voucher, which shall be passed for payment under the Administrator General's initials.

19. *Office cash balance exceeding Rs. 500 to be paid into the Bank.*—The Administrator General shall not at any time retain in his hands a larger cash balance than five hundred rupees; any excess above that sum shall, at the earliest day possible, be lodged to the credit of the general account of the State Government at the Bank in the personal ledger account of the Administrator General.

20. *Investment of cash balances.*—Whenever the cash balance of any estate after providing for ascertained current demands and outgoings amounts to or exceeds five hundred rupees, it shall be invested by the Administrator General in Government securities.

21. *Foreign claims to be registered in Indian Currency.*—The Administrator General shall, for the purpose of the registration of the claims of foreign creditors, convert the sums claimed into rupees at the rate of exchange current upon the date on which any claim is registered and shall remit the sums paid in respect of such claims at the rate current upon which the remittance is made.

22. *Custody of securities.*—All Government securities coming into the possession of the Administrator General shall, on the issue to him of Letters of Administration in the estate concerned, be forthwith lodged by him in the Bank for safe custody, except in any case in which it may be necessary for him to retain them temporarily for any purpose. Debentures, shares and similar documents may either be lodged in the Bank for safe custody or may be retained by the Administrator General in his own custody as he may in each case consider most beneficial to the estate concerned.

23. *Permanent Advance Fund.*—(1) If any money due to an estate cannot immediately be realized, as in the case of refund of stamp duty, the amount so due may be temporarily advanced to the estate out of the Permanent Advance Fund, which shall thereupon be debited with such amount and when the money due has been realized, the Permanent Advance Fund shall be credited with the same.

(2) The Permanent Advance Fund shall also be made use of temporarily for expenses incurred under the following heads and debitable to the Contingency Account, and when the amount of such expenses is received on account of the Contingency Account, the same shall be credited to the Permanent Advance Fund—

(*a*) Postage charges incurred by the Administrator General for his official purposes;

(*b*) The cost of stamps on cheques drawn by the Administrator General in his official capacity;

(*c*) Gari hire where incurred in respect of several estates;

(*d*) and such other charges as are generally debitable to the Contingency Account.

23-A. *Advances to an Estate.*—The Administrator General may make advances for the purpose of any estate in his hands out of any cash balance to the credit of his account with the Bank on such terms as he may think proper.

24. *Claims and Dividends Account.*—The Administrator General may, subject to the provisions of section 26 of the Act, carry over to a separate account, to be called the "Claims and Dividends Account," from the balance of any estate in his charge, assets equivalent to the aggregate amount of all registered and admitted

claims against such estate; and all payments which he shall thereafter make on account of such claims shall be debited to the said account.

25. *Notice after adjustment to registered creditors to apply for payment.*—When an estate has been adjusted and the Administrator General is in a position to pay the creditors of such estate in full or in part out of the assets transferred to the "Claims and Dividends Accounts," notification shall be forwarded by post to the address of every creditor whose claim has been registered and admitted, that the Administrator General is prepared to pay his claim in full or in part, as the case may be, and such creditors shall be requested to apply forthwith to the Administrator General for payment.

26. *Similar notice when further dividend is payable.*—A notification similar to that mentioned in rule 25 shall be forwarded by post to every creditor of an estate whose claim has been registered and admitted, but has not been paid in full, whenever further assets in such estate have been realised, and the Administrator General is in a position to pay further dividend on the registered and admitted claims.

27. *Further notice to registered creditors who have not applied for payment.*—When any creditor to whom a notification under rule 25 or rule 26 has been sent has not, within three months from the date of despatch of such notification, requested payment of the amount payable on his claim, a notice shall be forwarded by registered post to such creditor at his registered address, informing him that the amount payable is at his disposal, and if not claimed within a period of three years from the date of the original notification, such amount as can conveniently be invested will be invested in Government securities at his risk as to depreciation in the value of such securities. The net interest on such securities shall belong to the creditor.

28. *Indivisible balances.*—When the realised assets of an estate are so small in value that the estate is practically indivisible amongst the beneficiaries or creditors entitled thereto, or when after division of an estate a balance remains which, by reason of the number of the beneficiaries or creditors and the small amount of the balance, is practically indivisible amongst such beneficiaries or creditors, such assets or balance shall be transferred, on the closing of the estate accounts, to the Closed Estates Account. Should any further assets of such estate which has been closed be realised, they shall be credited to such estate in the Closed Estates Account, and if the total to credit of such closed estate be practically capable of division amongst the beneficiaries or creditors entitled thereto, the account of such closed estate shall be re-opened in the Ledger Accounts of Estates, and the sum credited to such estate in the Closed Estates Account shall be transferred to the account so re-opened, and shall be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto. Provided that when the balance of an estate has been transferred to the Closed Estates Account, and no further assets have been credited to such estate in the Closed Estates Account for a period of twelve years from the date of such transfer, the amount standing to credit of such estate in the Closed Estates Account shall be transferred to the State Government as if it were a sum transferable to the State Government under the provisions of section 52 of the Act.

29. *Prescribed authority under section 53.*—The Administrator General shall be the prescribed authority to whose satisfaction any claim to any part of the assets transferred to the account and credit of the State Government shall be established.

30. *Place of payment of claims, etc.*—All moneys payable to beneficiaries or, creditors shall be payable at the office of the Administrator General in Bombay. When payment is remitted by post, the cost of remittance, including postage charge, must be borne by the person at whose request the remittance is made.

31. *Method of payment of claims, etc., beyond India.*—All payments made to persons resident in the United Kingdom shall be made through the Official Agent in London to the Administrators General in India by means of bills of exchange payable on demand in London, drawn by one of such banks or firms as the State Government shall from time to time approve in this behalf. In cases where remittances have to be made to persons residing elsewhere than in India or in the United Kingdom, in the absence of special instructions from the payee as to the method of remittance, the Administrator General shall, where practicable, purchase bills of exchange drawn by some similarly approved bank or firm and payable in the country in which the payee is residing, or shall remit by postal money order, as in his discretion may seem most convenient. Every approval of a bank or firm for the purpose of this rule shall be by an order in writing signed by a Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and shall continue in force until revoked by a like order.

32. *Audit of Administrator General's accounts.*—(1) The Administrator General's accounts shall be audited half-yearly for the periods ending 30th June and 31st December in each year, and these audits shall be directed to ascertain that the accounts have been properly and accurately kept and that all moneys received and disbursed have been accounted for.

The securities held by the Administrator General or on his account shall be verified by the Assistant Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, or by some officer or officers deputed by the Accountant General, Bombay, and shall be certified by him or by them as provided in section 45 (*c*) of the Act.

(2) The costs of, and incidental to, the audit and examination of the Administrator General's accounts shall be met out of the fees levied under rule 8.

33. *Schedules.*—The Administrator General shall twice in every year as soon after the 30th June and 31st December as possible have prepared the undermentioned Schedules in the Forms A, B, C (Part I), C (Part II) and D, respectively, as set forth in Schedule III to these rules, which schedules shall be placed before the auditors for inspection and examination ; on the same being passed by such auditors, the Administrator General shall cause the said schedules to be printed in the Government Central Press and published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and shall distribute copies as follows :—

(*a*) * * * * *

(*b*) Two copies shall be forwarded to the Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, High Court, Bombay, for being exhibited in the said Court.

(*c*) One copy shall be sent to each of the Administrators General of other States.

Schedule A, showing the balance at the close of the period in the account of all estates which have come into the Administrator General's hands, and which have not, at that time, been transferred to any other schedule or handed over to the persons entitled.

Schedule B, showing the balance at the close of the period in the account of each estate previously transferred to the share and legacy account of the persons respectively entitled thereto, and remaining in his hands.

Schedule C (*Part I*), showing the aggregate securities and cash balance standing to the credit of such estates in the Claims and Dividends Account in which moneys have been set apart to meet the registered and admitted claims of creditors and transferred to the Claims and Dividends Account more than three years prior to the period covered by the schedule, and the amounts transferred to this part during such period, the payments made thereout and the aggregate closing balance of securities and cash.

Schedule C (*Part II*), showing the balances of assets which have been set apart within three years of the period covered by the schedule to meet registered and admitted claims against any of the estates in his charge, and the opening balances, receipts, payments and closing balances in this part of the said period.

Schedule D, showing all estates whereof the final balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same during the period covered by the schedule, specifying the amount of such balances and the persons to whom paid.

34. *Yearly statement of assets to be transferred under section 52.*—The Administrator General shall, at the audit of his accounts for any period ending on the 31st December of any year, submit to the auditors for verification a statement of assets liable at the close of the same year to be transferred under section 52 of the Act to the State Government.

35. *Subjects of Foreign States.*—On receipt of notice of the death of any person who was, or who the Administrator General has reason to suppose may have been, the subject of any Foreign State to which the provisions of section 57 of the Act apply, the Administrator General shall forthwith give notice of such death to the Consular Officer of such Foreign State at Bombay, and shall inform the District Judge who has reported such death, of his having done so. In such a case the Administrator General shall take no steps to administer or in any way deal with such estate without the consent of such Consular Officer, or until he has expressed his intention of not moving in the matter.

36. *Destruction of papers and records.*—The books and papers mentioned in the accompanying list may be destroyed or disposed of by the Administrator General at the times mentioned therein or as soon thereafter as may be convenient :—

(1) Private papers, bills, receipts, account books, memoranda and other similar documents of no permanent value received by the Administrator General along with an estate, and which have not in the meantime been claimed by the next-of-kin or any other person entitled thereto, one year from the date of taking charge.

(2) Fair cash book, six years from the date of last entry.

(3) Rough cash book, three years from the date of last entry.

(4) Rent book, five years from the date of last entry.

(5) Correspondence relating to any estate, two years after the estate is finally wound up.

(6) Inward Register, three years from the date of last entry.

(7) Outward Register, three years from the date of last entry.

(8) Letter Delivery Book, three years from the date of last entry.

(9) Register of Remittances, three years from the date of last entry.

(10) Fees Book, three years from the date of last entry.

(11) Interest Book, three years from the date of last entry.

(12) Counterfoil Receipt Book, three years from the date of last entry.

37. *Return under Regimental Debts Act, 1893.*—The Administrator General shall twice in every year as soon after the 30th June and 31st December as possible submit to the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, a return of estates dealt with under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893 (56 and 57 Vict., c. 5), showing the manner in which they have been disposed of.

38. *Accountant to execute bond.*—The Accountant in the Administrator General's office shall on appointment be required to execute, in the form set forth in Schedule IV to these rules, a security bond in the sum of Rs. 1,000, and either to deposit Government paper of that market value, duly endorsed, accompanied by a power to sell, or to furnish two sureties.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See* Rule 8.)

(*a*) Fees payable in cases where the Administrator General has obtained Probate or Letters of Administration.

The scale of fees shall be as follows :—

(1) Where the ascertained value of the estate does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000, a fee of 5 per cent. on such value with a minimum fee of Rs. 15.

(2) Where the ascertained value of the estate exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, and does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000, a fee of 4½ per cent. on such value.

(3) Where the ascertained value of the estate exceeds Rs. 2,00,000 and does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000, a fee of 4 per cent. on such value.

(4) Where the ascertained value of the estate exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 and does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000, a fee of 3½ per cent. on such value.

(5) Where the ascertained value of the estate exceeds Rs. 10,00,000, a fee of 3 per cent. on such value.

(*b*) Fees payable in cases where the Administrator General has taken charge of an estate under section 32 of the Act :—

(1) A fee of 5 per cent. on every Rs. 100 or part thereof of the value of all assets taken possession of or realized, with a minimum fee of Rs. 10.

(*c*) Fees payable in cases where the Administrator General is in charge under an Order made under section 11 of the Act :—

(1) A fee of two per cent. on the value of assets taken possession of, collected, realised or sold, with a minimum fee of Rs. 15.

(*d*) Fees payable in cases where the Administrator General has granted a certificate under section 31 or 32 of the Act :—

(1) A fee of Rs. 3 on every Rs. 100 or part thereof of the value of the assets covered by the certificate, with a minimum fee of Rs. 6. Provided that no fee shall be payable in respect of certificate when it appears from the affidavit on which such certificate is granted that the deceased, whose assets are covered by such certificate, was a person subject to military law, who has been killed or has died of wound inflicted, accident occurring, or disease contracted within twelve months before death while on active service in war.

(*e*) Fees payable in case where the Administrator General deals with an estate under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893 (*vide* sections 15, 16, 17 and 42) :—

(1) A fee of three per cent. on the value of assets taken possession of or realised as provided by section 14 (*5*) of the Regimental Debts Act, 1893.

SCHEDULE II.

Form No. 1—Register of Estates.

Estate— late

Date of deceased's death L/A granted on Advertised on Adjusted on

Date of information.	Assets. (Total Value Realised Rs.)					
	Nature.		Estimated Value.	Amount realised.	When realised.	Value of Assets reserved.
	Moveable.	Immoveable.				
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.

Claims. (Total Rs.)				Balance. Rs.		
Name and Claimants.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Paid in full or dividend at.	Names of Next-of-kin.	Proofs of Title received.	How disposed of.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			

Form No. 2—Inventory Book.

Inventory taken this day of of the Estate of received from

Serial No.	No. of articles.	Description of articles.	Weight as per Inventory.		Value of articles reserved from sale.		
			Tolas.	Vals.	Rs.	a.	p.

Value of articles sold.			Date of sale.		Name of the person to whom articles are handed over.	Date of handing over.	
Rs.	a.	p.					

Form No. 3—Cash Book.

Folio.	Voucher No.		Fees under Schedule I.			Bank or other shares.	Securities.	Receipts.					
								Bank.			Cash.		
			Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.

Folio.	Voucher No.		Fees under Schedule I.			Bank or other shares.	Securities.	Payments.					
								Bank.			Cash.		
			Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.

Form No. 4—Ledger Accounts of Estates.

Dr. Account Current of the Estate of

Date.	Page of Cash Book.					Bank or other shares.	Securities.	Cash.		
			Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.

Cr.

Date.	Page of Cash Book.					Bank or other shares.	Securities.	Cash.		
			Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.

Form No. 5—Miscellaneous Ledger.

Dr. Account Current of

Date.	Page of Cash Book.	Particulars.	Securities.	Cash.		
				Rs.	a.	p.

Cr.

Date.	Page of Cash Book	Particulars.	Securities.	Cash.		
				Rs.	a.	p.

Form No. 6—Receipt Book.

No.

Date 19

Estate

Received from

the sum of Rupees

being

Rs.

Administrator General.

No.

Date 19 .

Estate

Received from

the sum of Rupees

being

Rs.

Administrator General.

Form No. 7—Register of Securities.

Estate of

Date.		Whether purchased or transferred from any other Estate.	Distinctive numbers of notes.	Loan.	Amount.	Price paid.			Date.	
					Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.		

Whether sold in Bazaar or transferred to any other Estate.	Price realized.			Renewal.				
				Distinctive numbers of notes.	Fee.		Date.	
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.		

Form No. 8—Interest Book.

Interest on due on realized on

Ledger Folio.	Names of Estates.	Amount of Notes.	Interest.		
			Rs.	a.	p.

Income Tax.			Net interest.			Rate of fees.	Amount of fees.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.

Form No. 9—Rent Book for the half-year ending 19 .

Names of Estates.	Property.		Monthly Rent.			Commission if any allowed for collection.		Accountant General's Initial.	Names of Tenants.	Months for which rent is recovered and Date of Credit in account.																			Arrears.	Remarks.
	No.									January.			Date.	February.			Date.	March.			Date.	April.			Date.	May.			Date.	June.			Date.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.			

Form No. 10—Claim Book.

Estate of

Date of deceased's death Date of taking charge Date of Grant of Letters of Administration

Date of Advertisement

No.	Date of Receipt.	Name of Claimant.	Address of Claimant.	Amount for which claim is preferred.			Remarks.
				Rs.	a.	p.	

Date on which claim is registered.		Amount for which claim is registered.			Amounts payable						Signature—Payee or his Agent.	Administrator General's Initials.
					In full or first Dividend at per cent. declared on.			Second Dividend per cent. declared on				
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		

Form No. 11—Fees Book.

Fees for the month of 19 .

Date.		Particulars.	Fees realised under Schedule I.			Certificate fees.		

Search and other miscellaneous fees.			Date.		.....	.....	
					By fees paid into the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, to credit of the State Government.		

Form No. 12—Security Deposit Register.

Administrator General's Account of Government Promissory Notes and other public Securities with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, for the half year ending

Date of Deposit.		—	3½ per cent. Loan of 1842–43.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1854–55.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1865.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1879.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1900–01.
			Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
		Total ...					
Date of withdrawal.							
		Total ...					
		Balance ...					
		Total ...					

3 per cent. Loan of 1896–97.	4 per cent. Ter. Loan of 1915–16.	4 per cent. Con. Loan of 1916–17.	5 per cent. I. W. L. 1929–47.	5 per cent. Tax Free Loan 1945–55.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922–25.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.	6 per cent. Government of India Bonds.	Municipal and other Bonds.
Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.

Form No. 13—Certificate Book.

No. of 19 .

ESTATE of

Fees paid Rs.

Under the provisions of section 31 of the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913), I hereby certify that having undertaken to administer the estate of the abovenamed deceased within the State of Bombay, in accordance with the Law is entitled as

of the said deceased to receive the assets hereunder mentioned, which assets, as appears from the affidavit filed herein, were the whole of the assets left by the said deceased within the State of Bombay and did not at the date of the death of the deceased exceed Rupees two thousand in value.

Particulars of Assets.

Given under my hand and seal this day of 19 .

Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office,
Bombay, day of 19

Seal.

Form No. 14—General Index Book.

Name of Estate.	Date of Grant.	Date of taking charge.	Value of Estate on which Probate Duty is paid.			Amount of Probate Duty.			Remarks.
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	

Form No. 15—Administrator General's Outward Register.

No.	Date.	Name of Estate.	To whom addressed.	Station.	Amount of Postage.			To what account charged.	When charged.
					Rs.	a.	p.		

Form No. 16—Inward Register.

Date of Receipts.	Date of Letter.	From whom received.	Name of Estate.	How disposed of

Form No. 17—Letter Delivery Book.

Date of Despatch.	Number of Letter or Name of Statement.	To whom sent (address).	Peon's Name.	Initial of Receiver with date and hour of delivery.

Form No. 18—Register of Remittances.

Register of payments made through the official Agent to the Administrators General, India Office, London.

Date of Remittance.	Name of Estate.	Bank.	Number of Bank Bill.	Amount in Rupees.			Rate of Exchange.	Amount in Sterling.			To whom payable.	Number of Receipt.
				Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		

Form No. 19—Register of Inventory and Accounts filed in the High Court by the Administrator General.

Date of filing Inventory and Accounts.	Estate.	Total amount of Inventory.		

Form No. 20—Register of Powers of Attorney, Probates, Certificates, etc.

Serial No.	Date of Registration.	Date of Document.	Description of Document.	Name of Principal.	To whom granted.	Examined by	Administrator General's initials.

SCHEDULE III.

A

Schedule of Balances of all Estates which have come into the Administrator General's hand, and which have not been transferred to any other Schedule or handed over to the persons entitled, on the

Estates.	Date of Administration.	Government Securities.	Bank or other Shares.	Cash.	
				To credit.	To debit.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.

B

Legacy and Share Accounts.

Estates.	Date of Administration.	Balance on			
		Government Securities.	Bank or other Shares.	Cash.	
				To credit.	To debit.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.

C (PART I)

Schedule of the aggregate Securities and Cash Balances in the hands of the Administrator-General on of the monies set apart to meet the admitted claims of creditors against the Estates in which transfers were made to the Dividend Account more than three years prior to the said date.

Estates.	Date of Administration.	Balance on				Receipts.			
		Government Securities.	Cash.			Government Securities.	Cash.		
			Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.

Total.				Payments.				Balance on			
Government Securities.	Cash.			Government Securities.	Cash.			Government Securities.	Cash.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.

C (PART II).

Schedule of Balances in the hands of the Administrator-General on . set apart to meet the admitted claims of creditors against the Estates therein mentioned, in which estates transfers were made to the Dividend Account within three years from the said date.

Estates.	Date of Administration.	Balance on			Receipts.			Total.			Payments.			Balance on		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.

Estates.	Date of Administration.	Balance on			Receipts.			Total.			Payments.			Balance on		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.

D

Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final Balances have been paid over to the Persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances and the Persons to whom paid; prepared for the half-year ending

Estate.	Date of Administration.	Date of Payment.	Securities.	Cash.			Parties to whom paid.
				Rs.	a.	p.	

SCHEDULE IV.

Draft Form of Bond referred to in Rule 38.

WHEREAS I have been appointed to the office of the Accountant to the Administrator General of Bombay and have been required to furnish security for the due discharge of the trusts of the said office, and for the due account of all moneys, papers and other property which shall come into my possession or under my control by reason of such office (*a*)AND WHEREAS I have deposited with and endorsed over to the Administrator General of Bombay the Government securities mentioned in the margin of the aggregate market value of one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000) as additional security over and above this written bond for the due discharge of the aforesaid trusts and for the due account of the aforesaid property(*b*) I hereby bind myself to pay to the Governor of Bombay (hereinafter referred to as the "Government") the amount of any loss of defalcation in my accounts and to deliver up on demand any papers or other property within such time and to such person as shall be determined by the Administrator General of Bombay such demand to be in writing and to be left at my office or place of residence, and in case of my making default therein I bind myself to forfeit to the Government the sum of one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000) (*a*)And I hereby authorise the Administrator General of Bombay to sell and dispose of the said Government securities or any Government security for which with the consent of the Administrator General of Bombay, they may be exchanged and to apply the proceeds thereof towards the indemnity of the Government as the case may require; Provided that unless and until I make any default as aforesaid the interest of the said

securities or of any securities for which with such consent they may be exchanged shall be payable to me(*b*) Provided always that nothing herein contained nor the security hereby given shall be deemed to limit my liability in respect of the matters aforesaid to the forfeiture of the said sum of one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000) only, and that should that sum be insufficient to recoup the Government in full for any loss or damage sustained by him in respect of the matter aforesaid I agree to pay to it on demand such further sum as shall be deemed by the Administrator General of Bombay necessary in addition to the said sum to cover such loss or damage as aforesaid.

Date Signature.

*We hereby declare ourselves sureties for the abovesaid that he shall do and perform all that he has above undertaken to do and perform and in case of his making default therein we hereby bind ourselves to forfeit to the Government the sum of one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000) in which the abovesaid has bound himself or such smaller sum as shall be deemed sufficient by the Administrator General of Bombay to cover any loss or damage which the Government may sustain by reason of such default.

Date Signature.

The portions marked (*a*)—(*b*) may be cancelled when securities are offered.

* To be used when sureties are required in lieu of the deposit of Government securities.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913 (VII OF 1913).†

G. N., J. D., No. 9113, dated 14th December 1914 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3020). S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the District Court of Ahmedabad to exercise all the jurisdiction conferred by the said Act upon the Court having jurisdiction under the said Act.

G. N., J. D., No. 2770, dated 20th April 1915 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1114). S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the District Court of Surat to exercise all the jurisdiction conferred by the said Act upon the Court having jurisdiction under the said Act.

G. N., J. D., No. 5368, dated 12th August 1916 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1761). S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the District Court of Poona to exercise all the jurisdiction conferred by the said Act upon the Court having jurisdiction under the said Act.

G. N., J. D., No. 5369, dated 12th August 1916 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1761). S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the District Court of Sholapur to exercise all the jurisdiction conferred by the said Act upon the Court having jurisdiction under the said Act.

G. N., J. D., No. 2074, dated 30th March 1917 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 858). S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the District Court of Broach to exercise all the jurisdiction conferred by the said Act upon the Court having jurisdiction under the said Act.

G. N., H. D., No. 2945/2, dated 18th February 1928 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 334). S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the District Court of Satara to exercise all the jurisdiction conferred by the said Act upon the Court having jurisdiction under the said Act.

G. N., H. D., No. 48/3, dated 9th December 1931 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2754). S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the District Court of Kaira to exercise all the jurisdiction under the said Act.

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† For entrustment of functions of the Central Government under all the provisions of the Act other than sub-section (*3*) of section 11, sub-section (*5*) of section 107, sub-sections (*1*), (*2*), (*2-A*) and (*2-B*) of section 144, section 151, sub-section (*1*) of section 249, sub-section (*3*) of section 277 and sub-section (*2*) of section 277-G—*See* Government of India, Department of Commerce, Notification No. 88 (13)-Tr. C. L./37, 26th March 1938, under section 124 (*1*) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

s. 3 **G. N., H. D., No. 5430/3, dated 27th November 1934 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2649).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the District Courts of Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ratnagiri and Thana to exercise all the jurisdiction under the said Act.

s. 26 (2) **G. N., F. D., No. 3781/33-D, dated 25th March 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, pp. 566–567).**

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 3781/33-D, dated 29th December 1945

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government under sub-section (*2*) of section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), entrusted to the Provincial Government by the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Notification No. 88 (13)-Tr.C.L./37, dated 26th March 1938, and in exercise of the power conferred by section 289-A of the said Act and in supersession of the existing orders, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the following conditions shall be complied with by an association applying for a licence under section 26 of the said Act :—

(1) The applicant shall transmit a draft in duplicate of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association as well as a list of the promoters and proposed governing body. The applicant shall also furnish the address of each of the promoters and of the members of the proposed governing body.

(2) A fee of Rs. 50 for scrutinizing the drafts of the Memorandum and Articles of Association shall be sent along with an application for a licence under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913. The Memorandum and Articles of Association shall be settled on behalf of Government by the Solicitor to the Central Government at Bombay if the territories to which the objects of the Association extend are not confined to the State of Bombay and by the Solicitor to the Government of Bombay in the Legal Department, if the territories to which the objects of the Association extend are confined to the State of Bombay. Government shall not be responsible for the Memorandum or Articles being properly framed as regards the interests of the Association. The amount of the fee will not be refunded in any case.

(3) The applicant shall insert at his expense in two prominent local daily newspapers of which at least one should be a newspaper published in English, a notice in the following form with a view to ascertain whether there are any objections to the licence being granted. In localities where no English newspaper is published such notice shall be inserted in one prominent newspaper published in the regional language and in a prominent English newspaper published in Bombay City. This will have to be done after the Memorandum and Articles of Association are

settled on behalf of Government by the Solicitor to the Central Government or the Solicitor to the Government of Bombay in the Legal Department, as the case may be :—

FORM OF NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE OF GOVERNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, application has been made to the Government of Bombay for a licence that an Association about to be formed under the name of "The " shall be registered with limited liability without the addition of the word "limited" to its name.

The objects for which the Association is proposed to be established are :—

(Here the principal objects are stated.)

The other objects of the association are set out *in extenso* in the Memorandum of Association a copy of which may be inspected at the office of Messrs..... Solicitors at.....

Notice is hereby given that any person, company, firm or corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Government of Bombay on or before the.....day of* next by a letter addressed to the Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

Dated this day of 19 .

G. N., R. D., No. 2799, dated 25th March 1914 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 646a). S. 248 (1) & (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) and sub-section (*2*) of section 248 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased—

to direct that, for the purposes of the registration of companies under the said Act, there shall be an office in the City of Bombay.

G. N., R. D., No. 8345, dated 14th August 1918 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1689). S. 248 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 248 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, dated 21st November 1866, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following regulations with respect to the duties of the Registrar and Assistant Registrars of Companies in the State of Bombay, namely :—

(1) The officer appointed by the State Government for the registration of companies under section 248 (*2*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, hereinafter referred to as "the Act" as Registrar shall be known as "The Registrar of Companies" and any officer appointed by the State Government under the said section as Assistant Registrar shall be known as "The Assistant Registrar of Companies".

* A period of at least one month should be allowed to elapse between the date of publication of the notice and the last day for submitting objections to Government.

In these regulations the above-named officers are referred as "the Registrar" and "the Assistant Registrar" respectively.

The officers hitherto known as Assistant Registrars of Joint Stock Companies appointed for certain duties outside the town of Bombay shall hereafter be known as "Assistant Registrars of Companies".

(2) The office of the Registrar shall be at Bombay and shall be open for business (Sundays and authorised holidays excepted) between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. except on Saturdays when it shall be open between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

(3) The Registrar shall permit members of the public to take inspection of such registers, records or documents as under the Act they are entitled to inspect, provided that, before such permission is granted, such inspection fees shall have been paid as are prescribed. But he shall not permit any member of the public to make or cause to be made any copy of any document, and he shall permit only such details to be copied by any member of the public as may, in his opinion, be so copied without objection.

(4) The Registrar shall, on the application of a member of the public, grant such copies as by the Act may be granted, on the previous payment of the fees prescribed therefor.

(5) The Registrar shall in respect of every payment made to him grant a receipt under his hand specifying in such receipt the document or documents in respect of which the fee is paid.

(6) The Registrar shall not file, register or record any document or fact, in respect of which a fee is legally payable, until the said fee has been received and shall, pending the receipt of such fee, act in the same way as if no such document has been tendered for filing, registration or record.

(7) The Registrar shall institute such enquiries or make such investigations with any person, firm or company and in respect of any matter as may, in his opinion, be necessary for the proper performance of his duties and the administration of the Act.

(8) The Registrar shall, for proceedings in respect to acts of default under the Act, instituted outside the town of Bombay, be entitled to the assistance of the appropriate public prosecutor; and in respect of such proceedings instituted in the town of Bombay he shall be entitled to the assistance of the Solicitor to Government.

248 (2) **G. N., F. D., No. 3549/33-D, dated 1st February 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 800).**

Amended by Erratum, F. D., No. 3549/33, dated 22nd April 1950.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 3549/33-XIII, dated 21st April 1952.

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government under sub-section (2) of section 248 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), entrusted to the Provincial Governments by Government of India, Department of Commerce, Notification No. 88(13)-Tr.C.L./37, dated the 26th March 1938, and in supersession of Government Notification, Finance Department, No. 3549/33-D, dated the 9th November 1938, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Sub-Registrars and Joint Sub-Registrars appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), and specified in column (1) of the schedule

hereto appended, to be Ex-Officio Assistant Registrars for the registration of Companies, for purposes of performing in respect of Companies, having their registered offices in the district or districts specified against them respectively in column (2) of the said schedule, the following functions of a Registrar under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, namely :—

(1) Prosecuting defaulting Companies and/or the directors and officers thereof;

(2) Making an application to the Court under sub-section (*3*) of section 137;

(3) Presenting a petition to the Court for winding up of a Company under section 166;

and

(4) Making an application to the Court under sub-section (*1*) of section 249-A.

Schedule.

Sub-Registrars and Joint Sub-Registrars under the Indian Registration Act, 1908.	Name of the District.
(1)	(2)
Joint Sub-Registrars, Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad District.
Sub-Registrar of Broach ...	Broach District.
Sub-Registrar of Godhra ...	Panch Mahals District.
Joint Sub-Registrars, Surat ...	Surat and Dangs Districts.
Sub-Registrar of Nadiad ...	Kaira District.
Sub-Registrar of Himatnagar ...	Sabarkantha District.
Sub-Registrar of Palanpur ...	Banaskantha District.
Joint Sub-Registrars of Baroda ...	Baroda District.
Sub-Registrar of Mehsana ...	Mehsana and Amreli Districts.
Sub-Registrar of Thana ...	Thana District.
Sub-Registrar of Alibag ...	Kolaba District.
Sub-Registrar of Ratnagiri ...	Ratnagiri District.
Sub-Registrar of Dhulia ...	West Khandesh District.
Sub-Registrar of Jalgaon ...	East Khandesh District.
Sub-Registrar of Nasik ...	Nasik District.
Joint Sub-Registrars of Satara ...	Satara North District.
Joint Sub-Registrars of Sangli ...	Satara South District.
Joint Sub-Registrars of Sholapur ...	Sholapur District.
Sub-Registrar of Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar District.
Joint Sub-Registrars of Haveli (Poona) ...	Poona District.
Joint Sub-Registrars of Karvir ...	Kolhapur District.
Sub-Registrar of Belgaum ...	Belgaum District.
Sub-Registrar of Bijapur ...	Bijapur District.
Sub-Registrar of Dharwar ...	Dharwar District.
Sub-Registrar of Karwar ...	Kanara District.

S. 248 (5) **G. N., R. D., No. 7598, dated 22nd July 1918 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1454).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*5*) of section 248 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in supersession of the order passed in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1375, dated 27th April 1866, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the fees for the inspection and for copies of documents kept by the Registrar of Companies should be fixed at the maximum rates allowed under the sub-section, viz.—

	Rs.	a.	
(*i*) for each inspection ...	1	0	
(*ii*) for a certificate of incorporation	3	0	
(*iii*) for a certified copy of extract of any other document	0	6	per 100 words or a fraction thereof to be copied.

THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS ACT, 1914 (II OF 1914).

G. N., R. D., No. 4388/24, dated 26th November 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3045).

S. 5 Fumigation of American Cotton Rules, 1925.

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4388/24, dated 25th May 1926.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4388/24, dated 3rd September 1938.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) is pleased to make the following rules for the detention and disinfection of American cotton, the fumigation of which is required by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. 1493-Agri., dated the 14th November 1925, and of cotton which has been in contact or proximity thereto and for regulating the powers and duties of the fumigation authority, namely :—

(1) These rules may be called the Fumigation of American Cotton Rules, 1925. They will come into force from 1st December 1925.

(2) Except as provided in rule 5, no American cotton or any other cotton the fumigation of which is required by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. 1493-Agri.,* dated 14th November 1925, hereinafter called the said notification, or any other cotton which may have been in contact or proximity thereto shall be landed without fumigation, except at any special landing place provided by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and approved by the fumigation authority for the reception of unfumigated American cotton. Such cotton shall, on arrival at Bombay, be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas. Fumigation shall be carried out by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay on behalf of State Government. Such cotton shall be taken overside from the vessel into barges provided by the fumigation authority and shall be conveyed to the fumigation wharf or bunder in such barges, delivery being given at the fumigation wharf or bunder only after fumigation. The rate of discharge of cotton from vessels shall be so regulated as not to exceed the capacity of the barges provided for the purpose.

(3) Cotton other than American cotton which is imported into India† in a vessel carrying American cotton and loaded in the same hatch as any bale or bales of American cotton shall be deemed to have been in contact or proximity thereto and shall be subject to the restrictions and conditions specified in the said notification.

(4) For the purposes of these rules the fumigation authority shall be the Collector of Customs, Bombay, or such officer as he may appoint.

(5) Samples of American cotton imported by parcel post, or as ships' parcels not exceeding 20 lbs. each in weight, shall be fumigated on arrival with hydrocyanic acid gas or such other fumigant as may be approved by the Central Government, at the Customs House.

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* Republished at page 3023 Part I of the *B. G. G.*, dated 26th November 1925.

† "India" means the territory of India excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir (*Vide* s. 2(*d*) of Act II of 1914).

(6) All cotton the fumigation of which is required by the said notification or under these rules shall be at the sole risk of the importer during landing, transhipment and fumigation and no liability for loss or damage due to fumigation shall attach to State Government or its agents.

(7) Any breach of these rules shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

S. 5 **G. N., R. D., No. 5651/28, dated 7th April 1931 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 852).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 5 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), as amended by Act XX of 1930, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to make the following rule for the destruction of seeds and plants in respect of which a notification has been issued under section 3 of the said Act, namely :—

Any seeds the import of which by air is prohibited by the Central Government by a notification under section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), and any plant not covered by a special certificate of the nature referred to in paragraph 2-A of the order published with the notification of the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. 1541-Agri., dated the 23rd July 1930, which is brought into India by air as part of the cargo or stores of any air craft or as any passenger's luggage or otherwise, shall be landed at such place as may be appointed in this behalf by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, and destroyed by fire with the least possible delay and in any case within twenty-four hours of landing.

Any breach of the rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

S. 5 (1) **G. N., R. D., No. 6334/24, dated 27th February 1935 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 32).**

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 6334/24, dated 6th November 1935.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 5 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rule, namely :—

"Coffee plants, coffee seeds or coffee beans imported into India in contravention of the notification,* No. 580/240, dated the 22nd June 1922, issued by the Governor General in Council under section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), shall be detained at such place as may be appointed in this behalf by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (Bom. VI of 1879), and shall, within the first twenty-four hours of such detention be destroyed in such manner as the Collector of Customs may direct, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, rule or order for the time being in force."

* This notn. has been superseded by G. of I., Dept. of E., H. and L., Notn. No. F. 320/35-a, 20th July 1936.

G. N., A. and R. D. D., No. 431-II, dated 5th November 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 486).

S. 5 Bombay Infected Articles (Detention, Inspection, Disinfection and Destruction) Rules, 1948.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. *Short title and extent.*—(1) These rules may be called Bombay Infected Articles (Detention, Inspection, Disinfection and Destruction) Rules, 1948 ;

(2) These rules shall apply to the Port of Bombay.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Act" means the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 ;

(*b*) "Infected article" means any article in respect of which a notification has been issued by the Central Government under section 3 or 4A of the Act or any article which may have been in contact or proximity thereto.

3. *Power of detention, inspection, disinfection and destruction.*—The Collector of Customs, Bombay, or any other officer authorized by him in this behalf, may—

(*i*) seize and detain any article which he believes to be an infected article ;

(*ii*) seize and detain for purposes of inspection any package suspected by him to contain infected article and require such package to be unpacked ;

(*iii*) take steps for disinfection if the infected article is susceptible of being disinfected ;

(*iv*) destroy any infected article which in his opinion cannot be disinfected : provided that such destruction shall not be carried out except in the presence of a Gazetted Officer.

4. *Penalty.*—(1) No person shall deal with or remove or dispose of any infected article or article suspected to be an infected article otherwise than in accordance with a direction of the Collector of Customs or any other officer authorized by him in that behalf.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-rule (1) shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

G. N., A. & F.D., No. 431/35923-B, dated 5th February 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 279). **S. 5**

Amended by G. N., A. & F. D., No. 431/10352-B, dated 14th March 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rule for the destruction of any plants, in respect of which a notification has been issued under section 3 of the said Act, namely :—

"If any plant, the import of which by air in India is prohibited by the Government of India under their notification in the Department of Education, Health and Lands No. 320/35-A, dated 20th July 1936, and which is not covered by a special certificate of the nature referred to in paragraph 3 of the said notification is brought into the State of Bombay by air as part of the cargo and stores of an aircraft or any passenger's luggage or otherwise, shall be landed at such place as may be appointed in this behalf by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, and destroyed by fire with the least possible delay and in any case within twenty-four hours of landing.

Any breach of the rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOANS ACT, 1914 (IX OF 1914).

S. 4
Bombay Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1923.

G. N., F. D., No. 1393-E, dated 23rd December 1922 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1918).

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 1393-E, dated 25th May 1925.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 1393-E, dated 19th July 1927.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 1393-E, dated 22nd June 1928.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 1393-E, dated 18th October 1929.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 1393-E, dated 27th March 1933.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 1393-E, dated 13th September 1933.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 1393-E, dated 14th February 1934.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 1393-E, dated 12th June 1934.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 1393-E, dated 25th February 1938.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 1393-E, dated 7th March 1939.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 42/33, dated 30th September 1950.

Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 3839, dated 11th June 1952.

1. *Short title, commencement and cancellation of former rules.*—(1) These rules may be called the Bombay Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1923.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st January 1923.

(3) The Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1915, published with the Government of India Notification in the Finance Department, No. 1020-A*, dated the 10th November 1914, and republished with Government Notification in the Financial Department No. 4868, dated 17th November 1914, as subsequently amended, are hereby cancelled, except as regards money borrowed before these rules come into force.

2. *Interpretation.*—In these rules—

(1) "the Act" means the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914).

(2) "Government loan" means a loan taken from funds of the State Government.

(3) "Loan" means a loan made, taken or raised, under the Act and includes a loan for the payment of the cost of the carrying out of a work under sub-section (*1*) (*i*) of section 3 of the Act.

†or a loan for the recoupment of any expenditure incurred by a local authority with the sanction of the State Government for the carrying out of any such work.

(4) "Non-Government loan" means a loan raised, with the sanction of the State Government, otherwise than from funds of the State Government; and

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* Republished at pp. 2847-2850 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, 26th Nov. 1914.

† This amendment shall be deemed to have been made on and to have effect from the 24th day of February 1947.

(5) "term" of a loan means the period elapsing between the date on which the loan is completely made, taken or raised, and the date on which it is completely repaid.

3. *Limitation of borrowing power.*—A local authority shall not borrow money for any of the purposes specified in clauses (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*) or (*iv*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3, unless the work to be carried out is either—

(*a*) within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority, or

(*b*) for the benefit of the inhabitants within those limits.

4. *Application.*—When a local authority desires to obtain a loan, it shall submit an application to the State Government through the Collector showing—

(1) The purpose for which the loan is required, and where the loan is required for any of the purposes specified in clauses (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*) or (*iv*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3, an estimate of the cost of the entire work or such part of it as it is proposed to carry out from loan funds;

(2) The amount which it is proposed to borrow;

(3) The fund on the security of which it is proposed to borrow;

(4) The law under which the said fund is levied, received, or held;

(5) The dates within which the money is to be borrowed, and, when it is proposed to raise a loan in instalments, the amount of each instalments, the dates within which the first instalment is to be taken or raised, and the years in which it is intended to take or raise the other instalments;

(6) The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow;

(7) The term of years for which the money is to be borrowed, and the method by which it is to be repaid. If it is proposed to repay the loan by means of a Sinking Fund, the rate of interest, at which the improvement of such Sinking Fund is to be calculated, shall also be stated;

(8) An account of the financial position of the local authority, including a statement of all existing prior charges on its funds:

(*a*) The receipt side of the account should show only ordinary revenue. Receipts from loans or deposits, or the investments of Sinking Funds should be excluded as well as items of abnormal character which should be indicated separately when required.

(*b*) On the expenditure side interest on debt and payments to a Sinking Fund should be included, and all expenditure from loan funds and repayment of advances or deposits should be excluded.

(*c*) Explanations should be given of important variations in the accounts of revenue and expenditure.

(9) The extraordinary items of receipts and expenditure with full description of the nature of receipt or expenditure for the past three years in a separate statement;

(10) The balance of each loan taken either from the State Government or open market together with the amount of instalment, if any, to be set aside annually for the Sinking Fund should be distinctly shown in a separate statement.

4-A. *Transmission of a duplicate copy of the application to the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts.*—In the case of an application for loan by a local authority other than a village panchayat a duplicate copy of the application together with the statement giving the full particulars required by rule 4 should be sent direct to the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Bombay, at the same time that the application is submitted to the State Government through the Collector.

4-B. *Submission of report by Collector in the case of applications made by village panchayats.*—In the case of an application for loan made by a Village Panchayat, the Collector shall at the time of forwarding the application to the State Government, submit, in consultation with the District Local Board, a report on the financial position of the village panchayat.

5. *Inquiry by the State Government.*—The State Government shall cause such inquiry as it thinks fit to be made into the statements contained in the application and into the utility of the purpose for which the loan is proposed.

6. *Rejection of application.*—If it appears to the State Government that the money ought not to be borrowed it shall reject the application.

7. *Publication of application, etc.*—If it appears to the State Government that the money ought to be borrowed, it shall cause to be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and in such other manner as it may deem fit within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the local authority, a copy of the application and such particulars in regard to any inquiry made under rule 5 as it may think necessary.

8. *Disposal of application after publication.*—After the expiry of one month from such publication, and after calling for any further information which it may require and considering any objections which may be preferred, the State Government may—

(1) reject the application, or

(2) if so empowered grant the loan, or sanction the raising of the loan, as the case may be.

8-A. *Urgent loans.*—Where a local authority in its application desires the immediate grant or sanction to the raising of a loan on the ground that funds are urgently needed for any of the purposes mentioned in clause (*ii*), (*iii*) or (*iv*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Act, the State Government, if it is satisfied that the loan is urgently needed for any such purpose, may, *notwithstanding* anything containing in rules 5, 7 and 8, after such inquiry, if any, as it thinks fit to make, grant or sanction the raising of such loans at any time after the receipt of the application.

9. *Government loans.*—When a local authority submits an application for a Government loan, the State Government may grant the loan, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(*a*) the term of the loan does not ordinarily exceed the maximum period of 30 years. Every loan should usually run for as short a period as possible. This rule may, however, be relaxed in very special cases;

(*b*) funds are available from the grant voted by the Legislative Assembly for the purpose; and

(*c*) the rate of interest payable on the loan to be such as the State Government shall determine.

10. *Non-Government loans.*—When a local authority submits an application for a non-Government loan, the State Government may sanction the application provided the term of the loan does not ordinarily exceed the maximum period of 30 years. Every loan should usually run for as short a period as possible. This rule may, however, be relaxed in very special cases.

11. *Prescribed conditions.*—(1) In granting or sanctioning a loan, the State Government may prescribe any further conditions not inconsistent with the Act, and with these rules, as it may think fit.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of sub-rule (1) the following conditions shall be prescribed, namely:—

(*i*) In the case of every loan, the State Government shall determine and the local authority shall pay the cost—

(*a*) of any inquiry made under rule 5,

(*b*) of advertisements published under rule 7,

(*c*) of inspections made, and other measures of control taken, under rule 12, and

(*d*) of any other proceedings taken by order of the State Government under these rules.

(*ii*) In the case of every loan, that the local authority shall furnish to the Accountant General, Bombay, and to the State Government, any information which they may require regarding its funds and regarding the expenditure of the loan.

(*iii*) In the case of a Government loan, the State Government, if it considers that the local authority has failed to comply with any of the conditions prescribed in respect of the loan or with any of the requirements of these rules, may at any time order that no further payments shall be made on account of such loan, and that any amount advanced with interest thereon shall be repaid immediately.

(*iv*) In the case of a non-Government loan, that the local authority shall not, without the previous approval of the State Government, vary the dates within the raising of the loan or of the first instalment of it, has been sanctioned; and that, if the loan is raised by instalments, the local authority shall report, for the previous approval of the State Government, the dates within which each further instalment is to be raised.

12. *Control and inspection of works and accounts.*—The following provisions are made for the control and inspection of works to be constructed by the local bodies wholly or partially, by raising money in the open market or by taking a loan from the State Government:—

I. The execution, supervision and audit of works entrusted to the Public Works Department will, as heretofore, continue to be subject to the rules of that Department as published in the Public Works Code.

II. The rules hereinafter following apply only to works to be constructed independently of the Public Works Department by local authorities authorised under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, to raise money in the open market or by taking a loan from the State Government for the purpose.

III. It shall be the duty of the Executive Engineer in whose district such works are being constructed out of loans raised by local authorities in the open market or by taking a loan from the State Government under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, or of any person specially authorised by the State Government in this behalf, to inspect such works and the accounts connected therewith at such intervals as the State Government or the Chief or the Superintending Engineer may direct.

IV. Such inspection shall ordinarily be conducted quarterly by the Executive Engineer and monthly by the Public Works Department Sub-Divisional Officer in whose charge the work may be and shall be chiefly directed to ascertaining that the quantity and quality of the work executed and the progress made in construction are fairly commensurate with the outlay charged in the accounts.

V. (*i*) For the purpose of sub-rule IV under rule 12 the local authority shall cause a continuous record of expenditure to be maintained and posted monthly in the Public Works Department "Register of Works"—Form A appended to these rules. The measurements for the month and for the year and up to date must be shown for each item, but corresponding expenditure on items need only be given for those works estimated to cost over Rs. 5,000. The expenditure for the work for the month, the expenditure for the year, and the total expenditure should be shown. Columns should be provided for "Materials at site" and for liabilities. With the above information the quantities and cost (calculated on the normal cost system*) may, at any time, be compared with the estimate. With the sanction of the State Government the account forms may be modified and actual expenditure by items omitted in any special cases in which this is deemed desirable.

(*ii*) If a loan is raised for the construction of roads, a return of road material should be prepared for the inspection by the Public Works Department officers.

VI. Every deviation from any project as sanctioned, which in the opinion of the inspecting officer is likely to entail, any increase in the outlay exceeding five per cent. on the estimates approved, or to impair or diminish the utility of the works under construction, shall be reported to the State Government and also to the local authority concerned, and no such deviation shall in any case be proceeded with without the sanction of the State Government and of such local authority, or otherwise than in accordance with such requirements as the State Government or such local authority with the approval of the State Government may impose as to additions, alterations and amendments in the estimates.

**Note.*—The Normal cost is the cost at estimated rates of all the work actually executed.

VII. Every inspecting officer shall furnish the Chief or Superintending Engineer with a brief report of the inspections performed by him, with such remarks on the construction and progress of the works as he may deem necessary. The Chief or Superintending Engineer shall bring to the notice of the State Government any points on which the orders of the State Government are considered to be necessary.

VIII. In regard to the loan accounts of local authorities whose accounts are subject to an official audit by the Accountant General, a test audit shall be conducted by the Local Fund Audit Department of the Accountant General's office. In all other cases the test audit shall be carried out once a year as the Accountant General may direct, and shall be confined exclusively to the accounts of expenditure from the loan.

13. *Procedure on attachment.*—When the State Government decides to attach any funds under section 5, the following procedure shall be observed, namely :—

(*a*) The State Government shall issue a notice to the local authority prohibiting the collection or management of such funds by the local authority, and vesting the administration thereof in such officer as the State Government may appoint. The State Government shall cause such notice to be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in such other manner as it may deem fit within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the local authority.

(*b*) The officer appointed by the State Government under section 5 shall pay the moneys collected or received under such attachment to the lender, or, in the case of a Government loan, into the Government Treasury.

(*c*) The said officer shall prepare the accounts of moneys so collected and of the cost of collection, in such form as the State Government may, from time to time, direct. He shall deliver a copy of the accounts to the local authority, and shall cause a copy to be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

14. *Unexpended balances.*—If, on the completion of the work or the closing of the account of the transaction for which a local authority has borrowed money, the State Government is satisfied that the whole of the money has not been spent on the purpose for which it was borrowed it shall proceed as follows, namely :—

(*a*) *In the case of a Government loan.*—The State Government shall direct that the unexpended balance shall be forthwith repaid to the State Government, and the principal of the debt reduced by an equivalent amount the State Government may direct such variation as it may consider necessary on this account in the instalments fixed for the liquidation of the loan.

(*b*) *In the case of a non-Government loan.*—The State Government may direct that the unexpended balance shall be utilised in the reduction in any way of the debt of the local authority, or in carrying out any works which the local authority is legally authorised to carry out.

15. *Interest on Government loans.*—The following provisions shall apply to interest on Government loans, namely :—

(1) Interest shall be charged, at the rate agreed upon, yearly or half-yearly, as the State Government may determine and shall be reckoned and paid on each instalment from the date on which such instalment is received by the local authority.

Funds spent by any public department or officer on behalf of a local authority against a loan sanctioned by Government shall reckon for interest as if they were drawn on the last day of the month in the accounts of which they are included by the spending department or officer.

(2) The State Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that a penal rate of compound interest not exceeding 10 per cent. per annum shall be paid upon all overdue instalments of interest, or of principal and interest.

16. *Repayment of Government loans.*—With the previous consent of the State Government, the local authority may, at any time, repay the whole or any part of a Government loan in advance of the period fixed by the conditions of the loan.

17. *Accounts of Government loans.*—The account of Government loan shall be kept by the Accountant General, Bombay.

18. *Sinking Fund for Government and non-Government loans.*—If a loan is not repayable by annuities or annual drawings, the local authority shall establish a sinking fund in the following manner, namely :—

(1) It shall pay out of its income, yearly or half-yearly into such fund, a sum which accumulating at such rate of compound interest as the State Government may fix, will be sufficient to secure the liquidation of the loan within the term fixed for its repayment,

(2) It shall make the first of such payments within one year from the date of taking or raising the loan, unless the State Government otherwise directs,

(3) It shall submit the accounts of its sinking fund annually to the Accountant General, Bombay, and shall at once make good from its income any amount by which he may certify that the fund is deficient, unless the State Government sanctions a gradual readjustment, and

(4) It shall invest its Sinking Fund in Government securities as defined by the Indian Securities Act, 1920, or Securities specified in clause (*c*) or (*d*) of section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 : Provided that when a loan or an instalment of a loan is to mature within twelve months from the date on which a sum is payable into the Sinking Fund under clause (1) a local authority may deposit with the Imperial Bank of India such sum or such portion thereof as may be necessary for repayment of such loan or instalment.

19. *Loans for Railway construction repayable at option.*—Notwithstanding any thing contained in the foregoing rules, it shall be permissible, with the previous sanction of the State Government, for a District Board, which desires to construct a minor railway, partly from the proceeds of a cess levied for that purpose and partly from borrowed funds, to borrow n oney by means of debentures repayable at the option of such District Board.

A

——————————District ——————————Fund.

Register of Works.

Name of Work—

Authority as to Estimate—

Amount of Estimate—

Authority as to Allotment—

Amount of Allotment—

Work commenced on—

Names of Engineers and Subordinates by whom the work was supervised and the period of their incumbencies :—

Names.	From	To

Work completed on the..... Completion Report submitted to the Accountant General with this office No..... dated.....

Accountant.

Executive Engineer,
District.

Note.—This form will be used for all works costing over Rs.2,500 whether accounted for according to actual or normal cost. When used for the latter class of works, the blank column immediately preceding "Total value of work done" should be headed "Total normal cost."

NAME OF

Months, etc.																
	Quantity	Amount			Quantity	Amount			Quantity	Amount			Quantity	Amount		
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Estimate—																
Rate ..																
Expenditure of previous year brought forward—																
Rate ..																
April 19—																
Total ..																
Rate ..																
May—																
Total ..																
June—																
Total ..																
Rate ..																
July—																
Total ..																
Rate ..																
August—																
Total ..																
Rate ..																
September—																
Total ..																
Rate ..																
October—																
Total ..																
Rate ..																

WORK

				Work Expenditure as compared with Cash Expenditure				
	Total value of work done.	Materials at site.	Advances.	Total.	Deduct arrears due.	Total outlay to date from commencement of work.	Total outlay during the current year.	Initials of the Executive Engineer and Accountant to transactions of the month.
Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	

NAME OF

Months, etc.																
	Quantity	Amount			Quantity	Amount			Quantity	Amount			Quantity	Amount		
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Estimate— Rate ..																
Expenditure of previous year brought forward— Rate ..																
November— Total .. Rate ..																
December— Total .. Rate ..																
January— Total .. Rate ..																
February— Total .. Rate ..																
March— Total .. Rate ..																
March (Supplementary)— Total .. Rate ..																

WORK—*contd.*

| | | |

Explanation of difference or deviations from the sanctioned estimate.

Item No.	Particulars.

Executive Engineer,

.....District.

S. 6 (1) **G. N., G. D., No. 4001/33, dated 12th April 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 668).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 6 of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914), the Government of Bombay is pleased to extend the provisions of the said section 6 to the Ahmedabad Borough Municipality.

THE INLAND STEAM VESSELS ACT, 1917 (I OF 1917).

BOMBAY.

***G. N., M. D., No. 759-B, dated 15th October 1912.** S. 4 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, sub-section (*1*) of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884 (VI of 1884), and in supersession of Government Notifications in the Marine Department, No. 112, dated the 5th October 1898, and No. 139, dated the 15th November 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the First Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor and the Second Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Government of Bombay as Surveyors at the Port of Bombay for the purposes of the said Act.

***G. N., M. D., No. 837, dated 21st October 1913.** S. 4 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, sub-section (*1*) of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884 (VI of 1884), and in continuation of Government Notification in the Marine Department, No. 759-B, dated the 15th October 1912, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Third Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Government of Bombay as a Surveyor at the Port of Bombay for the purposes of the said Act.

SURAT AND BROACH.

***G. N., M. D., No. 759-C, dated 15th October 1912.** S. 4 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, sub-section (*1*) of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884 (VI of 1884), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Marine Department, No. 142, dated the 15th December 1896, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Ports of Surat and Broach to be places of Survey for the purposes of the said Act and to appoint the First Engineer, and Shipwright Surveyor and the Second Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Government of Bombay as Surveyors at the said places for the purposes of the said Act.

***G. N., M. D., No. 838, dated 21st October 1913.** S. 4 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, sub-section (*1*) of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884 (VI of 1884), and in continuation of Government Notification in the Marine Department, No. 759-C, dated the 15th October 1912, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Third Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Government of Bombay as a Surveyor at the Ports of Surat and Broach for the purposes of this Act.

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* This notification issued under section 7 (*1*) of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884 [corresponding to section 4 (*1*) (*b*) of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917] is still in force.

BHATGAR.

S. 4 (1) **G. N., M. D., No. 807, dated 11th August 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1813).**

Under section 4 (*1*) (*a*) of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Bhatgar on Lake Whiting to be a place of survey for the purposes of the said Act.

BANKOT.

S. 4 (1) **G. N., M. D., No. 870-A, dated 22nd December 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3203).**

Under section 4 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), as amended by subsequent enactments, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Bankot to be a place of survey, and to appoint the Government Surveyors at the Port of Bombay to be Surveyors at the said place for the purposes of the said Act.

TADRI.

S. 4 (1) **G. N., M. D., No. 861(a), dated 3rd January 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 56).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), as amended by subsequent enactments, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Tadri to be a place of survey and to appoint Government Inspectors of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances to be *ex-officio* Surveyors of inland vessels at the said place for the purposes of the said Act.

ISLAND OF PANJOO.

S. 4 (1) **G. N., M. D., No. 870/108 (a), dated 23rd January 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 364).**

Under section 4 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), as amended by subsequent enactments, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Panjoo Island near Bassein in the Thana District to be a place of survey for the purposes of the said Act, and to appoint the Government Surveyors at the Port of Bombay to be the surveyors at the Island of Panjoo for the purposes of the said Act.

HONAVAR.

S. 4 (1) **G. N., P. D., No. 6749-A, dated 13th May 1930 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1128).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Honavar to be a place of survey, and to appoint Government Inspectors of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances to be ex-*officio* surveyors of steam-vessels at the said place, for the purposes of the said Act.

SADASHIVGAD.

S. 4 (1) **G. N., P. D., No. 6831-A, dated 22nd November 1930 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2880).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Sadashivgad to be a place of survey, and to appoint Government Inspectors of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances to be *ex-officio* surveyors of steam-vessels at the said place, for the purposes of the said Act.

G. N., P. D., No. 6749-A, dated 20th March 1930 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 586). Ss. 6, 8 (1) & 14.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 (*1*) and 14 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), and in supersession of Government notifications in the Marine Department noted in the margin the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, to be the Officer—

(1) No. 32, dated the 17th March 1893.
(2) No. 143, dated the 15th December 1896.
(3) No. 59, dated the 19th July 1899.
(4) No. 87B, dated the 22nd December 1924.
(5) No. 870/108 (*b*), dated the 23rd January 1925.

(*a*) to whom the owners or masters of inland steam-vessels to be surveyed at Bombay, Surat, Broach, Bankot or Panjoo Island shall pay the fee in respect of surveys;

(*b*) to whom the owners or masters of inland-vessels surveyed at the aforesaid places shall send declarations of surveyors given under section 7 of the said Act, and

(*c*) to whom certificates of survey granted at the aforesaid places which have expired or have been suspended or cancelled shall be delivered up.

G. N., P. D., No. 6749-B, dated 13th May 1930 (B.G., Pt. I, p. 1128). S. 8 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 8 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Marine Department, No. 861-(B), dated the 3rd January 1925, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, to be the officer to whom owners or masters of steam-vessels at Tadri and Honavar shall send declaration of surveyors given under section 7 of the said Act.

G. N., P. D., No. 6831-B, dated 22nd November 1930 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2880). S. 8 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 8 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, to be the officer to whom owners or masters of steam vessels at Sadashivgad shall send declarations of surveyors given under section 7 of the said Act.

G. N., P. D., No. 6749-B, dated 20th March 1930 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 586). S. 9 (4)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 9 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), and in supersession of Government notifications in the margin the Governor in Council is pleased to delegate to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, all the functions assigned to the State Government under the said section in respect of the ports of Bombay, Surat, Broach, Bankot and Panjoo Island.

(1) No. 33, dated the 17th March 1893.
(2) No. 34, dated the 17th March 1893.
(3) No. 144, dated the 15th December 1896.
(4) No. 87-C, dated the 22nd December 1924.
(5) No. 870/108 (*c*), dated the 23rd January 1925.

S. 9 (4) **G. N., P. D., No. 6749-C, dated 13th May 1930 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1128).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 9 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Marine Department, No. 861 (C), dated the 3rd January 1925, the Governor in Council is pleased to delegate to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, the functions assigned to the State Government under the said section in respect of surveys of steam-vessels at Tadri and Honavar.

S. 9 (4) **G. N., P. D., No. 6831-C, dated 22nd November 1930 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2880).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 9 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), the Governor in Council is pleased to delegate to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, the functions assigned to the State Government under the said section in respect of surveys of steam-vessels at Sadashivgad.

S. 19 ***G. N., M. D., No. 30, dated 17th March 1893.**

Amended by G. N., M. D., No. 89, dated 10th August 1904.
Amended by G. N., M. D., No. 687, dated 26th June 1916.
Amended by G. N., M. D., No. 536-B,. dated 12th November 1925.
Amended by G. N., M. D., No. 429-A, dated 23rd November 1926.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, (VI of 1884), as amended by subsequent enactments, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the making of surveys of inland steam-vessels at the port of Bombay :—

Manner of making applications.

1. Every application for the survey of an inland steam-vessel shall be made between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on any day except Sundays and Government holidays, on a printed sheet in the Form No. 1 † hereto annexed (which will be supplied for this purpose at the Surveyor's office) to the Surveyor at an appointed place of survey, and should be made at least three clear days before the day on which it is desired that the survey shall take place.

No application will be attended to which is not made in conformity with this rule ; provided that the surveyor may, in any particular case, admit an application lodged with him less than three clear days before the day on which it is desired that the survey shall take place.

2. Upon receipt of an application in the prescribed form duly filled in, the Surveyor will fix the date and hour at which the Survey shall be commenced, and will forward to the applicant an intimation of the date and hour so fixed, together with a list of the requisite preparations for the survey of the inland steam-vessel. The said intimation and list shall be in the Form No. 2 † hereto annexed.

* This notification issued under section 21 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884 (corresponding to section 19 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917) is still in force.

† Not printed.

Places at which and days on which surveys may be made.

3. Surveys shall be made by Surveyors appointed under the Act on any day in the year, with the exception of Sundays and Government holidays at Bombay, and at such other places as may, from time to time, be appointed by Government to be places of survey. With the concurrence of the Owner or Master who applies for a survey and of the Surveyor, a survey may be made on a Sunday or holiday.

4. If every part of the steam-vessel is not ready for survey at the time appointed under Rule 2, or if the requisite preparations have not been made in accordance with the list forwarded to the applicant under the said rule the Surveyor may fix some other convenient time for the survey.

If the Surveyor is unavoidably prevented from being present at the time fixed, the earliest possible intimation shall be sent to the applicant, and some other time convenient to the applicant and to the Surveyor shall be fixed for the Survey.

5. Owners and Masters will be able to avoid inconvenience and delay in fixing the time for the survey of vessels in dock or undergoing repairs by prompt intimation to the Port Officer if the vessels have afterwards to be surveyed.

6. If a Surveyor finds that any defect exists in the hull, machinery or equipment of a steam-vessel, he shall, before refusing to give a declaration regarding the vessel under section 9 of the Act, address a letter in the Form No. 3* hereto annexed, to the Owner or Master of the steam-vessel, pointing out such defect, and also pointing out the repairs, etc., necessary to make good the same.

If the Surveyor be subsequently informed by the Owner or Master that the requisite repairs, etc., have been executed, he shall, with the approval of the Port Officer, pay one or more extra visits to the steam-vessel, and thereafter either give or refuse a declaration as he shall think proper.

7. Every declaration of survey furnished under section 9 of the Act shall be in Form No. 5,* hereto annexed, and shall contain the several particulars therein prescribed.

8. The notice to be given under section 11 (sub-section 3) of the Act to the Owner or Master, when a certificate is ready for delivery shall be given in the Form No. 4,* hereto annexed, under the signature of the officer to whom this function has been delegated by the State Government under section 11, sub-section (*4*), clause (*b*) of the Act.

9. Certificates of survey shall be in the Form No. 6* attached to these rules or in such other form as the Government of Bombay may hereafter direct.

10. Whenever two Surveyors are employed by order of Government under section 18 of the Act, instead of one only to make a survey, and whenever two Surveyors are directed by Government under section 19 of the Act to

* Not printed.

make a second survey, one of the said Surveyors shall be a Shipwright Surveyor and the other an Engineer Surveyor. The Shipwright Surveyor will inspect the hull, equipments, and passenger accommodation, measure and determine the number of pas engers the vessel is fit to carry, and see that the certificates of the Master and Engineer or engine-driver are such as are required by the said Act; also that the light and fog-signals are in accordance with the regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea. The Engineer Surveyor will survey the engines, boilers and all the machinery required to be surveyed under the said Act.

11. A fee at the following rates shall be payable in respect of surveys :—

	Rs.
For inland steam-vessels of which the gross tonnage—	
does not exceed 25 tons	60
exceeds 25 tons, but does not exceed 50 tons	75
exceeds 50 tons, but does not exceed 75 tons	90
exceeds 75 tons, but does not exceed 100 tons	105
exceeds 100 tons, but does not exceed 300 tons	120
exceeds 300 tons, but does not exceed 600 tons	135
exceeds 600 tons, but does not exceed 900 tons	150
exceeds 900 tons, but does not exceed 1,200 tons	180

These rates are for certificates which, if not in the meantime cancelled or suspended, will remain in force for one year from the date thereof.

If the vessel's hull, machinery or equipments are stated in the certificate to be sufficient only for a period of less than one year from the date thereof, one-twelfth of the above amount shall be payable for each month or fraction of a month comprised in the said period ; provided that—

(*a*) the minimum fee shall be one-fourth of the annual fee,

(*b*) the full annual fee shall be payable, whatever be the nature of the certificate—

(*i*) in the case of a new steam-ship coming under survey for the first time, or

(*ii*) if in accordance with the application a ship has been fully surveyed, but the owners or agents are for any reason unwilling or unable to execute the repairs recommended by the surveyor.

Provided that where a steam-ship, while under survey for a certificate under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, or while already holding a survey certificate in force under that Act, applies for a survey under the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884, only one-fourth of the above rates shall be leviable.

12. In addition to the fees payable under Rule 11, a fee of sixty rupees shall be payable in respect of every survey required by any application under Rule 1 to be made on any of the following days, namely :—

(*a*) Sunday,

(*b*) New Year's Day,

(*c*) Good Friday,

(*d*) [*Deleted.*] and

(*e*) Christmas Day.

13. The charge of overtime fees in respect of surveys or inspections wholly or partially carried out between the hours of 5 p.m. and 7 a.m. shall be regulated as follows :—

(*a*) Where the surveyor has admitted an application for survey on less than three clear days' notice, and a surveyor is called upon to undertake the survey or inspection of a vessel after 5 p.m. and before 7 a.m., an additional fee of Rs. 50 shall be charged.

(*b*) Where a surveyor is detained at the request of the ship owner or agent after 5 p.m. to complete a survey undertaken between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m., an additional fee of Rs. 25 shall be charged if the surveyor is released from duty before 6 p.m. and of Rs. 50 if he is detained later than 6 p.m.

(*c*) If three clear days' notice has been given, but official arrangements have not allowed of the work being done between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. no additional fee shall be chargeable.

(*d*) Where a surveyor has been called under clause (*a*) or detained under clause (*b*) the ship owner or agent shall give information of the fact in writing to the Port Officer or to the Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor to the Port of Bombay stating the hours during which the surveyor was in attendance.

G. N., M. D., No. 861 (D), dated 3rd January 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 56). 8.

Amended by G. N., P. D., No. 6749-E, dated 24th June 1930.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6749 (a), dated 27th February 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), as amended by subsequent enactments, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the making of surveys of inland vessels at the port of Tadri :—

1. Every application for the survey under the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), of an inland vessel shall be made on any day, except Sundays and Government holidays, on a printed sheet in the Form No. 1* hereto annexed (which will be supplied for this purpose at the office of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District) and should be made at least seven clear days before the day on which it is desired that the survey shall take place.

* Not printed.

2. Upon receipt of an application in the prescribed form duly filled in, the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, in communication with the Collector of Bombay, will fix the date and hour at which the survey shall be commenced, and will forward to the applicant an intimation of the date and hour so fixed, together with a list of the requisite preparations for the survey of the inland vessel. The said intimation and list shall be in the Form No. 2* hereto annexed.

3. Surveys shall be made at Tadri by Inspectors of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances on any working day during the period of their annual visit to Ankola, of which the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, shall give at least a fortnight's notice to owners of inland vessels at Tadri. With the concurrence of the Owner or Master, who applies for survey, and of the surveyor, a survey may be made on a Sunday or holiday during the period mentioned above.

4. If at the time appointed under rule 2 the necessary fee has not been paid, or any part of the vessel is not ready for survey, or the requisite preparations have not been made in accordance with the list forwarded to the applicant under the said rule, the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, may, on payment by the applicant of all expenses arising out of the postponement of the survey, fix some other convenient date therefor.

If the Surveyor is unavoidably prevented from being present at the time fixed, the earliest possible intimation shall be sent to the applicant, and some other time convenient to the applicant and to the Surveyor shall be fixed for the survey.

5. Owners and Masters will be able to avoid inconvenience and delay in fixing the time for the survey of vessels in dock, or undergoing repairs, by prompt intimation to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, if the vessels have afterwards to be surveyed.

6. If a Surveyor finds that any defect exists in the hull, machinery or equipment of a vessel, he shall, before refusing to give a declaration regarding the vessel under section 7 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), address a letter in Form No. 3* hereto annexed, to the Owner or Master of the vessel, pointing out such defect and also pointing out the repairs, etc., necessary to make good the same.

If the Surveyor be subsequently informed by the Owner or Master that the requisite repairs, etc., have been executed he shall with the approval of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, pay one or more extra visits to the vessel, and thereafter either give or refuse a declaration, as he shall think proper.

7. Every declaration of survey furnished under section 7 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), shall be in Form No. 5* hereto annexed, and shall contain the several particulars therein prescribed.

8. The notice to be given under section 9 sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*) of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), to the Owner or Master, when a certificate is ready for delivery, shall be given in the Form No. 4* hereto annexed under the signature of the officer, to whom the function has been delegated by the State Government under section 9, sub-section (*4*) of the said Act.

* Not printed.

9. Certificates of survey shall be in the Form No. 6* attached to these rules, or in such other form as the Government of Bombay may hereafter direct.

10. Whenever two Surveyors are employed by order of Government under section 16 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), instead of one only, to make a survey and whenever two Surveyors are directed by Government, under section 17 of the said Act, to make a second survey, one of the said Surveyors shall be a Shipwright Surveyor and the other an Engineer Surveyor. The Shipwright Surveyor will inspect hull, equipments, and passsenger accommodation, measure and determine the number of passengers the vessel is fit to carry, and see that the certificates of the Master and Engineer or engine-driver are such as are required by the said Act; also that the light and fog signals are in accordance with the regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea. The Engineer Surveyor will survey the engines, boilers and all the machinery required to be surveyed under the said Act.

11. A fee at the following rates shall be payable in respect of surveys of inland steam or motor vessels at Tadri :—

	Rs.
for inland steam-vessels of which the gross tonnage—	
does not exceed 25 tons	60
exceeds 25 tons, but does not exceed 50 tons	75
exceeds 50 tons, but does not exceed 75 tons	90
exceeds 75 tons, but does not exceed 100 tons	105
exceeds 100 tons, but does not exceed 300 tons	120
exceeds 300 tons, but does not exceed 600 tons	135
exceeds 600 tons, but does not exceed 900 tons	150
exceeds 900 tons, but does not exceed 1,200 tons	180

Daily allowance and travelling allowance to and from Tadri to the Surveyor at the rates admissible under the rules in the Bombay Civil Services Rules Manual *if he is an officer of the State Government*, and at the rates admissible under the Government of India Supplementary Rules *if he is an officer of the Central Government.*

12. In addition to the fees payable under rule 11 a fee of sixty rupees shall be payable in respect of every survey required to be made on any of the following days, namely :—

(*a*) Sunday.

(*b*) New Year's Day.

(*c*) Good Friday.

(*d*) [*Deleted.*]

(*e*) Christmas Day.

* Not printed.

S. 19 **G. N., P. D., No. 6749-D, dated 24th June 1930 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1626).**

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6749 (b), dated 27th February 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the making of surveys of inland steam-vessels at the Port of Honavar, namely :—

1. Every application for the survey under the Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), of the inland vessel shall be made on any day, except Sundays and Government holidays, on a printed sheet in the Form No. 1 hereto annexed (which will be supplied for this purpose at the office of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District) and should be made at least seven clear days before the day on which it is desired that the survey shall take place.

2. Upon receipt of an application in the prescribed form duly filled in, the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, in communication with the Collector of Bombay, will fix the date and hour at which the survey shall be commenced, and will forward to the applicant an intimation of the date and hour so fixed, together with a list of the requisite preparations for the survey of the inland vessel. The said intimation and list shall be in the Form No. 2 hereto annexed.

3. Surveys shall be made at Honavar by Inspectors of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances on any working day during the period of their annual visit to Ankola, of which the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, shall give at least a fortnight's notice to owners of inland vessels at Honavar. With the concurrence of the owner or Master who applies for survey, and of the surveyor a survey may be made on a Sunday or holiday during the period mentioned above.

4. If at the time appointed under rule 2 the necessary fee has not been paid, or any part of the vessel is not ready for survey, or the requisite preparations have not been made in accordance with the list forwarded to the applicant under the said rule, the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, may, on payment by the applicant of all expenses arising out of the postponement of the survey, fix some other convenient date therefor.

If the Surveyor is unavoidably prevented from being present at the time fixed, the earliest possible intimation shall be sent to the applicant, and some other time convenient to the applicant and to the Surveyor shall be fixed for the survey.

5. Owners and Masters will be able to avoid inconvenience and delay in fixing the time for the survey of vessels in dock, or undergoing repairs, by prompt intimation to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, if the vessels have afterwards to be surveyed.

6. If a Surveyor finds that any defect exists in the hull, machinery or equipment of a vessel, he shall, before refusing to give a declaration regarding the vessel under section 7 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), address a letter in Form No. 3 hereto annexed, to the Owner or Master of the vessel, pointing out such defect, and also pointing out the repairs, etc., necessary to make good the same.

If the Surveyor be subsequently informed by the Owner or Master that the requisite repairs, etc., have been executed, he shall, with the approval of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, pay one or more extra visits to the vessel and thereafter either give or refuse a declaration, as he shall think proper.

7. Every declaration of Survey furnished under section 7 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), shall be in Form No. 5 hereto annexed, and shall contain the several particulars therein prescribed.

8. The notice to be given under section 9, sub-section (*1*) clause (*b*), of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), to the Owner or Master, when a certificate is ready for delivery, shall be given in the Form No. 4 hereto annexed under the signature of the officer to whom the function has been delegated by the State Government under section 9, sub-section (*4*), of the said Act.

9. Certificates of survey shall be in the Form No. 6 attached to these rules, or in such other form as the Government of Bombay may hereafter direct.

10. Whenever two Surveyors are employed by order of Government under section 16 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), instead of one only, to make a survey and whenever two Surveyors are directed by Government, under section 17 of the said Act, to make a second survey, one of the said Surveyors shall be a Shipwright Surveyor and the other an Engineer Surveyor. The Shipwright Surveyor will inspect hull, equipments, and passenger accommodation, measure and determine the number of passengers the vessel is fit to carry, and see that the certificate of the Master and Engineer or engine-driver are such as are required by the said Act ; also that the light and fog signals are in accordance with the regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea. The Engineer Surveyor will survey the engines, boilers and all the machinery required to be surveyed under the said Act.

11. A fee at the following rates shall be payable in respect of surveys of inland steam or motor vessels at Honavar :—

	Rs.
For inland steam vessels of which the gross tonnage—	
does not exceed 25 tons	60
exceeds 25 tons, but does not exceed 50 tons	75
exceeds 50 tons, but does not exceed 75 tons	90
exceeds 75 tons, but does not exceed 100 tons	105
exceeds 100 tons, but does not exceed 300 tons	120
exceeds 300 tons, but does not exceed 600 tons	135
exceeds 600 tons, but does not exceed 900 tons	150
exceeds 900 tons, but does not exceed 1,200 tons	180

Daily allowance and travelling allowance to and from Honavar to the Surveyor at the rates admissible under the rules in the Bombay Civil Services Rules Manual *if he is an officer of the State Govrenment,* and at the rates admissible under the Government of India Supplementary Rules *if he is an officer of the Central Government.*

12. In addition to the fees payable under rule 11 a fee of sixty rupees shall be payable in respect of every survey required to be made on any of the following days, namely :—

(*a*) Sunday ;
(*b*) New Year's Day ;
(*c*) Good Friday ;
(*d*) [*Deleted.*]
(*e*) Christmas Day.

FORM No. 1.

(*See* Rule 1.)

Survey No.

APPLICATION FOR THE SURVEY OF AN INLAND STEAM (MOTOR) VESSEL UNDER ACT I OF 1917.

INLAND STEAM (MOTOR) VESSEL.

Name of Vessel	Port of Registry.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	
			Register.	Gross.

PARTICULARS OF SURVEY.

Nature of Survey.	Date and Time of proposed visit of Surveyor.	Place where Vessel will be lying.	Class of Certificate required.

We hereby apply to you to make the necessary arrangements for the survey of the vessel abovenamed at the time and place stated, should the requirements of the Public Service permit. We have paid to the officer appointed under section 6 of the Act a fee of Rs. in respect of the survey **and an additional fee of Rs. in respect of the expense of the journey of the Surveyor.*

Owner or Master.

To

The Principal Officer,

Mercantile Marine Department,

Bombay.

The 19 .

N.B.—Three clear days' notice must be given in all cases.

(C) PORT OFFICER'S ADVICE.

Forwarded to the Surveyors of the Port for compliance and to be returned for record.

Captain, R. I. M.,
Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

(D) SURVEYOR'S NOTATION.

Application has been duly noted and is now returned to the Principal Officer. A Surveyor will proceed on board the vessel on the day of 19 at m.

Surveyor.

Bombay 19 .

FORM No. 2.

(*See* Rule 2.)

MERCANTILE MARINE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY DISTRICT :

Bombay 19 .

To

The Owners (or Agents) of the Steam-vessel.

Sirs,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your application for survey of the above vessel under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, I of 1917, and to acquaint you that a surveyor will proceed on board the vessel at O'clock m. of next the day of 19 .

* These words should be inserted only when the survey is to be made in any place other than Bombay and the Surveyors do not reside at that place.

2. I subjoin a list of the requisite preparations for the survey, which I request may be made before the day and hour abovementioned so as to prevent loss of the Surveyor's time, otherwise it will be necessary for the Surveyor to postpone the survey to some other day.

3. I beg to call attention to the provisions of section 5 (*2*) of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917, which is as follows :—

> "The owner, master and officers of the steam-vessel shall afford to the Surveyor all reasonable facilities for a survey, and all such information respecting the steam-vessels, and her machinery, or any part thereof, and all equipments and articles on board, as he may require for the purposes of a survey."

I have the honour to be,
Sirs,
Your most obedient servant,

Captain, R. I. M.,
Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

REQUISITE PREPARATIONS FOR THE SURVEY OF A STEAM-VESSEL.

1. Register and last Survey Certificate if any ..
2. Master's Certificate, if any .. ..
3. Engineer's Certificate .. ..
4. Last Passenger Certificate .. ..
5. Compass Adjustment Certificate signed by the Master, if fitted.
6. Boats to be uncovered and ready to lower, if fitted.

} To be on board at the time of survey.

7. Pumps to be rigged in their places.

8. Side lamps, lamp for the mast-head light, and lamp for the anchor light to be on deck ready to be put into their places, if necessary.

9. Life-buoys to be in readiness.

10. Leads and lines to be on deck.

11. Fire-hose to be connected and coupled and stretched, if fitted along the deck. The conductor to be connected.

12. Decks, cabins, steerages, and all other passenger spaces to be clean and clear and in a fit state for measurement.

13. Chain cables (or a portion thereof) to be on deck.

14. A safe and proper ladder for going up and down the holds.

15. Boilers to be empty, to be quite cool, and the man and mud-hole doors to be off.

16. All furnace bars and bearer bars to be out of each boiler and bridges down.

17. Furnaces, flues, smoke-boxes, and tube plates to be swept quite clean.

18. The safety-valves and weights to be out of each boiler, and a means to be on board for weighing them.

19. All pipes and cocks at the ship's side to be accessible to the Surveyor.

20. Shaft tunnel to be clean and clear for the proper examination of the plumber blocks, thrust bearings and all covers of same and stuffing box.

21. Both bottom end and all crank shaft bearing opened up.

22. Air cir, feed and bilge pumps opened up for examination.

FORM No. 3.

(*See* Rule 6.)

MERCANTILE MARINE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY DISTRICT:

Bombay, 19 .

No.————————of 19 .
S.

From

The Surveyor to the Port;

To

Owner of S. L.————————

Sir,

Having surveyed the Steam Launch.....in accordance with the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917, I find the following to be the repairs, etc., required to make good the defects :—

HULL

EQUIPMENTS

ENGINES

BOILERS

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Engineer and Ship Surveyor to the Port.

FORM No. 4.

(*See* Rule 8.)

SURVEY OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS.

The of 19 .

To

The Owner or Master of the Steam-vessel.

Sir,

I hereby give you notice that the certificate of survey of the above inland steam-vessel applied for by is ready for delivery, and will be delivered at this office at any time during office hours on application *and payment of the following sum, *viz* :—

Rs. a. p.

Forfeiture under section 8 (*2*) of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917, for delay in excess of fourteen days in sending in the declaration, being at the rate of Rs. 5 per day for days ..

Total ..

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Officer appointed under section 9, sub-section (*4*), of Act I of 1917.

* *Note.*—These words must be inserted only when any sum is due under section 9 (*2*) of the Act.

FORM No. 5.

(*See* Rule 7.)

No.

SURVEYOR'S DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 7 OF ACT I OF 1917.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of Steam (motor) vessel, P. of Registry and official No.	Tonnage.	When and where built, and material.	Power, nominal (brake).	Description of engines, and age.	Description of boilers, and age.	Load on safety valves per square inch,	Ground tackle.
Official No.	Tons.		Nominal (brake) Horse Power.			Main boilers lbs. Auxiliary boilers lbs.	

9	10	11	12	13	14
Condition of hull.	General equipment.	Name of Master, and description of certificate, and number of officers and deck crew.	Name of Engineer or Engine-driver and description of certificate and number, and number of engine room crew.	When and where last examined in dry dock.	Limits (if any) beyond which the vessel is not fit to ply.
		Master and No. of certificate No. of officers No. of deck crew	Engineer or Engine-driver and No. of certificate No. of E. R. crew		

(*Continued*)

15	16						17			
Time if less than one year, for which the hull, boilers, engines, or any of the equipments will be sufficient.	Dimensions of Boats.						Capacity for carrying passengers.			
For the year ending day of 19	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Cubic Capacity.			Deck Passengers.	Second Cabin Passengers.	Saloon Passengers.	Total Passengers.
							Tween deck Main deck Upper deck or Bridge.			
							Total			

Declaration to be made by the Surveyor.

I hereby declare :—

1. That on I completed the inspection of (*a*) the steam (motor) vessel of Official number

2. That the hull and machinery are sufficient for the service intended and in good condition.

3. That the boats, life-saving appliances, lights, signals, compasses, safety valves and fire hose are such and in such condition as are required by the rules under Act I of 1917.

4. That the hull, machinery and equipments will, in my judgment, be sufficient until (*b*)

5. That the load to be placed on the safety valves should not exceed the pressure in lbs. per square inch stated on page 1 of this form, and that the safety valves have been adjusted accordingly.

(*a*) If the survey was partial, state what parts were surveyed.
(*b*) Insert date or dates.

6. That the vessel, as regards the hull, machinery and equipments is, in my judgment, fit to ply as an inland steam (motor) vessel.

7. That the vessel is, in my judgment, fit to carry the number of passengers stated on page 2 of this form, provided there is no encumbrance of the space measured for passenger accommodation.

8. That the certificates of the master and engineer (engine driver) are such as are required by Act I of 1917.

Dated at the Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay,
this day of 19 .

Engineer, Lieut. Commander, R. I. M.,
Engineer and Ship-Surveyor to
the Government of India.

NOTICE.

In accordance with Government Notification No. 32, dated 17th March 1893, Owners or Masters of Inland Steam Vessels are required to send Surveyor's declarations to the Principal Officer, M. M. Department, within 14 days of receipt thereof, noting the date of receipt from the Surveyors and transmission to the Principal Officer, M. M. Department, thereon.

*This Declaration was (given) (sent by Post) to the person named opposite by the Surveyor whose signature it bears, on the date stated opposite. } Person / Date 19 .

This Declaration was received this day of 19 } by me

(State whether Owner or Master.)

†And transmitted to the Port Officer, this day of 19 } by me

(State whether Owner or Master.)

Name and address of the Owner or Master to whom notice should be sent when the certificate is ready for delivery.

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* To be filled in by the Surveyors.
† To be filled in by the Owner or Master.

FORM No. 6.

(*See* Rule 9.)

Original.

By section 14 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, I of 1917, all expired, cancelled or suspended Certificates of Survey granted at Bombay shall be delivered up to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay.

No.

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY.

ISSUED UNDER ACT I OF 1917 OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

For an Inland Steam Motor Vessel.

To remain in force only until the day of 19

Inland Steamer (Motor Vessel)

Owner, Managing Owner, or Agent

Port of Registry and Official Number.	Tonnage.		Name of Master and Number of his Certificate.
	Gross.	Registered.	

Limits beyond which this Vessel is not to ply

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.

This Ship is, according to the declaration of the Ship Surveyor, fit to carry, when there is no incumbrance of passenger accommodation—

Deck Passengers.	Second Cabin Passengers.	Saloon Passengers.	Crew.	Total Passengers and Crew.
Tween Deck ..				
Main Deck ..				
Upper Deck or Bridge ..				
Total ..				

If the Space measured for Passenger Accommodation is occupied by Cattle or by Cargo, or other articles—

Then for every 4½ superficial feet of such space so occupied on the upper deck, and for every 9 superficial feet of such space so occupied on the lower deck or in the cabins. } ONE PASSENGER is to be deducted from the numbers above stated.

BOATS, LIFE-BUOYS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Required to be carried by this Ship.

Boats.	Life Buoys and Equipments.
EITHER Boats OR Boat { of the aggregate capacity of } cubic feet.	A Fire Hose capable of being connected with the engine, and of sufficient length, to be used in any part of the vessel. A Safety Valve on each boiler, out of the control of any person on board, except the Master, when the steam is up. Compass Life-Buoys fit and ready for use.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the provisions of the Law with respect to the Survey of the abovementioned Steam (Motor) Vessel and the transmission of Declarations in respect thereof have been complied with.

Signed by order of the Government of Bombay,
this day of 19 .

Examined and Registered.

Captain, R. I. M.,
Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

This Certificate, unless previously cancelled or revoked, to be in force until the day of 19 .

If the Vessel is then out of a Port of Survey, she must be surveyed and have a new Certificate before she first begins to ply after her next subsequent returns to a Port of Survey.

Either this Certificate, or the Original thereof, furnished by the Government of Bombay, is to be put up in a conspicuous part of the Vessel, where it will be visible to all persons on board the same.

If the number of passengers carried exceeds the number stated in this Certificate, the Master or Owner shall, for every passenger over and above that number, be each liable to a Fine which may extend to Ten Rupees.

In case of any ACCIDENT occasioning loss of life, or any material damage affecting the seaworthiness or efficiency of the vessel, either in the hull or in any part of the machinery, a report BY LETTER SIGNED BY THE OWNER OR MASTER, is to be forwarded to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay, within 24 hours after the happening of the accident, or as soon thereafter as possible.

N.B.—Any communication addressed to the Government of Bombay relative to this Vessel should state the Name, Port of Registry, and Official Number of the Vessel, and the Number of this Certificate.

S. 19 **G. N., P. D., No. 6831-D, dated 8th January 1931 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 111):**

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6749 (c), dated 27th February 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the making of surveys of inland steam vessels at Sadashivgad, namely :—

1. Every application for the survey under the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), of an inland vessel shall be made on any day, except Sundays and Government holidays, on a printed sheet in the Form No. 1 hereto annexed (which will be supplied for this purpose at the office of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District) and should be made at least seven clear days before the day on which it is desired that the survey shall take place.

2. Upon receipt of an application in the prescribed form duly filled in, the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, in communication with the Collector of Bombay, will fix the date and hour at which the survey shall be commenced and will forward to the applicant an intimation of the date and hour so fixed, together with a list of the requisite preparations for the survey of the inland vessel. The said intimation and list shall be in the Form No. 2 hereto annexed.

3. Surveys shall be made at Sadashivgad by Inspectors of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances on any working day during the period of their annual visit to Ankola, of which the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, shall give at least a fortnight's notice to owners of inland vessels at Sadashivgad. With the concurrence of the owner or Master, who applies for survey, and of the surveyor, a survey may be made on a Sunday or holiday during the period mentioned above.

4. If at the time appointed under rule 2 the necessary fee has not been paid, or any part of the vessel is not ready for survey, or the requisite preparations have not been made in accordance with the list forwarded to the applicant under the said rule, the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, may, on payment by the applicant of all expenses arising out of the postponement of the survey, fix some other convenient date therefor.

If the Surveyor is unavoidably prevented from being present at the time fixed, the earliest possible intimation shall be sent to the applicant, and some other time convenient to the applicant and to the surveyor shall be fixed for the survey.

5. Owners and Masters will be able to avoid inconvenience and delay in fixing the time for the survey of vessels in dock, or undergoing repairs, by prompt intimation to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, if the vessels have afterwards to be surveyed.

6. If a Surveyor finds that any defect exists in the hull, machinery or equipment of a vessel, he shall, before refusing to give a declaration regarding the vessel under section 7 of the Indian Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), address a letter in Form No. 3 hereto annexed, to the owner or Master of the vessel, pointing out such defect, and also pointing out the repairs, etc., necessary to make good the same.

If the Surveyor be subsequently informed by the owner or Master that the requisite repairs, etc., have been executed, he shall, with the approval of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, pay one or more extra visits to the vessel, and thereafter either give or refuse a declaration, as he shall think proper.

7. Every declaration of survey furnished under section 7 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), shall be in Form No. 5 hereto annexed, and shall contain the several particulars therein prescribed.

8. The notice to be given under section 9, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), to the owner or Master, when a certificate is ready for delivery, shall be given in the Form No. 4 hereto annexed under the signature of the officer, to whom the function has been delegated by the State Government under section 9, sub-section (*4*), of the said Act.

9. Certificates of survey shall be in the Form No. 6 attached to these rules, or in such other form as the Government of Bombay may hereafter direct.

10. Whenever two surveyors are employed by order of Government under section 16 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), instead of one only, to make a survey and whenever two surveyors are directed by Government, under section 17 of the said Act, to make a second survey, one of the said surveyors shall be a Shipwright Surveyor and the other an Engineer Surveyor. The Shipwright Surveyor will inspect hull, equipments, and passenger accommodation, measure and determine the number of passengers the vessel is fit to carry, and see that the certificates of the Master and Engineer or engine-driver are such as are required by the said Act ; also that the light and fog signals are in accordance with the regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea. The Engineer Surveyor will survey the engines, boilers and all the machinery required to be surveyed under the said Act.

11. A fee at the following rates shall be payable in respect of surveys of inland steam or motor vessels at Sadashivgad :—

	Rs.
For inland steam vessels of which the gross tonnage—	
does not exceed 25 tons	60
exceeds 25 tons, but does not exceed 50 tons	75
exceeds 50 tons, but does not exceed 75 tons	90
exceeds 75 tons, but does not exceed 100 tons	105
exceeds 100 tons, but does not exceed 300 tons	120
exceeds 300 tons, but does not exceed 600 tons	135
exceeds 600 tons, but does not exceed 900 tons	150
exceeds 900 tons, but does not exceed 1,200 tons	180

Daily allowance and travelling allowance to and from Sadashivgad to the surveyor at the rates admissible under the rules in the Bombay Civil Services Rules Manual *if he is an officer of the State Government*, and at the rates admissible under the Government of India Supplementary Rules *if he is an officer of the Central Government*.

12. In addition to the fees payable under rule 11 a fee of sixty rupees shall be payable in respect of every survey required to be made on any of the following days, namely :—

(*a*) Sunday ;

(*b*) New Year's Day ;

(*c*) Good Friday ;

(*d*) [*Deleted*] ; and

(*e*) Christmas Day.

FORM No. 1.

(*See* Rule 1.)

Survey No.

APPLICATION FOR THE SURVEY OF AN INLAND STEAM (MOTOR) VESSEL, UNDER ACT I OF 1917.

INLAND STEAM (MOTOR) VESSEL.

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	
			Register.	Gross.

PARTICULARS OF SURVEY.

Nature of Survey.	Date and Time of proposed visit of Surveyor.	Place where Vessel will be lying.	Class of Certificate required.

We hereby apply to you to make the necessary arrangements for the Survey of the vessel abovenamed at the time and place stated, should the requirements of the Public Service permit. We have paid to the officer appointed under section 6 of the Act a fee of Rs. in respect of the survey **and an additional fee of Rs. in respect of the expense of the journey of the Surveyor.*

Owner or Master.

To

The Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay.

The 19 .

N.B.—Three clear days' notice must be given in all cases.

(C) PORT OFFICER'S ADVICE.

Forwarded to the Surveyors of the Port for compliance and to be returned for record.

Captain, R. I. M.,
Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

(D) SURVEYOR'S NOTATION.

Application has been duly noted and is now returned to the Principal Officer. A Surveyor will proceed on board the vessel on the day of 19

at m.

Surveyor.

Bombay 19 .

* These words should be inserted only when the survey is to be made in any place other than Bombay and the Surveyors do not reside at that place.

FORM No. 2.

(*See* Rule 2.)

MERCANTILE MARINE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY DISTRICT :

Bombay, 19 .

To

The Owners (or Agents) of the Steam Vessel.

SIRS,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your application for survey of the above vessel under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, I of 1917, and to acquaint you that a surveyor will proceed on board the vessel at o'clock m. of next the day of 19 .

2. I subjoin a list of the requisite preparations for the survey, which I request may be made before the day and hour above mentioned so as to prevent loss of the Surveyor's time, otherwise it will be necessary for the Surveyor to postpone the survey to some other day.

3. I beg to call attention to the provisions of section 5 (2) of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917, which is as follows :—

"The owner, master and officers of the steam-vessel shall afford to the Surveyor all reasonable facilities for a survey, and all such information respecting the steam-vessel and her machinery, or any part thereof, and all equipments and articles on board, as he may require for the purposes of a survey."

I have the honour to be,

SIRS,

Your most obedient servant,

Captain, R. I. M.

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

FORM No. 4.

(*See* Rule 8.)

SURVEY OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS.

The of 19

To

The Owner or Master of the Steam Vessel.

Sir,

I hereby give you notice that the certificate of survey of the above inland steam-vessel applied for by is ready for delivery, and will be delivered at this office at any time during office hours on application *and payment of the following sum, *viz.* :—

	Rs. a. p.
Forfeiture under section 8 (*2*) of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917, for delay in excess of fourteen days in sending in the declaration, being at the rate of Rs. 5 per day for days	
Total ..	

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Officer appointed under section 9, sub-section (*4*), of Act I of 1917.

* *Note.*—These words must be inserted only when any sum is due under section 9 (*2*) of the Act.

FORM No. 5.

(*See* Rule 7.)

No.

SURVEYOR'S DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 7 OF ACT I OF 1917.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of Steam (motor) vessel, P. of Registry and official No.	Tonnage.	When and where built, and material.	Power, nominal (brake).	Description of engines, and age.	Description of boilers, and age.	Load on safety valves per square inch.	Ground tackle.
Official No.	Tons.		Nominal (brake) Horse Power.			Main Boilers lbs. Auxiliary Boilers lbs.	

9	10	11	12	13	14
Condition of hull	General equipment	Name of Master, and description of certificate, and number of officers and deck crew.	Name of Engineer or Engine-driver and description of certificate and number, and number of engine-room crew.	When and where last examined in dry dock.	Limits (if any) beyond which the vessel is not fit to ply.
		Master and No. of certificate No. of officers No. of deck Crew.	Engineer or Engine-driver and No. of certificate No. of E. R. crew.		

(*Continued*)

15	16								17			
Time if less than one year, for which the hull, boilers, engines, or any of the equipments will be sufficient.	Dimensions of Boats.								Capacity for carrying passengers.			
For the year ending day of 19 .	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Cubic Capacity.					Deck Passengers.	Second Cabin Passengers.	Saloon Passengers.	Total Passengers.
									Tween deck .. Main deck .. Upper deck or Bridge.			Total ..

Declaration to be made by the Surveyor.

I hereby declare :—

1. That on I completed the inspection of (*a*) the steam (motor) vessel of Official Number.

2. That the hull and machinery are sufficient for the service intended and in good condition.

3. That the boats, life-saving appliances, lights, signals, compasses, safety valves and fire hose are such and in such condition as are required by the rules under Act I of 1917.

4. That the hull, machinery and equipments will, in my judgment, be sufficient until (*b*).

5. That the load to be placed on the safety valves should not exceed the pressure in lbs. per square inch stated on page 1 of this form, and that the safety valves have been adjusted accordingly.

(*a*) If the survey was partial, state what parts were surveyed.
(*b*) Insert date or dates.

6. That the vessel, as regards the hull, machinery and equipments is, in my judgment, fit to ply as an inland steam (motor) vessel.

7. That the vessel is, in my judgment, fit to carry the number of passengers stated on page 2 of this form, provided there is no encumbrance of the space measured for passenger accommodation.

8. That the certificates of the master and engineer (engine-driver) are such as are required by Act I of 1917.

Dated at the Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay,
this day of 19 .

Engineer-Lieut.-Commander, R. I. M.,
Engineer and Ship Surveyor to the Government of India.

NOTICE.

In accordance with Government Notification No. 32, dated 17th March 1893, Owners or Masters of Inland Steam Vessels are required to send Surveyor's declarations to the Principal Officer, M. M. Department, within 14 days of receipt thereof, noting the date of receipt from the Surveyors and transmission to the Principal Officer, M. M. Department, thereon.

*This Declaration was (given) (sent by Post) to the person named opposite, by the Surveyor whose signature it bears, on the date stated opposite. — Person; Date 19

This Declaration was received this day of 19 . — by me

(State whether Owner or Master.)

†And transmitted to the Port Officer, this day of 19 . — by me

(State whether Owner or Master.)

Name and address of the Owner or Master to whom notice should be sent when the certificate is ready for delivery.

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* To be filled in by the Surveyor.
† To be filled in by the Owner or Master.

FORM No. 6.

(*See* Rule 9.)

Original.

By section 14 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, I of 1917, all expired, cancelled or suspended Certificates of Survey granted at Bombay shall be delivered up to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay.

No.

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY.

ISSUED UNDER ACT I OF 1917 OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL, BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

For an Inland Steam (Motor) Vessel.

To remain in force only until the day of 19 .

Inland Steamer (Motor Vessel)

Owner, Managing Owner, or Agent.

Port of Registry and Official Number.	Tonnage.		Name of Master and Number of Certificate.
	Gross.	Registered.	

Limits beyond which this Vessel is not to ply.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.

This Ship is, according to the declaration of the Ship Surveyor, fit to carry, when there is no incumbrance of passenger accommodation—

Deck Passengers.	Second Cabin Passengers.	Saloon Passengers.	Crew.	Total Passengers and Crew
Tween Deck ..				
Main Deck ..				
Upper Deck or Bridge ..				
Total ..				

If the Space measured for Passenger Accommodation is occupied by Cattle or by Cargo, or other articles—

Then for every 4½ superficial feet of such space so occupied on the upper deck, and for every 9 superficial feet of such space so occupied on the lower deck or in the cabins. } ONE PASSENGER IS to be deducted from the numbers above stated.

BOATS, LIFE-BUOYS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Required to be carried by the Ship.

Boats.	Life-Buoys and Equipments.
EITHER. Boats or Boat of the aggregate capacity of cubic feet	A Fire Hose capable of being connected with the engine and of sufficient length, to be used in any part of the vessel. A Safety Valve on each boiler, out of the control of any person on board, except the Master, when the steam is up. Compass Life-Buoys fit and ready for use.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the provisions of the Law with respect to the Survey of the abovementioned Steam (Motor) Vessel and the transmission of Declarations in respect thereof have been complied with.

Signed by order of the Government of Bombay,
this day of 19 .

Examined and Registered,

Captain, R. I. M.,
Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

This Certificate, unless previously cancelled or revoked, to be in force until the day of 19 .

If the Vessel is then out of a Port of Survey, she must be surveyed and have a new Certificate before she first begins to ply after her next subsequent return to a Port of Survey.

Either this Certificate, or the Original thereof, furnished by the Government of Bombay, is to be put up in a conspicuous part of the Vessel, where it will be visible to all persons on board the same.

If the number of passengers carried exceeds the number stated in this Certificate, the Master or Owner shall, for every passenger over and above that number, be each liable to a Fine which may extend to Ten Rupees.

In case of any ACCIDENT occasioning loss of life, or any material damage affecting the sea worthiness or efficiency of the vessel, either in the hull or in any part of the machinery, a report BY LETTER, SIGNED BY THE OWNER OR MASTER, is to be forwarded to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay, within 24 hours after the happening of the accident, or as soon thereafter as possible.

N.B.—Any communication addressed to the Government of Bombay relative to this Vessel should state the Name, Port of Registry, and Official Number of the Vessel, and the Number of this Certificate.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6749 (d), dated 27th February 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, pp. 188-202).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Marine Department, No. 141, dated the 15th December 1896, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the making of surveys of inland steam-vessels at the Ports of Surat and Broach, namely :—

1. An application for the survey under the Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), of an inland vessel may be made on any day, except Sundays and Government holidays, on a printed sheet in the Form No. 1 hereto annexed (which will be supplied for this purpose at the office of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District) and shall be made at least seven clear days before the day on which it is desired that the survey shall take place.

2. Upon receipt of an application in the prescribed form duly filled in, the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, shall fix the date and hour at which the survey shall be commenced, and shall send to the applicant an intimation of the date and hour so fixed, together with a list of the requisite preparations for the survey of the inland vessel. The said intimation and list shall be in the Form No. 2 hereto annexed.

3. Surveys shall be made at Surat and Broach by Surveyors appointed under the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), on any day in the year, with the exception of Sundays and Government holidays. With the concurrence of the Owner or Master, who applies for a survey, and of the Surveyor, a survey may be made on a Sunday or a holiday.

4. If before the time appointed for survey under rule 2 the necessary fee has not been paid, or any part of the vessel is not ready for survey, or the requisite preparations have not been made in accordance with the list forwarded to the applicant under the said rule, the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, may, on payment by the applicant of all expenses arising out of the postponement of the survey, fix some other convenient date therefor.

If the Surveyor is unavoidably prevented from being present at the time fixed, the earliest possible intimation shall be sent to the applicant, and some other time convenient to the applicant and to the Surveyor shall be fixed for the survey.

5. Owners and Masters will be able to avoid inconvenience and delay in fixing the time for the survey of vessels in dock, or undergoing repairs, by prompt intimation to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, if the vessels have afterwards to be surveyed.

6. If a Surveyor, finds that any defect exists in the hull, machinery or equipment of a vessel, he shall before refusing to give a declaration regarding the vessel under section 7 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), address a letter in Form No. 3 hereto annexed, to the Owner or Master of the vessel, pointing out such defect, and also pointing out the repairs, etc., necessary to make good the same.

If the Surveyor be subsequently informed by the Owner or Master that the requisite repairs, etc., have been executed, he shall with the approval of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, pay one or more extra visits to the vessel, and thereafter either give or refuse a declaration as he shall think proper.

7. Every declaration of survey furnished under section 7 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), shall be in Form No. 5 hereto annexed, and shall contain the several particulars therein prescribed.

8. The notice to be given under section 9, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), to the Owner or Master, when a certificate is ready for delivery, shall be given in the Form No. 4 hereto annexed under the signature of the officer, to whom the function has been delegated by the State Government under section 9, sub-section (*4*), of the said Act.

9. Certificates of survey shall be in the Form No. 6 attached to these rules, or in such other form as the Government of Bombay may hereafter direct.

10. Whenever two Surveyors are employed by order of Government under section 61 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), instead of one only, to make a survey and whenever two Surveyors are directed by Government, under section 17 of the said Act, to make a second survey, one of the said Surveyors shall be a Shipwright Surveyor and the other an Engineer Surveyor. The Shipwright Surveyor will inspect hull, equipments, and passenger accommodation, measure and determine the number of passengers the vessel is fit to carry, and see that the certificate of the Master and Engineer or engine-driver are such as are required by the said Act; also that the light and fog signals are in accordance with the regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea. The Engineer Surveyor will survey the engines, boilers and all the machinery required to be surveyed under the said Act.

11. A fee at the following rates shall be payable in respect of surveys of inland steam or motor vessels at Surat and Broach :—

	Rs.
For inland steam vessels of which the gross tonnage—	
does not exceed 25 tons	60
exceeds 25 tons, but does not exceed 50 tons	75
exceeds 50 tons, but does not exceed 75 tons	90
exceeds 75 tons, but does not exceed 100 tons	105
exceeds 100 tons, but does not exceed 300 tons	120
exceeds 300 tons, but does not exceed 600 tons	135
exceeds 600 tons, but does not exceed 900 tons	150
exceeds 900 tons, but does not exceed 1,200 tons	180

Daily allowance and travelling allowance to and from Surat and Broach to the Surveyor at the rates admissible under the Government of India Supplementary Rules.

12. In addition to the fees payable under rule 11 a fee of sixty rupees shall be payable in respect of every survey required to be made on any of the following days, namely :—

(*a*) Sundays ;

(*b*) New Year's Day ;

(*c*) Good Friday ;

(*d*) [*Deleted*] ;

(*e*) Christmas Day.

FORM No. 1.

(*See* Rule 1.)

Survey No.

APPLICATION FOR THE SURVEY OF AN INLAND STEAM (MOTOR) VESSEL UNDER ACT I OF 1917.

INLAND STEAM (MOTOR) VESSEL.

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	
			Register.	Gross.

PARTICULARS OF SURVEY.

Nature of Survey.	Date and Time of proposed visit of Surveyor.	Place where Vessel will be lying.	Class of Certificate required.

*We hereby apply to you to make the necessary arrangements for the Survey of the vessel abovenamed at the time and place stated, should the requirements of the Public Service permit. We have paid to the officer appointed under section 6 of the Act a fee of Rs. in respect of the survey
and an additional fee of Rs. in respect of the expense of the Journey of the Surveyor.

Owner or Master.

To

The Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay.

The 19 .

N.B.—Three clear days' notice must be given in all cases.

(C) PRINCIPAL OFFICER'S ADVICE.

Forwarded to the Surveyors of the Port for compliance and to be returned for record.

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

(D) SURVEYOR'S NOTATION.

Application has been duly noted and is now returned to the Principal Officer. A Surveyor will proceed on board the vessel on the day of 19 at m.

Surveyor.

Bombay, 19 .

* These words should be inserted only when the survey is to be made in any place other than Bombay and the Surveyors do not reside at that place.

FORM No. 2.

(*See* Rule 2.)

MERCANTILE MARINE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY DISTRICT :

Bombay, 19 .

To

The Owners (or Agents) of the Steam Vessel——————

Sirs,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your application for survey of the above vessel under the Inland Steam Vessels Act, I of 1917, and to acquain you that a surveyor will proceed on board the vessel at o'clock m. of next the day of 19 .

2. I subjoin a list of the requisite preparations for the survey, which I request may be made before the day and hour abovementioned so as to prevent loss of the Surveyor's time, otherwise it will be necessary for the Surveyor to postpone the survey to some other day.

3. I beg to call attention to the provisions of section 5 (*2*) of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917, which is as follows :—

"The owner, master and officers of the steam-vessel shall afford to the Surveyor all reasonable facilities for a survey, and all such information respecting the steam vessel, and her machinery, or any part thereof, and all equipments and articles on board, as he may require for the purposes of a survey."

I have the honour to be,

Sirs,

Your most obedient servant.

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

REQUISITE PREPARATIONS FOR THE SURVEY OF A STEAM-VESSEL.

1. Register and last Survey Certificate, if any.

2. Master's Certificate, if any.

3. Engineer's Certificate.

4. Last Passenger Certificate.

5. Compass Adjustment Certificate signed by the Master, if fitted.

6. Boats to be uncovered and ready to lower, if fitted.

} To be on board at the time of survey.

7. Pumps to be rigged in their places.

8. Side lamps, lamp for the mast-head light, and lamp for the anchor light to be on deck ready to be put into their places, if necessary.

9. Life-buoys to be in readiness.

10. Leads and lines to be on deck.

11. Fire-hose to be connected and coupled and stretched, if fitted along the deck. The conductor to be connected.

12. Decks, cabins, steerages, and all other passenger spaces to be clean and clear and in a fit state for measurement.

13. Chain cables (or a portion thereof) to be on deck.

14. A safe and proper ladder for going up and down the holds.

15. Boilers to be empty, to be quite cool, and the man and mud hole doors to be off.

16. All furnace bars and bearer bars to be out of each boiler and bridges down.

17. Furnaces, flues, smoke-boxes, and tube plates to be swept quite clean.

18. The safety-valves and weights to be out of each boiler, and a means to be on board for weighing them.

19. All pipes and cocks at the ship's side to be accessible to the Surveyor.

20. Shaft tunnel to be clean and clear for the proper examination of the plumber blocks, thrust bearings and all covers of same and stuffing box.

21. Both bottom end and all crank shaft bearing opened up.

22. Air cir, feed and bilge pumps opened up for examination.

FORM No. 3.

(*See* Rule 6.)

MERCANTILE MARINE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY DISTRICT :

Bombay, 19 .

No.——————of 19 .
S

From

The Surveyor to the Port ;

To _____

Owner of S. L.——————

Sir,

Having surveyed the Steam Launch
in accordance with the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917, I find the following to be the repairs, etc., required to make good the defects :—

HULL.

EQUIPMENTS.

ENGINES.

BOILERS.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Engineer and Ship Surveyor to the Port.

FORM No. 4.

(*See* Rule 8.)

SURVEY OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS.

The of 19 .

To

The Owner or Master of the Steam Vessel.

Sir,

I hereby give you notice that the certificate of survey of the above inland steam vessel applied for by is ready for delivery, and will be delivered at this office at any time during office hours on application* and payment of the following sum, viz. :—

	Rs. a. p.
Forfeiture under section 8 (*2*) of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917, for delay in excess of fourteen days in sending in the declaration, being at the rate of Rs. 5 per day for days	
Total ..	

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Officer appointed under section 9, sub-section (*4*), of Act I of 1917.

* *Note.*—These words must be inserted only when any sum is due under section 9 (*2*) of the Act.

FORM No. 5.

(*See* Rule 7.)

No.

SURVEYOR'S DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 7 OF ACT I OF 1917.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of Steam (motor) vessel, P. of Registry and official No.	Tonnage.	When and where built, and material.	Power, nominal (brake).	Description of engines, and age.	Description of boilers, and age.	Load on safety valves per square inch.	Ground tackle.
Official No.	Tons.		Nominal (brake) Horse Power.			Main boilers lbs. Auxiliary boilers lbs.	

9	10	11	12	13	14
Condition of hull.	General equipment.	Name of Master, and description of certificate, and number of officers and deck crew.	Name of Engineer or Engine-driver and description of certificate and number, and number of engine-room crew.	When and where last examined in dry dock.	Limits (if any) beyond which the vessel is not fit to ply.
		Master and No. of certificate No. of officers No. of deck crew	Engineer or Engine-driver and No. of certificate No. of E. R. crew		

(*Continued*)

15	16					17			
Time if less than one year, for which the hull, boilers, engines, or any the equipment will be sufficient.	Dimensions of Boats.					Capacity for carrying passengers.			
For the year ending day of 19 .	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Cubic Capacity.		Deck Passengers.	Second Cabin Passengers.	Saloon Passengers.	Total Passengers.
						Tween deck .. Main deck .. Upper deck or Bridge.		Total ..	

Declaration to be made by the Surveyor.

I hereby declare :—

1. That on I completed the inspection of (*a*) the steam (motor) vessel of Official number

2. That the hull and machinery are sufficient for the service intended and in good condition.

3. That the boats, life-saving appliances, lights, signals, compasses, safety valves and fire hose are such and in such condition as are required by the rules under Act I of 1917.

4. That the hull, machinery and equipments will, in my judgment, be sufficient until (*b*).

5. That the load to be placed on the safety valves should not exceed the pressure in lbs. per square inch stated on page 1 of this form, and that the safety valves have been adjusted accordingly.

(*a*) If the survey was partial, state what parts were surveyed.
(*b*) Insert date or dates.

6. That the vessel, as regards the hull, machinery and equipments is, in my judgment, fit to ply as an inland steam (motor) vessel.

7. That the vessel is, in my judgment, fit to carry the number of passengers stated on page 2 of this form, provided there is no encumbrance of the space measured for passenger accommodation.

8. That the certificates of the master and engineer (engine-driver) are such as are required by Act I of 1917.

Dated at the Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay,

this day of 19 .

Engineer and Ship-Surveyor to the
Government of India.

NOTICE.

In accordance with Government Notification, Political Department, No. 6749 (A), dated the 20th March 1930, Owners or Masters of Inland Steam Vessels are required to send Surveyor's declaration to the Principal Officer, M. M. Department, within 14 days of receipt thereof, noting the date of receipt from the Surveyors and transmission to the Principal Officer, M. M. Department, thereon.

*This Declaration was (given) (sent by Post) to the person named opposite, by the Surveyor whose signature it bears, on the date stated opposite. } Perso / Date 19

This Declaration was received } by me
this day of 19

(State whether Owner or Master.)

†And transmitted to the Port Officer, } by me
this day of 19

(State whether Owner or Master.)

Name and address of the Owner or Master to whom notice should be sent when the certificate is ready for delivery.

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*To be filled in by the Surveyor.

† To be filled in by the Owner or Master.

FORM No. 6.

(*See* Rule 9.)

Original.

By section 14 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, I of 1917, all expired, cancelled or suspended Certificates of Survey granted at Bombay shall be delivered up to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay.

No.

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY.

ISSUED UNDER ACT I OF 1917 OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

For an Inland Steam (Motor) Vessel.

To remain in force only until the day of 19

Inland Steamer (Motor Vessel)

Owner, Managing Owner, or Agent

Port of Registry and Official Number.	Tonnage.		Name of Master and Number of his Certificate.
	Gross.	Registered.	

Limits beyond which this Vessel is not to ply.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.

This Ship is, according to the declaration of the Ship Surveyor, fit to carry, when there is no incumbrance of passenger accommodation—

Deck Passengers.	Second Cabin Passengers.	Saloon Passengers.	Crew.	Total Passengers and Crew.
Tween Deck ...				
Main Deck ...				
Upper Deck or Bridge ...				
Total ...				

If the Space measured for Passenger Accommodation is occupied by Cattle or by Cargo, or other articles—

Then for every 4½ superficial feet of such space so occupied on the upper deck, and for every 9 superficial feet of such space so occupied on the lower deck or in the cabins } ONE PASSENGER is to be deducted from the numbers above stated.

BOATS, LIFE-BUOYS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Required to be carried by this Ship.

Boats	Life Buoys and Equipments.
EITHER Boats OR Boat { of the aggregate capacity of } cubic feet.	A Fire Hose capable of being connected with the engine, and of sufficient length, to be used in any part of the vessel. A Safety Valve on each boiler, out of the control of any person on board, except the Master, when the steam is up. Compass Life-Buoys fit and ready for use.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the provisions of the Law with respect to the Survey of the abovementioned Steam (Motor) Vessel and the transmission of Declarations in respect thereof have been complied with.

Signed by order of the Government of Bombay,

this day of 19 .

Examined and Registered.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

This Certificate, unless previously cancelled or revoked, to be in force until the day of 19 .

If the Vessel is then out of a Port of Survey, she must be surveyed and have a new Certificate before she begins to ply after her next subsequent return to a Port of Survey.

Either this Certificate, or the Original thereof, furnished by the Government of Bombay, is to be put up in a conspicuous part of the Vessel, where it will be visible to all persons on board the same.

If the number of passengers carried exceeds the number stated in this Certificate, the Master or Owner shall, for every passenger over and above that number, be each liable to a Fine which may extend to Ten Rupees.

In a case of any ACCIDENT occasioning loss of life, or any material damage affecting the seaworthiness or efficiency of the Vessel, either in the hull or in any part of the machinery, a report BY LETTER, SIGNED BY THE OWNER OR MASTER, is to be forwarded to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay, within 24 hours after the happening of the accident, or as soon thereafter as possible.

N.B.—Any communication addressed to the Government of Bombay relative to this Vessel should state the Name, Port of Registry, and Official Number of the Vessel, and the Number of this Certificate.

***G. N., M. D., No. 80, dated 1st July 1902.**

In supersession of Notification No. 9, dated 15th January 1896, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of section 22* of the Inland Steam Vessels Act VI of 1884, to appoint the following officers as Examiners of Masters and Serangs at Bombay under the said Act :—

† The Port Officer, Bombay	.. .. ..	President.
‡ The Assistant Port Officer	.. .. ..	Members.
The Harbour Master	.. .. ..	

* This Notification issued under section 22 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884 (corresponding to section 20 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917) is still in force.

† Now the Principal Officer, Bombay.

‡ Now the Nautical Surveyor, Bombay.

G. N., M. D., No. 83/1003-B, dated 2nd July 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1797). S. 20

In supersession of Government Notification, Marine Department, No. 83, dated the 27th July 1922, and with reference to Government Notification, Marine Department, No. 285, dated the 16th April 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of section 20 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act I of 1917, to appoint the following officers as Examiners of candidates for Certificates of Competency as Engineers and Engine-drivers of steam and motor ships at Bombay under the said Act :—

The Port Officer of Bombay	President.
The Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Bombay ..	Examiners.
The 2nd Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Bombay	
The 3rd Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Bombay	
The 4th Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Bombay	

G. N., M. D., No. 53 (B)/167, dated 19th February 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 443). S. 27

In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 27 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), as applied by the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 282-S., dated the 27th March 1926 (republished under Bombay Government Notification in the Marine Department, No. 53, dated the 31st March 1926), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the grant of permits to engine-drivers of inland motor vessels of 40 brake horse-power and under, namely :—

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF AND GRANT OF PERMITS TO ENGINE-DRIVERS OF INLAND MOTOR VESSELS OF 40 BRAKE HORSE-POWER AND UNDER.

1. *Permits granted to person who pass the requisite examination.*—Permits will be granted to those persons who pass the requisite examinations and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions. For this purpose examiners have been appointed and arrangements have been made for holding the examinations whenever necessary at the Port of Bombay.

2. *Hours of Examinations.*—The examinations will commence at 10 a.m. and close at 5 p.m.

3. *Application how to be made.*—Candidates for examination must make their application upon Form Exn. 3 which must be filled up at the Port Office. The Form Exn. 3 properly filled in, together with the candidate's testimonials, must be lodged with the President not later than the day before the day of examination.

4. *Testimonials required.*—Testimonials of character and of sobriety, experience, ability and good conduct for at least 12 months immediately preceding the date of application to be examined, will be required of all applicants, and without producing them no person will be examined. If the service has been on shore, the testimonial must be signed by an employer ; if at sea, by either the master, managing owner or chief or superintending engineer.

5. As such testimonials and discharges may have to be verified before the candidates can be examined, it is desirable that they should be handed in, together with the Form Exn. 3, as early as possible.

6. *Testimonials of Foreigners.*—The testimonials of servitude of foreigners and of British seamen serving in foreign vessels, which cannot be verified by the President, must be confirmed either by the Consul of the country to which the ship in which the candidate served belonged, or by some other recognised official authority of that country, or by the testimony of some credible person on the spot having personal knowledge of the facts required to be established. The production, however, of such proofs will not of necessity be deemed sufficient. Each case shall be decided on its own merits, and if the sufficiency of the proofs given appears to be at all doubtful, the point shall be referred to Government.

7. *Certificate as to age.*—Should any doubt exist as to the age of the candidate he will be required to produce a certificate of birth or baptism.

8. *Foreigners to know English.*—Foreigners must prove to the satisfaction of the Examiners that they can speak and write the English language sufficiently well to perform the duties required of them on board an Indian vessel.

9. Testimonials of servitude of applicants must ordinarily be based on their employer's office records.

Services claimed which cannot be verified from the employers' office records must be authenticated by affidavits of men under whom such services have been performed as well as by an affidavit of the candidate himself.

10. Candidates will be required to account for any gaps in their services with documentary evidence.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR PERMITS AS ENGINE-DRIVERS OF INLAND MOTOR VESSELS OF 40 BRAKE HORSE-POWER AND UNDER.

11. (1) A candidate must be of not less than 21 years of age.

(2) He must have served for not less than one year in a workshop where motor engines are made or repaired and for not less than six months on board a motor driven vessel which has been plying regularly ;

Or, he must have been employed for not less than one year and a half on board a motor driven vessel which has been plying regularly ;

Or, he must hold a certificate of competency as engine-driver granted under the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917, or the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923.

(3) He must pass a *viva voce* examination before the Board of Examiners as to the working of a motor, the names and uses of its different parts and the defects which are usually met with in a motor. He must be able to explain the action of the battery in use and how to remedy its defects.

12. *Punishment for breaking Rules.*—In the event of any candidate being discovered copying from another or affording any assistance or giving any information to another, or communicating in any way with another during the time of

examination, he will be regarded as having failed in his examination, and will be turned back for three months in the same manner as if he had failed in the practical part of the examination; and no part of the fees he may have paid for examination will be returned to him.

13. *Leaving Examination Room.*—If a candidate leaves the room before answering any question which has been given to him, he cannot afterwards be permitted to answer it, but the examiners may substitute other data or another question.

14. A report of the examination, and the examination papers, will be forwarded to the President on the Form Exn. 3.

15. *Notification of having passed will be given to successful candidates—(Exn. 16).*—If the candidate passes, he will receive the Form Exn. 16, upon which the President will issue the Permit to the candidate, whose testimonials, etc., will be returned at the same time. It is therefore important that the port of destination of the Permit should be the same on both the Form Exn. 16 and the Form Exn. 3. If circumstances should make any alteration necessary, the examiners should see that it is made in both forms, otherwise delay in the issue of the Permit may be caused.

16. *Fees to be paid by applicants for examination.*—Candidates for examination, in making their application on Form Exn. 3 will be required to pay the examination fees before any step is taken, whether by inquiring into their services or testing their qualifications, etc. No part of the fee will under any circumstances be returned to them; but should it be found that their service is not sufficient to entitle them to be examined, or that their testimonials are unsatisfactory, they will be allowed to present themselves for examination without paying any further fee, when they have fulfilled the requisite service, or are able to produce satisfactory testimonials as the case may be.

17. The fee for examination must be paid in the Cash Office. In any case in which a candidate offers money to any officer other than a Cashier and in any place but in the Cash Office, the candidate so offering money will be regarded as having committed an act of misconduct and will be rejected and not allowed to be examined for the next twelve months.

18. If a candidate fails in his examinations no part of the fee he has paid will be returned to him.

19. The fee for each examination under these rules shall be Rs. 7-8-0.

20. *Failure.*—If a candidate fails in his examination he may not present himself for re-examination until he can produce proof of at least six months' further satisfactory service at sea, if the examination showed that he might be expected to qualify in that time.

21. Permits to engine drivers shall be made out and issued in the form hereunto annexed, and shall be issued by the Port Officer of Bombay.

22. Every Permit shall be made in duplicate, and one copy shall be delivered to the person entitled to the Permit, and the other shall be kept and recorded by the Port Officer of Bombay.

Port of Bombay.

Rotation No .

APPLICATION TO BE EXAMINED FOR AN INLAND CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AS ENGINEERS OR ENGINE DRIVERS OR PERMIT AS ENGINE DRIVERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE GOVT. OF BOMBAY.

NOTE.—Divisions (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (G) of this Paper are to be filled up by the Applicant for Examination and handed to the President, Board of Examiners, with his Testimonials and former Certificate, if any.

(A) NAME, ETC., OF APPLICANT

Christian Names at full length 1	Surname 2	Permanent Address stating Town, Street and No. of House and name of person (if any) with whom residing 3

Date of Birth			Where born	
Date 4	Month 5	Year 6	Town 7	Country 8

(B) PARTICULARS OF ALL PREVIOUS CERTIFICATES (IF ANY)

Number 9	Competency or Service. 10	Grade 11	Where issued 12	Date of issue 13	If at any time suspended or cancelled, state by what Court, or Authority 14	Date 15	Cause 16

(C) CERTIFICATE NOW REQUIRED

Grade 17	Competency 18	Port Office to which it is to be sent. 19

( ) If applicant has failed in a previous Examination for the Certificate now required, he must here state when and where. If he has not failed, he must state so in writing across this Division.

Day 20	Month 21	Year 22	Port 23	Subjects in which he failed 24

(E) DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY APPLICANT.

(TAKE NOTE.—Any person who makes, procures to be made, or assists in making any false representation for the purpose of obtaining for himself or, any other person, a Certificate of Competency, is for each offence liable to be punished as for a Misdemeanour.)

I DO HEREBY DECLARE that the particulars contained in Divisions (A), (B), (C), (D) and (G) of this Form are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that the PAPERS enumerated in Division (G) and sent with this Form are true and genuine documents, given and signed by the persons whose names appear on them. I further declare that the Statement (G) contains a true and correct account of the whole of my services without exception.

And I make this Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Dated at Bombay this day of 19 .

Signed in the presence of the President, Board of Examiners, Bombay.

Signature of Applicant.

Present Address.

(F) PRESIDENT TO EXAMINER.

THE DECLARATION (E) above was signed in my presence and the Fee of Rs. received by me.

Dated at Bombay this day of 19 .

Captain, R.I.M.,
President, Board of Examiners.

(G) LIST OF TESTIMONIALS AND STATEMENT OF SERVICE.

(The Testimonials to be numbered consecutively according to the number given in column 25 below)

No. of Testimonials (if any)	Where employed or Ship's Name	If Service on Board Ship		Service of Applicant.						Remarks	Initials of Verifier.
		Horse-power of Engines	Port of Registry and Official No. of Ship	Capacity	Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	Time employed in this service				
							Years	Months	Days		
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
						Total Service ..					
						Ditto on Shore ..					
						Time served for which Certificates are now produced ..					
						Time served for which no Certificates are produced ..					

(H) Certificate of Examiner.

Note.—The Examiner should fill up Division (H) and (I) and in all cases as soon as possible forward this Paper to the President, Board of Examiners. If the Applicant passes, his Testimonials and previous Certificate, if any, must be sent with this Paper to the President. The new certificate and the Testimonials will be delivered to the Applicant at the Office named in Division (C), column 19.

Date and Place of Examination.		Insert passed or failed in each Column.		Rank for which passed.
Date	Place	In working out the Questions	In the *viva voce* Examination	
37	38	39	40	41

(I) Personal Description of Applicant.

Height.		Complexion.	Personal Marks or Peculiarities, if any.	Colour of	
Feet	Inches			Hair	Eyes
42	43	44	45	46	47

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the particulars contained in Division (H) and (I) are correct.

This Form and the Testimonials are forwarded to the President.

This_____day of_____19 .

To

Signature of Examiner.

The President, Board of Examiners,
Bombay.

PERMIT

AS

ENGINE DRIVER OF AN INLAND MOTOR VESSEL OF 40 BRAKE HORSE-POWER AND UNDER.

Granted under the first proviso to section 27 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), applied by the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 282—S., dated the 27th March 1926, re-published under Bombay Government Notification in the Marine Department No. 53, dated the 31st March 1926.

To

WHEREAS it has been reported to me that you have been found duly qualified to fulfil the duties of engine-driver of an Inland Motor Vessel having engines of 40 Brake Horse-power and under, I do hereby, in pursuance of the abovementioned Government of India Notification, grant you this Permit as engine-driver.

This day of 19 .

Registered at the Office of the Port Officer of Bombay.

Captain, R.I.M.
Port Officer of Bombay.

No. of Permit

Bearer by caste

Date* and Place of Birth, showing Village, Thana, and District

Residence, showing Village, Thana, and District

Height

Personal description, stating particularly any permanent marks or scars

Signature.

Any engine-driver who fails to deliver up a Certificate which has been cancelled or suspended is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500.

N.B.—Any person other than the owner thereof becoming possessed of this Permit is required to transmit it forthwith to the Port Officer of Bombay.

Issued at Bombay on the day of 19 .

Captain, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.

* If not known exactly, must be stated on the best information or evidence.

G. N., M. D., No. 53 (c)-167, dated 19th February 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 448). S. 27

In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 27 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), as applied by the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 282-S., dated the 27th March 1926 (republished under Bombay Government Notification in the Marine Department, No. 53, dated the 31st March 1926), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers to be examiners of candidates for Permit as engine drivers of inland motor vessels of 40 Brake Horse Power and under :—

The Port Officer of Bombay ...	...	President.
The Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Bombay	...	Examiners.
The 2nd Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Bombay	...	
The 3rd Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Bombay	...	
The 4th Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Bombay	...	

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6831 (a), dated 31st May 1938 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, pp. 946-961). S. 29

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), the Government of Bombay is pleased, in supersession of Government Notification, in the Marine Department No. 313, dated the 31st March 1915, to make the following rules regulating the examination and grant of certificates of competency to Masters and Serangs of inland steam-vessels, namely :—

RULES.

1. *Certificates granted to persons who pass examinations.*—Certificates of Competency shall be granted to those persons who pass the requisite examinations and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions. For this purpose Examiners shall be appointed and arrangements shall be made for holding examinations whenever necessary at the port of Bombay.

2. *Date and time of examinations.*—The examinations shall be held by previous appointment on all week days except on Saturdays, Sundays and other Holidays, between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

3. *Application how to be made.*—Candidates for examination shall make their application upon the appropriate Form known as (Exn. 2*b*) which must be filled up at the Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, Bombay. The form properly filled in, together with the candidate's testimonials and discharges, shall be lodged with the President of the Board of Examiners not later than the day before the day of examination.

4. *Testimonials required.*—Testimonials of character and of sobriety, experience, ability and good conduct on board ship for at least the last twelve months' service preceding the date of application to be examined, shall be required from all applicants. Applicants who have not served on board ship within the last twelve months shall be required to produce, in addition to the testimonials hereinbefore mentioned, certificates of a like nature from their employers, or, if unemployed, from some respectable house-holder. No candidate shall be allowed to be examined unless he has served on board a ship at sea or on inland waters two years within the last six years, and six months within the last three years, preceding the date of his application to be examined.

5. *Testimonials of Foreigners and Indian Seamen serving in foreign Vessels.*—The testimonials of service of foreigners, and of Indian seamen serving in foreign vessels which cannot be verified by the President of the Board of Examiners must be confirmed either by the Consul of the country to which the ship, in which the candidate served, belonged, or by some other recognised official authority of that country; or by the testimony of some credible person on the spot having personal knowledge of the facts required to be established. The production, however, of such proofs may not of necessity be deemed sufficient. Each case shall be decided on its own merits; and if the sufficiency of the proofs given appears in any case to be doubtful, the point shall be referred to the Government of Bombay.

6. *Verification of service.*—For all grades of certificates, service in capacities other than those belonging to the deck department, i.e., as cook, steward, clerk, carpenter, etc. or in the engine room, shall not be accepted.

Testimonials of service must ordinarily be based on the employers' office records.

Services claimed which cannot be verified from the employers' office records must be authenticated by affidavits of men under whom such services have been performed as well as by an affidavit of the candidate himself.

7. *Certificate as to age.*—If any doubt arises as to the age of a candidate, he will be required to produce a certificate of birth or baptism.

8. *Knowledge of English.*—Foreigners must prove to the satisfaction of the Examiners that they can speak and write the English language sufficiently well to perform the duties required of them on board an Indian vessel and must also be able to speak Hindustani. In the case of Indians who may not be able to speak English, their certificates shall be endorsed to the effect that they are valid only for vessels manned and officered entirely by persons who can speak Hindustani.

SIGHT TESTS.

9. (*a*) *Prescribed Tests.*—Every candidate for a certificate of competency must pass the prescribed sight tests before a certificate can be issued to him. If circumstances render it necessary for him to proceed with the examination in navigation and seamanship before undergoing the sight tests, he shall be informed that the examination in navigation and seamanship shall be cancelled in the event of his failure to pass either of the sight tests.

Note.—Detailed information with regard to the conduct of examination and the Standards required is contained in Appendix A.

(*b*) *Letter test.*—Every candidate for a certificate must undergo the letter test. If he has already obtained a certificate of competency before January 1st, 1914, he will only be required to possess half normal vision using both eyes together. Otherwise he must pass a higher standard, viz., normal vision using both eyes or either eye separately.

(*c*) *Lantern test.*—Every candidate must undergo the lantern test on every occasion on which he presents himself for examination for his first certificate of competency; but, if he then passes, he shall not be required to undergo the lantern test on any subsequent occasion.

(*d*) *Passing or failure in examination—Letter test.*—If the candidate passes the letter test, he will proceed to the lantern test, unless he holds a certificate of competency. If he fails in the letter test, he may—

(*i*) proceed to the lantern test, in which case the results of both tests will be taken into consideration in deciding whether he is to be passed; or

(*ii*) break off the examination and present himself for re-examination in not less than three months' time.

(2) *Lantern test.*—If the candidate passes the lantern test after passing the letter test, he shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

If the result of the lantern test is inconclusive, or if the candidate passes it after failing in the letter test, his case shall be submitted on the prescribed form known as Exn. 17 (*b*) to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, who shall decide whether he has passed, or failed or whether he shall be referred for a special examination.

If the candidate fails to pass a lantern test, the Examiner shall point out to him the conditions stated in paragraph (*f*) under which he can appeal. Appeals shall be made through the Principal Officer, and forwarded to the Government of Bombay with the Examiner's remarks.

A candidate who fails to pass the lantern test, shall not be re-examined unless the Principal Officer decides that he may be re-examined after a lapse of three months. The certificate in the form (Exn. 16-A) which is issued to the candidate will state whether he may or may not be re-examined.

(*e*) *Special examination : Referred cases.*—In the case of a candidate who is referred for further examination the Principal Officer shall make arrangements for a special examination for which no additional fee shall be charged.

(*f*) *Special examination : Appeal cases.*—A candidate who is adjudged to have failed in the lantern test may appeal to the Government of Bombay who may, if they think fit, remit the case to a special body of examiners for decision. Such candidate shall be required to pay a special fee of Rs. 32 which will be returned to him if he is declared to have passed the special examination.

(*g*) *Special examination : Candidates must attend punctually.*—Candidates who are referred for a special examination or who appeal from the result of the local tests are notified by the Government of Bombay of the time at which they should attend for special examination and are expected to inform the Principal Officer whether or not they will be able to attend at that time. Any candidate who, after informing the Principal Officer that he will attend, fails to appear at the time appointed shall be liable to have his examination postponed indefinitely and alone if he has appealed under paragraph (*f*) will forfeit the appeal fee of Rs. 32 and will be required to deposit a further fee of the same amount before further arrangements are made for his special examination.

(*h*) *Failure in special examination.*—Where during the course of a special examination, a candidate who has appealed or has been referred is found to have a permanent defect in his eye-sight such as to render him unfit for a sea career, he shall be finally rejected and shall not be allowed to be examined again in the sight test on any future occasion : Provided that if the candidate is still dissatisfied,

it will be open to him, if he so desires, to present himself for a second special examination on payment of a fee of rupees seventy-five. Such candidate shall be required to bring with him a friend to witness the examination.

A second examination under this rule shall be entirely voluntary and shall form no part of the examination for a certificate of competency. The Government of Bombay may take into consideration the result of such examination in determining whether a certificate shall be granted.

The special appeal fee of rupees seventy-five shall not be returnable, unless, in the special circumstances of an individual case, the Government of Bombay see fit to refund it.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AS SERANG.

10. *Examination in prescribed sight tests.*—All candidates for certificates of competency as serang must first be examined in prescribed sight tests.

11. *Age.*—A candidate for a certificate as serang of an inland steam vessel must be not less than 21 years of age and must produce satisfactory testimonials of sobriety and intelligence.

12. *Qualifications.*—Such candidate must have served five years at sea or on inland waters, one year of which service must be as helmsman. He shall be examined *viva voce* as to his knowledge of the following subjects :—

(*a*) The rule of the road as regards both steam vessels and sailing vessels, their regulation lights, fog and sound signals.

(*b*) The marking and use of the lead line.

(*c*) Management of a boat under oars or sail.

(*d*) Steps to be taken in the event of a vessel grounding.

(*e*) Management of small inland steam vessels under all conditions.

(*f*) The provisions of sections 3, 29, 32, 52 to 64 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917).

13. *Failure.*—If a candidate fails in an Examination for a certificate of competency as serang, he shall not be re-examined till he has rendered additional service for three months as helmsman.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AS SECOND CLASS MASTER.

14. *Examination in prescribed sight tests.*—All candidates for certificates of competency as Second Class Master must first be examined in prescribed sight tests.

15. *Age.*—A candidate for a certificate as second class master of an inland steam vessel must be not less than 22 years of age and must produce testimonials of sobriety and intelligence.

16. *Qualifications.*—Such candidate must have served at least six years at sea or on inland waters, three years of which service must have been as chief helmsman of a steam vessel of not less than 50 nominal horse-power, or two years as a certificated serang and one year as helmsman of a steam vessel of not less than 50 nominal horse power, or three years as serang in charge of a steam vessel of not less than 20 nominal horse-power. In addition to the qualifications required for the grade of serang, a second class master shall be examined *viva voce* as to his knowledge of the following subjects :—

(*a*) Management of small inland steam vessels and river steamers under all conditions.

(*b*) Knowledge of storm and distress signals.

(*c*) Knowledge of the chart.

(*d*) Knowledge of the compass.

(*e*) Local knowledge of Bombay Harbour, as to anchorages, shoals, buoyage, beacons, lights and other such matters.

17. *Failure.*—If a candidate fails in an examination for a certificate of competency as Second Class Master he shall not be re-examined till he has rendered additional service for three months as helmsman of a vessel of not less than 50 nominal horse-power or as a serang in charge of an inland steam vessel of not less than 20 nominal horse-power.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AS FIRST CLASS MASTER.

18. *Examination in prescribed sight tests.*—All candidates for certificates of competency as First Class Master must first be examined in prescribed sight tests.

19. *Age.*—A candidate for a certificate as first class master of an inland steam vessel must be not less than 25 years of age and must produce testimonials of sobriety and intelligence.

20. *Qualifications.*—Such candidate must have s rved as second class master in charge of a steam vessel of not less than 30 nominal horse-power for three years, or he must be not less than 22 years of age, hold a certificate of competency as second mate or Mate home Trade granted under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), or the English Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and subsequent enactment on the subject of merchant shipping, and have served as mate of inland steam vessel for not less than one year :

Provided that, in the case of a candidate for a certificate as first class master, service as a master of a steam self-propelling dredger for one year, and as mate of an inland or home trade vessel or relievir g officer or mate of a self-propelling dredger for three years, shall be accepted as sufficient qualification.

21. *Additional qualification.*—In addition to the qualifications required for the grades of serang and second class master, a first class master shall be examined *viva voce* in each of the following subjects :—

(*a*) Knowledge of Bombay Harbour and its vicinity, anchorages, shoals, buoyage, beacons, lights, and other such matters ; also a knowledge of the title table and effect of currents.

(*b*) How to turn a steamer short round, bring her to an anchor and get under weight ; also how to bring a vessel alongside a jetty, pier or wharf and take her off again and precautions to be taken with regard to engines.

(*c*) Steps to be taken with regard to fire.
(*d*) Steps to be taken in case a man falls overboard.
(*e*) The provisions of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917).

22. *Failure.*—If a candidate fails in an examination for a certificate of competency as First Class Master he will not be re-examined till he has rendered additional service for six months as second class master of an inland steam vessel of not less than 30 nominal horse-power or as mate of a river steamer.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED IN CASE OF FAILURE IN EXAMINATION.

23. *Certificate of lower grade.*—If a candidate has failed in any examination, but the subjects in which he has failed are not included in the subjects required for a certificate of a lower grade, he may, if he desires it, receive a certificate of such lower grade.

24. *No refund of fee permitted.*—No part, however, of the fee he has paid shall be returned to him, and on presenting himself, when entitled so to do, for re-examination for the higher grade of certificate he shall be required to pay the full fee again.

FEES.

25. *When fees are to be paid.*—Candidates for examination, in making their application on the prescribed Form known as Exn. 2*b*, shall be required to pay the examination fee before any step is taken, whether by inquiring into their services or testing their qualifications or otherwise. Should it be found that their service is not sufficient to entitle them to be examined, or should their testimonials be unsatisfactory, or should they from any other cause not be examined, no part of the fee shall be returned to them, but when they have fulfilled the requisite service or are able to produce satisfactory testimonials, as the case may be, they shall be allowed again to present themselves for examination for a certificate of the same grade without paying any further fee.

26. *Where fees are to be paid.*—The fee for examination must be paid in the Cash Office of the Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, Bombay. In any case in which a candidate offers money to any person other than the cashier, and in any place except in the Cash Office, the candidate so offering money shall be guilty of misconduct, and shall not be allowed to appear for that examination or for another examination for a period of 12 months.

27. *Refund of fees.*—The fee paid for examination for a certificate of competency includes the fee of rupees two for examination in sight tests and if a candidate fails to pass those tests, this fee shall, with the exception of rupees two, be returned to him. If a candidate fails to pass any other part of the examination no part of the fee shall be returned to him.

28. *Scale of fees.*—The fees are as follows :—

				Rs.
Serang's Certificate	...	...	...	4
Second Class Master's Certificate	...	...	...	6
First Class Master's Certificate	...	...	...	16

29. *Grant of certificates.*—If the candidate satisfies the Examiners as to his knowledge of the prescribed subjects, and generally as to his competency to command an inland river steamer, they shall certify the same to the President, who will then grant a certificate to the candidate.

GENERAL.

30. *Forms of certificates.*—Certificates of competency of first and second class masters and serangs shall be made and issued in the forms hereunto annexed.

31. *Certificates to be in duplicate.*—Every certificate of competency shall be made in duplicate, and one copy shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded by the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, Bombay.

32. *Certificates granted by other Governments.*—A certificate of competency (or service) granted by the Government of any other State in India shall be endorsed by the Government of Bombay as having effect in this State after the holder thereof has passed a supplementary examination before the Board of Examiners as to his local knowledge of the port for which he desires a certificate. Half the usual fee will be charged for this examination.

APPENDIX A.

(*See* Rule 9.)

SIGHT TESTS.

Details as to the conduct of the tests.

The object of these tests is to ensure that the candidate's eyesight is sufficiently good to enable him to pick up and identify correctly the lights of distant ships at sea. Experience has shown that for this purpose he must be able to reach certain minimum standards both of form and colour vision.

The tests employed are two, a Letter Test and a Lantern Test, details of which are given below. The Letter Test is a Test of form vision only, and the Lantern Test is a test of form and colour vision combined.

The tests must be conducted under the strict personal supervision of the Examiner. A careful record must be kept of all mistakes made by the candidate both in the letter test and in the lantern test.

Each Examiner shall keep a record of all candidates passed by him for reference when required.

Spectacles not allowed.—During the examination in the sight tests candidates shall not be allowed to use spectacles or glasses of any kind or any other artificial aid to vision. They will, however, have the option of using either eye separately or both eyes together.

I. Letter Test.

1. *Letter test to be taken first.*—The first test which the candidate is required to undergo is the letter test.

2. *Apparatus used.*—The letter test to be used for all candidates is that conducted on Snellen's principle by means of sheets of letters.

3. *Standard of vision required.*—With the exceptions indicated below (see paragraph 6), every candidate will be required to read correctly nine of the twelve letters in the sixth line and eight of the fifteen letters in the seventh line of a test sheet placed in a good light at a distance of 16 feet from the eye.

4. *Method of testing.*—The test sheets should be hung on the wall, *in a good light, but not in direct sunlight*, at a height of five or six feet from the ground. The candidate should be placed at a distance of exactly 16 feet from the sheets, and exactly opposite them. This distance should be carefully measured, and should never in any circumstances be varied.

One of the sheets should then be exposed, and the candidate should be asked to read the letters on each sheet, beginning at the top and going downwards. Any mistakes which he makes should be carefully noted. If then it is found that he has read correctly at least nine letters in the sixth line and eight letters in the seventh line of a sheet, the candidate may be considered to have normal vision, and should be marked "passed" in the appropriate column of the form of application (Exn. 2B).

5. *Passing or failure.*—If at the conclusion of the test the candidate is found to reach the required standard, he may be considered to have passed, and the Examiner should proceed with the lantern test, unless the candidate holds a certificate of competency. If the candidate fails to reach the standard required for the certificate entered for, he should be tested with at least four sheets, and the Examiner should record on the prescribed form known as Exn. 17 (*b*) the number of mistakes made in each line of each sheet, and explain to the candidate the alternatives mentioned in rule 9 (*d*).

Failure to pass the letter test is due to some defect in form vision, and such defects are sometimes curable. Whenever, therefore, a candidate fails to pass this test the Examiner should advise him to consult an ophthalmic surgeon with a view to ascertaining what is the nature of the defect in his form vision, and whether it is curable.

6. *Lower standard required in certain cases.*—Candidates who are in possession of certificates obtained before January 1st, 1914, may be regarded as passing the letter test if they can read correctly with both eyes at least five of the eight letters in the fifth line of a test sheet.

7. *Tests to be varied.*—The Examiner should take care, by varying the order of the test sheets and by every other means in his power, to guard against the possibility of any deception on the part of the candidate.

II. Lantern Test.

8. *Apparatus.*—A special lantern and a mirror have been provided for this test. The lantern should be placed directly in front of the mirror, so that the front part of the lantern is exactly ten feet from the mirror. Care should be taken that the lantern is properly placed, that is to say, the lights reflected in the mirror must show clearly when viewed from the position of the candidate on the left of the lantern. The Examiner should always satisfy himself that these conditions are fulfilled before commencing the examination.

9. *Darkness adaptation.*—If a candidate makes mistakes at the beginning of the lantern test he should be kept in a completely or partially darkened room for at least a quarter of an hour and should then begin the test again.

Before the examination commences the Examiner must satisfy himself that the room in which it is conducted is so darkened as to exclude all daylight.

10. *Method of testing.*—The lantern supplied for the examination is so constructed as to allow one large or two small lights to be visible, and is fitted with 12 glasses of three colours—red white and green. At the commencement of the examination the Examiner should show to the candidate a series of lights through the large aperture, and should require him to name the colours as they appear to him. Care should be taken in showing the white light to emphasise the fact that the light is not a pure white. If a candidate makes a mistake of calling this light "red" a proper red light should be shown immediately after and the candidate's attention directed to the difference between the two.

After a series of lights through the large aperture has been shown, the examiner should make a complete circuit with the two small apertures, requiring the candidate to name the colours of each set of two lights from left to right. To prevent any possibility of the order in which the lights are arranged from being learnt, the Examiner should at least twice in each circuit go back a varying number of colours.

A record of any mistake made with either the large aperture or the two smaller apertures should be kept on prescribed Form known as Exn. 17 (*b*) in accordance with the instructions thereon.

11. *Passing or failure.*—If a candidate with either the large aperture or the two smaller apertures of the lantern mistakes red for green or green for red, he should be considered to have "failed" in the lantern test.

If the only mistake made by the candidate with the lantern, is to call the white light "red" and if after his attention has been specially directed to the difference between the two he makes no further mistake of this nature, he should be considered to have passed in the lantern test.

If a candidate makes any other mistake with the lantern i.e., if he calls white "red" repeatedly or red "white" at all, or confuses green and white, his case should be reported to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, and he should be told that the decision as to whether he is passed or failed, or must undergo a further examination will be communicated to him in due course. Pending the receipt of the Principal Officer's instructions such a candidate should only be allowed to proceed with the remainder of the examination for a certificate of competency on the express understanding that the latter examination will be cancelled in the event of failure in the Sight Tests.

12. *Further examination and appeals.*—If in the case covered by the preceding paragraph the Principal Officer decides that a further examination is necessary, arrangements will be made for a special examination.

If, however, on the report of the Examiner, the Principal Officer decides that the nature of the mistakes made shows conclusively that a candidate's sight is so defective as to render him unfit to hold a certificate, the candidate shall be considered to have failed.

In cases where, upon the report of the Examiner, a candidate is plucked by the Principal Officer, as well as in the case of a special examination, the Government of Bombay may allow a candidate who is dissatisfied with this decision to appeal for a further examination, subject to the conditions set out in rule 9.

BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY
AS
FIRST CLASS MASTER OF AN INLAND STEAM-VESSEL UNDER
ACT I OF 1917.

To _____

Whereas it has been reported to the Government of Bombay that you have been found, after examination, duly qualified to fulfil the duties of First Class Master of an Inland Steam Vessel under Act I of 1917, I do hereby grant you this Certificate of Competency as such First Class Master.

This day of 19 .

Countersigned.

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Registered at the Office of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay, District.

(*On the reverse*).

No. of Certificate.

Bearer _____ by caste _____
Date* and place of Birth showing Village, Thana and District _____
Residence, showing Village, Thana and District _____
Height _____
Personal description, stating particularly any permanent marks or scar _____
Signature _____

* If not known exactly, must be stated on the best information or evidence.

Any Master who fails to deliver up a Certificate which has been cancelled or suspended is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500.

N.B.—Any person other than the owner thereof, becoming possessed of this Certificate is required to transmit it forthwith to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

Issued at Bombay on the———— day of————19 .

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY
AS
SECOND CLASS MASTER OF AN INLAND STEAM-VESSEL
UNDER ACT I OF 1917.

To ————————————————————————

Whereas it has been reported to the Government of Bombay that you have been found, after examination, duly qualified to fulfil the duties of Second Class Master of an Inland Steam-Vessel under Act I of 1917, I do hereby grant you this Certificate of Competency as such Second Class Master.

This———— day of————19 .

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

Countersigned.

Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

Registered at the Office of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

MO-B Bk H 715—65a

(On the reverse.)

No. of Certificate.

Bearer———————— by caste————————

Date* and place of Birth showing Village, Thana and District————

Residence, showing Village, Thana and District————

Height————

Personal description, stating particularly any permanent marks or scars————

Signature ————

Any Master who fails to deliver up a Certificate which has been cancelled or suspended is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500.

N.B.—Any person, other than the owner thereof, becoming possessed of this Certificate is required to transmit it forthwith to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

Issued at Bombay on the———— day of————19 .

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.
AS
SERANG OF AN INLAND STEAM-VESSEL
UNDER ACT I OF 1917.

To

Whereas it has been reported to the Government of Bombay that you have been found, after examination, duly qualified to fulfil the duties of Serang of an Inland Steam-

* If not known exactly, must be stated on the best information or evidence.

Vessel under 40 N. H. P. under Act I of 1917, I do hereby grant you this Certificate of Competency as such Serang.

This———— day of————————19 .

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

Countersigned.

Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

Registered at the Office of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

(*On the reverse.*)

No. of Certificate—

Bearer———————— by caste————————

Date* and place of Birth, showing Village, Thana and District————

Residence, showing Village, Thana and District————————

Height————————————————

Personal description, stating particularly any permanent marks or scars————

————————————————————

Signature ————————————————

Any Serang who fails to deliver up a Certificate which has been cancelled or suspended is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500.

N.B.—Any person, other than the owner thereof, becoming possessed of this Certificate is required to transmit it forthwith to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

Issued at Bombay on the———— day of————————19 .

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

* If not known exactly, must be stated on the best information or evidence.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6831 (b), dated 31st May 1938 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, pp. 961-1001).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), the Government of Bombay is pleased, in supersession of Government Notification in the Marine Department No. 581, dated the 29th June 1914, to make the following rules regulating the examination and grant of certificates of competency to Engineers and Engine-Drivers of inland steam-vessels, namely :—

RULES.

1. *Certificates granted to persons who pass examinations.*—Certificates of competency shall be granted to those persons who pass the requisite examinations and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions. For this purpose Examiners shall be appointed and arrangements shall be made from time to time for holding the examinations whenever necessary at the port of Bombay.

2. *Date and time of Examination.*—The examinations of 1st and 2nd Class Engine-Drivers shall be held by appointment on week days except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The examination of Engineers shall be held monthly on the dates fixed for the examination of sea-going Engineers. These dates can be ascertained from the office of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

3. *Application how to be made.*—Candidates for examination shall make their application upon the Form called Exn. 3, which must be filled up at the Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, Bombay. The form properly filled in, together with the candidate's testimonials, shall be lodged with the President of the Board of Examiners not later than the day before the day of examination.

4. *Testimonials required.*—Testimonials of character and of sobriety, experience, ability and good conduct for at least the twelve months immediately preceding the date of application to be examined, shall be required from all applicants, and without producing them no person shall be examined. If the service has been on shore, the testimonial must be signed by an employer ; if at sea, by either the master, managing owner, chief or superintending engineer.

5. *Handing in of testimonials, etc.*—As testimonials and discharges may have to be verified before the candidates can be examined, they should be handed in together with the Form Exn. 3, as early as possible.

6. *Testimonials of Foreigners and Indian Seamen serving in foreign vessels.*—The testimonials of service of foreigners and of Indian seamen serving in foreign vessels, which cannot be verified by the President of the Board of Examiners, must be confirmed either by the Consul of the country to which the ship in which the candidate served belonged, or by some other recognised official authority of that country, or by the testimony of some credible person on the spot having personal knowledge of the facts required to be established. The production, however, of such proofs will not of necessity be deemed sufficient. Each case shall be decided on its own merits ; and if the sufficiency of the proofs given appears to be doubtful, the case shall be referred to the Government of Bombay.

7. *Certificate as to age.*—Should any doubt exist as to the age of a candidate, he shall be required to produce a certificate of birth or baptism.

8. *Knowledge of English.*—Foreigners must prove to the satisfaction of the Examiners that they can speak and write the English language sufficiently well to perform the duties required of them on board an Indian vessel and must be able to speak Hindustani. In the case of Indians who may not be able to speak English their certificates shall be endorsed to the effect that they are valid only for vessels manned and officered by persons who can speak Hindustani.

9. *Verification of service.*—Testimonials of service of applicants must ordinarily be based on the employers' office records.

Services claimed which cannot be verified from the employers' office records must be authenticated by affidavits of persons under whom such services have been performed as well as by an affidavit of the candidate himself.

10. *Gaps in service.*—Candidates should be required to account for any gaps in their services with documentary evidence.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AS SECOND CLASS ENGINE-DRIVERS.

11. *Age.*—A candidate for a certificate of competency as second class Engine-Driver must have attained the age of twenty-one years.

12. *Qualifications.*—Such candidate must have served—

(*a*) an apprenticeship of at least three years in the making or repairing of steam-engines and one year in the engine-room of a steamer; or

(*b*) four years in the engine-room of a steamer of not less than 20 nominal horse-power at sea, or on inland waters under a certificated engineer or first class engine-driver, one year of which service must have been as a serang or tindal; or

(*c*) five years in the engine-room of a steamer at sea or on inland waters; one year of this period must have been as a tindal or principal fireman when one only is employed in a vessel of not less than 15 nominal horse-power; or

(*d*) for two years in charge of the engines of a factory or mill under a certificated engineer as well as one year in the engine-room of a steamer as serang or tindal or principal fireman when one only is employed.

13. *Additional Qualification.*—Such candidate shall also satisfactorily pass a *viva voce* examination as to the working of marine engines and boilers and the uses of the different parts and fittings, also as to the use of brine cocks, the salinometer and blowing off, the care of boiler in salt or foul water, and the art of economical stocking and prevention of smoke.

14. *Practical test.*—Such candidate must be able, if required, to show his practical qualifications by actually working the engines of a small steamer, after fulfilling all the other tests to which he will be subjected.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AS FIRST CLASS ENGINE-DRIVERS.

15. *Age.*—A candidate for certificate of competency as first-class engine-driver must have attained the age of twenty-two years.

16. *Qualifications.*—Such candidate must have served—

(*a*) an apprenticeship of three years in the making or repairing of steam-engines, and one year as assistant engineer, in a steamer having engines of not less than 80 nominal horse-power whilst holding a second class engine-driver's certificate; or

(*b*) for at least six years in the engine-room of a steamer at sea or on inland waters, two years of which service must have been as a serang or principal tindal of a steamer having compound surface condensing engines of not less than 30 nominal horse-power whilst holding a second class engine-driver's certificate; or

(*c*) for one year as second driver with a second class engine-driver's certificate in charge of a watch on the main engines and boilers of a steamer having compound surface condensing engines of not less than 30 nominal horse-power; or

(*d*) for one year with a second class engine-driver's certificate as driver in charge of the engines of a steamer having compound surface condensing engines of not less than 20 nominal horse-power; or

(*e*) for eighteen months as serang or principal tindal with a second class engine-driver's certificate in charge of a watch on the main engines and boilers of a steamer having compound surface condensing engines of not less than 30 nominal horse-power; or

(*f*) for three years in charge of the engines of a factory or mill under a certificated engineer, as well as two years as assistant engineer, serang or principal tindal of a steamer having engines of not less than 80 nominal horse-power whilst holding a second class engine-driver's certificate.

17. *Testimonials required.*—Such candidate must have the testimonial shown in Appendix A filled up by the engineer with whom he has last served, or his other testimonials must contain all the particulars therein required.

18. *Additional qualifications.*—Such candidate must pass in a *viva voce* examination similar to that required by Rule 13 for a second class engine-driver's certificate but of a more advanced character.

19. *Practical test.*—Such candidate must also be able, if required, to show his practical qualifications by actually working the engines of a steamer after fulfilling all the other tests to which he will be subjected.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AS ENGINEERS.

20. *Age.*—A candidate for a certificate of competency as engineer must not be less than twenty-two years of age.

21. (*a*) *Qualifications.*—Such candidate must have served as an apprentice engineer for four years and prove that during the period of his apprenticeship he has been employed on the making or repairing of steam-engines, boilers or in any such capacity.

Journeyman's time will be considered as equivalent to apprenticeship.

In addition to the apprenticeship described above, the applicant must have served two years thereafter as assistant engineer in a steamer having engines of not less than 80 nominal horse-power or with a first class engine-driver's certificate as driver in charge of the engines of a steamer having compound surface condensing engines of not less than 30 nominal horse-power, or failing the above service, he must have served four years with a first class engine-driver's certificate, in charge of the engines of a steamer having compound surface condensing engines of not less than 30 nominal horse-power ;

(*b*) be able to give a satisfactory description of boilers, and the methods of staying them, together with the use and management of the different valves, cocks, pipes and connections ;

(*c*) understand how to correct defects from accident, decay, etc., and the means of repairing such defects ;

(*d*) understand the use of the water gauge, pressure gauge, barometer, thermometer and salinometer, and the principles on which they are constructed ;

(*e*) state the causes, effects, and usual remedies for incrustation and corrosion ;

(*f*) be able to explain the method of testing and altering the setting of the slide valves, and method of testing the fairness of shafts and adjusting them ;

(*g*) be able to calculate the suitable working pressure for a steam boiler of given dimensions, and the stress, per square inch, on crank and tunnel shafts when the necessary data are furnished ;

(*h*) understand the construction of steering engines, evaporators, feed filters and feed heaters ;

(*i*) understand the construction of centrifugal bucket, and plunger, pumps and the principle on which they act ;

(*j*) be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement of a part of the machinery, or a total breakdown ;

(*k*) write a legible hand, and have a good knowledge of arithmetic up to and including vulgar and decimal fractions and square and cube roots. He must also understand the application of these rules to questions about safety valves, coal consumption, consumption of stores, capacities, of tanks, bunkers, etc. ;

(*l*) be able to pass an examination as to the various constructions of paddle and screw engines in general use, as to the details of the different working parts, external and internal, and the use of each part ;

(*m*) possess a fair knowledge of the prominent facts relating to combustion, heat and steam ;

(*n*) have a fair knowledge of the rudiments of projection and be able to make a dimensioned working drawing of some simple part of the machinery with which he ought to be familiar or to complete and develop a given example. Drawing boards and T-squares will be provided but candidates will have to bring with them any drawing instruments they require.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AS SECOND CLASS ENGINE-DRIVERS OF INLAND MOTOR VESSELS.

22. *Age.*—A candidate for a certificate of competency as second class engine-driver of an inland motor vessel must have attained the age of 21 years.

23. *Qualifications.*—Such candidate must possess one of the following qualifications, namely :—

(*a*) he must have served for not less than three years as an apprentice or journeyman in the making, fitting and/or repairing of internal combustion or marine steam engines and in addition he must have served for six months in the engine-room of a motor vessel having engines of not less than 85 brake horse-power or nine months in a vessel with engines of not less than 40 brake horse-power ; or

(*b*) for a period of not less than four years in the engine-room of a motor vessel of not less than 226 brake horse-power, of which period not less than one year must have been served as serang, principal tindal or chief greaser :

Provided that of the four years mentioned above one-third may be served in the engine-room of a steam vessel of not less than 40 nominal horse-power ; or

(*c*) for a period of not less than five years in the engine-room of a motor vessel having engines of not less than 85 brake horse-power, or six years in the engine-room of a vessel having engines of not less than 40 brake horse-power of which period not less than one year must have been as serang, tindal or chief greaser :

Provided that of the five and six years' service mentioned above one-third may be served in the engine-room of a steam vessel of not less than 10 nominal horse-power ; or

(*d*) for a period of not less than two years in charge of the engines of a factory or mill under a certificated engineer, as well as for a period of not less than one year in the engine-room of a motor vessel of not less than 85 brake horse-power, or 18 months in a motor vessel having engines of not less than 40 brake horse-power, as serang, tindal or chief greaser ; or

(*e*) for at least six months with a second class engine-driver's certificate for steam vessels or with a certificate of a higher grade in the engine-room of a motor vessel having engines of not less than 85 brake horse-power or for nine months in a motor vessel having engines of not less than 40 brake horse-power ; or

(*f*) for at least two years, whilst in possession of a permit, as an engine-driver of an inland motor vessel having engines of 40 brake horse-power or under followed by three years' service in the engine-room of a motor vessel having engines of more than 40 brake horse-power as serang, tindal or chief greaser :

Provided that when the candidate produces proof of long service with a permit in launches having engines of 40 brake horse-power or under, remission of service with engines of over 40 brake horse-power may be allowed in the ratio of one year in lower powered launches in lieu of six months' service in higher powered launches with a maximum remission of 18 months. The service to count for remission must be in excess of the two years required in launches of 40 brake horse-power or under.

24. *Additional qualifications.*—Such candidate must (*a*) satisfactorily pass a *viva voce* examination on the working of the various types of internal combustion engines and be able to name the principal parts of the machinery ;

(*b*) know what attention is required by the various parts of the machinery, understand the use and management of the different valves, cocks, pipes and connections, and be familiar with the various methods of supplying air, and fuel to the cylinders ;

(*c*) be able to describe the chief causes which may make the engine difficult to start and to explain how he would proceed to remedy any defects connected therewith ; he must also be able to show that he understands the mechanism of the starting and reversing arrangements and that he is competent to deal with defects therein ;

(*d*) be able to overhaul the engine, to adjust the working parts and to put the engine together again in good working condition. He must also understand how to make good the result of ordinary wear and tear, to the machinery and how to correct defects from accidents ;

(*e*) be familiar with the nature and properties of the various fuel oils used in internal combustion engines. He must understand what is meant by " flash point " ; and

(*f*) know the danger resulting from leakage from the fuel oil tanks and must understand the precautions to be taken against explosion. He must also be able to take the necessary precautions to guard against the escape of inflammable vapour from the vapourizer when the engines are stopped. He must know how to deal with fire, should it break out.

25. *Practical test.*—The candidate must also be able, if required, to show his practical knowledge by actually working the engines of a motor vessel in the presence of the Examiner.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AS FIRST CLASS ENGINE-DRIVER OF INLAND MOTOR VESSELS.

26. *Age.*—A candidate for a certificate of competency as first class engine-driver of an inland motor vessel must have attained the age of 22 years.

27. *Qualifications.*—Such candidate must possess one of the following qualifications, namely :—

(*a*) he must have served for not less than one year as engine-driver on regular watch on the main engines of a motor vessel of not less than 565 brake horse-power, whilst holding a second class engine-driver's certificate for motor vessels ; or

(*b*) for a period of not less than 18 months as second driver with a second class engine-driver's certificate for motor vessels in charge of a watch on the main engines of a motor vessel of not less than 226 brake horse-power ; or

(*c*) for a period of not less than four years in the engine-room of a motor vessel of not less than 226 brake horse-power of which period not less than one year must have been served as a chief greaser, serang or principal tindal whilst holding a second class engine-driver's certificate for motor vessels.

If the motor vessel is of not less than 170 brake horse-power, he must have served at sea or on inland waters for a period of not less than five years in such vessel, of which period not less than two years must have been served as a serang, principal oilman or chief greaser, whilst holding a second class engine-driver's certificate for motor vessels ; or

(*d*) for a period of not less than 18 months with a second class engine-driver's certificate for motor vessels as driver in charge of the engine of a motor vessel of not less than 113 brake horse-power ; or

(*e*) for not less than two years as a serang, principal tindal or chief greaser with a second class engine-driver's certificate for motor vessels in a motor vessel of not less than 226 brake horse-power ; or

(*f*) for not less than three years in charge of the engines of a factory or mill under a certificated engineer as well as for not less than one year in the engine-room of a motor vessel of not less than 226 brake horse-power, as assistant engineer, serang, principal tindal or chief greaser, whilst holding a second class engine-driver's certificate for motor vessels ; or

(*g*) for not less than two years as engine-driver on regular watch on the main engines of a motor vessel of not less than 226 brake horse-power, whilst holding a first class engine-driver's certificate granted under the Act ; or

(*h*) for not less than four years as engine-driver on regular watch on the main engines of a motor vessel of not less than 226 brake horse-power, whilst holding a second class engine-driver's certificate granted under the Act ; or

(*i*) hold an engine-driver's certificate for sea-going steam-ships granted under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, and must have served on regular watch on the main engines of a motor vessel of not less than 226 brake horse-power for a period of not less than one year.

28. *Additional Qualification.*—Such candidate must pass a *viva voce* examination similar to that required by rules 24 and 25 for a second class engine-driver's certificate but of a more advanced character.

29. *Temporary permits.*—(1) A person who has served at sea or on Inland Waters :—

(*i*) for a period of three years as Driver in charge of the engines of a Motor Vessel of not less than 60 brake horse-power followed by a further period of two years in charge of the engines of a Motor Vessel of not less than 85 brake horse-power ; or

(*ii*) for a period of two years as Second Driver of a Motor Vessel having engines of not less than 180 brake horse-power whilst holding a Certificate of Competency as Second Class Engine Driver of an Inland Motor Vessel, during which period he must have been in charge of a watch for eight hours per day ; or

(*iii*) for a period of five years as Driver in charge of the engines of a Motor Vessel of not less than 70 brake horse-power may, on undergoing an examination to the satisfaction of the Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, be granted a permit to take charge of the engines of an Inland Motor-Vessel up to a maximum of 360 brake horse-power in order to enable him to acquire the requisite qualifying service for a First Class Engine Driver's Certificate of Competency.

(2) A permit granted under sub-rule (1) shall be valid for a period of eighteen months from the date of issue and shall not be renewable.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AS ENGINEERS OF INLAND MOTOR VESSELS.

30. *Age.*—A candidate for a certificate of competency as Engineer of an inland motor vessel must have attained the age of 22 years.

31. *Qualifications.*—Such candidate must possess the following qualifications, namely :—

(*a*) he must have served for not less than four years as an apprentice engineer or journeyman in the making fitting and repairing of steam or motor-engines such as would be recognised as affording useful training for a marine engineer. No time served before the age of 15 will be accepted. Not less than three years of this period must have been spent at fitting, erecting or repairing internal combustion engines. The remaining year may have been spent either wholly or in part on work of this nature, or at an approved technical school as mentioned in the rules for examination of sea-going engineers.

Service as journeyman will be considered as equivalent to apprenticeship, but no time served before the age of 15 is reached will be accepted.

Workshop service other than the above may be accepted if it is considered useful training for a motor engineer, but all such cases must be submitted to the Senior Examiner for consideration before the candidate is examined, and at least an additional three months of qualifying service on marine internal combustion engines either in the works or on regular watch in the main engine-room of vessels propelled by these engines, must have been performed in respect of each twelve months of workshops service of this nature, or other than on the making or repairing of internal combustion engines so accepted. If the service is not altogether satisfactory, a longer additional period than that specified may be required.

Any deficiency in the requisite four years' workshops service may be made up by service afloat on regular watch in the main engine-room of a vessel of not less than 565 brake horse-power propelled by internal combustion engines.

If the vessel is a sea-going vessel one and half times the period of deficiency must be served, and if an inland vessel two and a quarter times the period of deficiency will be required : Thus a candidate who has no workshop service must serve six years in a suitable seagoing vessel ; or nine years in an inland vessel in lieu of his apprenticeship.

(*b*) In addition to the workshop service as described above or the alternative service afloat, the candidate must have spent eighteen months at sea as engineer on regular watch on the main engines of a sea-going ship propelled by internal combustion engines of not less than 565 brake horse-power or 27 months in a similar inland vessel.

32. *Additional qualifications.*—(*a*) Such candidate must write a legible hand and have a good knowledge of arithmetic upto and including vulgar and decimal fractions and square root. He must also be able to work out questions relating to spring or level-loaded safety and relief valves, consumption of oil and stores, capacities of tanks, bunkers, etc., speed of vessel and other similar problems, and be able to calculate suitable working pressures for air receivers of given dimensions, and the stress per square inch on crank and tunnel shafts and other parts of the machinery when the necessary data are furnished;

(*b*) be able to give a clear explanation of the principles on which oil, gas or other internal combustion engines work, including the methods of ignition, to point out the differences between them, and to show by means of illustrative sketches and otherwise that he understands the details of the construction of those in general use ;

(*c*) be familiar with the various methods of supplying air and fuel to the cylinders in the different types of engines, the construction of the apparatus for carburetting, atomising, or gasifying the fuel, and the means for cooling the cylinders, pistons, etc.;

(*d*) have a satisfactory knowledge of the process employed in the construction of internal combustion engines in the workshop, and of the methods used in fitting the machinery on board ship;

(*e*) know what attention is required by the various parts of the machinery and understand the use and management of the different valves, cocks, pipes and connections;

(*f*) be able to state and describe the chief causes which may make the engines difficult to start and to explain how he would proceed to remedy any defects arising therefrom. He must also be able to show that he understands the mechanism of the starting and reversing arrangements, and is competent to deal with defects therein;

(*g*) understand how to make good the result of ordinary wear and tear to the machinery, how to test the fairness of shafting, etc., how to correct defects from accidents, delay, etc., and how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement or total break-down;

(*h*) understand the construction of the pressure guage, barometer, thermometer and other instruments used in the engine-room and the principles on which they work;

(*i*) understand the construction and working of centrifugal, bucket and plunger pumps, and the principles on which they act;

(*j*) understand the construction and working of air compressors, gas producers steering engines, electric light engines and dynamos, electric motor, refrigerating hydraulic and other auxiliary machinery found on board a ship;

(*k*) possess a good working knowledge of the construction and management of auxiliary steam boilers and machinery and be familiar with the prominent facts relating to combustion, heat and steam;

(*l*) be familiar with the nature and properties of the various oils etc., generally used in internal combustion engines, must understand what is meant by "flash point" and have a knowledge of the explosive properties of gas or the vapour given off by these oils, etc., when mixed with definite quantities of air and be thoroughly conversant with the danger of exposing such gas or vapour to a naked light; or of allowing any leakage from the oil tanks particularly into the vessel's bilges and unventilated spaces, or from gas producers, pipes, vapourizers, etc.;

(*m*) thoroughly understand the precautions to be taken against fire or explosion from oil or gas, and know how to deal with fire, should it break out. He should also be familiar with the action of wire gauze diaphragms when placed in pipes and connections to oil tanks, etc., for the purpose of preventing the explosion or ignition of oil vapour therein:

(*n*) be able to explain the principle, construction and arrangement of primary and secondary batteries and induction coils so far as is necessary for the efficien management of an oil engine;

(*o*) be able to take off and calculate indicator diagrams and understand the action of the gas in the cylinder as shown thereby, and

(*p*) have a fair knowledge of the rudiments of projection and be able to make a dimensioned working drawing of some simple part of the machinery with which he ought to be familiar or to complete and develop a given example. Drawing boards and T. squares will be provided but candidates will have to bring with them any drawing instruments they require.

33. *Motor-vessel certificates to Engineers of Sea-going vessels.*—An engineer in possession of a (steam) certificate of competency as an engineer is also eligible for a certificate as an engineer of inland motor vessel under the following conditions :—

(*a*) He must have served for not less than six months as an assistant engineer on regular watch on the main engines of a sea-going ship propelled by internal combustion engines of not less than 565 brake horse-power or nine months in a similar inland vessel whilst holding a first class certificate of competency for sea-going steam ships granted or recognised as valid under the (English) Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. He must also satisfy the Examiners that he is fully conversant with internal combustion engines and be able to show both in writing and in a *viva voce* examination that he has satisfactory knowledge of the subjects covered by sub-rules (*c*) to (*h*) and (*m*) to (*p*) of rule 32 of these rules ; or

(*b*) He must have served for not less than twelve months as an assistant engineer on regular watch on the main engines of a sea-going ship propelled by internal combustion engines of not less than 565 brake horse-power or eighteen months in a similar inland vessel whilst holding a second class certificate of competency for sea-going steam-ships, granted or recognised as valid under the (English) Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. He must also satisfy the Examiners that he is fully conversant with internal combustion engines and be able to show both in writing and in a *viva voce* examination that he has satisfactory knowledge of the subjects covered by sub-rules (*c*) to (*h*) and (*m*) to (*p*) of rule 32 of these rules.

34. *Motor endorsement on steam vessel certificates.*—Engineers in possession of ordinary certificates of competency as engineers granted under the Act may be examined for motor endorsement on their certificates : provided that they have served for not less than twelve months as assistant engineers on regular watch on the main engines of a sea-going ship propelled by internal combustion engines of not less than 565 brake horse-power or eighteen months on a similar inland vessel whilst holding a certificate as engineer.

General Rules as to Examinations.

35. *Candidates not to take books, etc., into examination room.*—All books necessary for the use of candidates under examination will be provided by the Government of Bombay and applicants will not be permitted to take into the examination room any book, paper, document, or memoranda of any description whatever ; and, subject to the provision referred to hereafter, they will also not be allowed to work out their problems on a slate or on waste paper.

36. *Supply of additional papers.*—Candidates will be allowed in the time allotted to cancel any part of their work, and when required, additional papers will be supplied by the Examiners. These additional sheets must be attached to, and form part of, the examination papers.

37. *Punishment for breaking rules.*—In the event of any candidate being discovered copying from another, or affording any assistance or giving any information to another, or communicating in any way with another during the time of examination, he will be regarded as having failed in his examination, and will be turned back for three months in the same manner as if he had failed in the practical part of the examination ; and no part of the fees he may have paid for examination will be returned to him.

38. *Leaving examination room.*—If a candidate leaves the room before answering any question which has been given to him, he cannot afterwards be permitted to answer it, but the Examiners may substitute other data or another question.

39. (*a*) *Questions and answers.*—The examination of candidates for certificates of competency as engineers consists of four parts :—Arithmetic, Drawing, Elementary Questions and *viva voce.* When the number of marks obtained in Arithmetic amount to two-thirds of the maximum, the candidate passes in Arithmetic.

(*b*) *Specimen questions in Appendix C.*—All candidates presenting themselves for examination for certificates of competency as engineers will be required to give written answers to eight out of a list of ten questions given to them. Specimen questions for the guidance of candidates are contained in Appendix C.

40. *Answers in the form known as Exn. 15* (*b*).—The Form Exn. 15 (*b*) on which these answers will be written, contains also some questions as to the experience of the applicant, to be answered by him in writing.

41. *Addition to questions.*—Examiners may add to their *viva voce* questions on the practical management of steam-engines and boilers any of those contained in the Form known as Exn. 15 (*a*).

42. *Standard required to pass examination.*—If at the expiration of the time allowed the candidate has worked out correctly the whole of the questions set to him, and given satisfactory answers in the *viva voce* examination, he will be declared to have passed.

If at the expiration of the time allowed he has not worked out the whole of the questions set to him, but if the result of the *viva voce* examination, taken in connection with the answers to such of the questions as he has worked out, is sufficient to satisfy the Examiner that the applicant is competent to take charge of engines, he will be declared to have passed.

In other cases he will be declared to have failed.

43. *Report of examination.*—A report of the examination, and the examination papers, will be forwarded to the President on the Form known as Exn. 15.

44. *Intimation of having passed to be given to successful candidates.*—If the candidate passes, he will receive the necessary Form known as Exn. 16, upon which the President of the Board of Examiners will issue the certificate to the candidate, whose testimonials, etc., will be returned at the same time. It is therefore important that the port of destination of the certificate should be the same on both the Form Exn. 16 and the Form Exn. 3. If circumstances should make any alteration necessary, the Examiners should see that it is made in both forms, otherwise delay in the issue of the certificate may be caused.

FEES.

45. *When fees are to be paid.*—Candidates for examination, in making their application on Form Exhibition 3, will be required to pay the examination fees before any step is taken, whether by inquiring into their services or testing their qualifications, etc. No part of the fee will under any circumstances be returned to them; but should it be found that their service is not sufficient to entitle them to be examined, or that their testimonials are unsatisfactory, they will be allowed to present themselves for examination without paying any further fee, when they have fulfilled the requisite service or are able to produce satisfactory testimonials, as the case may be.

46. *Where fees are to be paid.*—The fee for examination must be paid in the Cash Office of the Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, Bombay. In any case in which a candidate offers money to any person other than the Cashier and in any place but in the Cash Office, the candidate so offering money will be regarded as having committed an act of misconduct, and will be rejected and not allowed to be examined for twelve months.

47. *Refund of fees.*—If a candidate fails in his examinations, *no part of the fee he has paid will be returned to him.*

48. *Scale of fees.*—The fees are as follows :—

	Certificate of competency.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Engineers (steam or motor)	15	0	0
First Class Engine-Drivers (steam or motor) ..	7	8	0
Second Class Engine-Drivers (steam or motor) ..	7	8	0

49. *Failure.*—If an Engineer fails in the *viva voce* or practical part of the examination, he may not present himself for re-examination until he can produce proofs of three months' further service afloat. If he fails in arithmetic or drawing only, he may come up again for examination at any time. Engine-drivers may be examined *de novo* after six months' service afloat, if the examination showed that they might reasonably be expected to qualify.

GENERAL.

50. *Forms of certificate.*—Certificates of competency of engineers and engine-drivers shall be made out and issued in the forms hereunto annexed.

51. *Certificates to be in duplicate.*—Every certificate of competency shall be made in duplicate, and one copy shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded by the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

APPENDIX A.

TESTIMONIAL.

I . hereby certify that
has served with me in the engine-room of as
serang or principal tindal for a period of during
which time he has discharged his duties to my entire satisfaction.

I consider that he fully understands the working of an engine, and has sufficient tact, presence of mind, and energy to look after and manage the working of the engines of a river steamer having engines of 30 nominal horse-power or upwards, but of less than 80 nominal horse-power.

Date Signed

No. and description of certificate.

Any engineer giving a testimonial in this form should be very careful in doing so, as the document may materially influence the applicant's eligibility as a candidate.

APPENDIX B.

EXAMINATION IN ROUGH WORKING DRAWING FOR AN ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

1. The regulations in regard to the qualifications of a candidate for an engineer's certificate of competency are—

He must be able to make rough working drawings of the different parts of the engines and boilers.

He must be able to state the general proportions borne by the principal parts of the machinery to each other.

2. In accordance with these clauses, a candidate for an engineer's certificate is required to make a rough working drawing of the parts specified. A mechanic who has been some years in charge of marine engines and boilers ought by this time to have familiarly in his mind the general construction of at least one set of engines and boilers, say, that set he was last with. Fine drawing is not expected, and in the proportions of the parts a wide margin will be allowed; absurd dimensions will entail failure in practical knowledge.

3. The drawing must, however, be practically a working drawing, giving a sufficient number of views to show the parts fully—sections, plans, or elevations just as the candidate would require to be supplied to him if he had to make the parts to the design of another person.

4. A clear hand sketch showing the construction completely, and fully dimensioned, will be accepted if the candidate prefers this alternative.

5. A portion only of the parts specified may be accepted in place of the whole, if that portion is sufficient to show that the candidate has a good practical idea of the construction of the parts, and a fair notion of their general proportions or dimensions.

6. Candidates are hereby cautioned not to put on a paper what they have not fully considered, and deliberately intend to be understood, as their statement of what they know about the construction of any part required,

7. The statement given in by a candidate may be in themselves, apparently, of little importance, but as sample material from which the state of the candidate's knowledge of engines and boilers is to be inferred, every detail which is glaringly inconsistent with a sound knowledge of the use of the part, or in which an essential consideration has evidently been overlooked is an important element in the description which the candidate is giving of his own qualifications.

8. The candidate is advised not to begin more than he can clearly finish in the time allowed. An important object in this part of the examination is to ascertain whether the candidate can be trusted to mark all necessary dimensions upon a sketch or a drawing. The test of this is, practically, the making of the part from the sketch without having to supply additional dimensions, and without measuring the drawing. To prove this ability the candidate must fully dimension the parts shown in his sketch or drawing, notwithstanding that the parts may be correctly drawn to scale. A drawing is fully dimensioned when no part of it is left to the option of the person who is to work to the drawing.

9. To prevent misunderstanding, however, when the candidate has been led into showing more of the details than he has time fully to finish, he should name, in the statement on the other side, the particular parts which he has fully dimensioned.

10. All dimensions should have lines and arrow heads to indicate distinctly the points between which the dimensions are given.

11. The candidates should not write cross dimensions upon centre lines or upon longitudinal dimension lines. This is not an order, but a recommendation.

12. The candidate is not expected to design any thing; he has merely to sketch or draw something with which he is expected to be already familiar.

13. Pencil in nothing after half-past 3; all the dimensions, the figures and the darts must be inked in; employ the remaining time in examining the drawing and in inking in any figures which may have been before overlooked; and in checking the dimensions.

14. Make sure that you will have sufficient room on the drawing sheet to show all the necessary views. You can have another sheet of drawing paper if necessary. All the papers used must be forwarded with the drawing.

15. Fill in and sign the following statement :—

(*Specimen.*)

Subject for examination in rough working drawing.

(Read the foregoing general instructions.)

A common slide valve with its spindle. Show also an outline section of the parts at the cylinder face. Show the provision for connecting the slide valve to the spindle.

24. How are boiler tubes fixed? What are "stay tubes" and how are they secured?

25. Where is it generally that boiler-tubes leak? How is this defect repaired? What are the causes of this leaking?

26. What are the causes of cracked tube plates? Where are the cracks situated? How are they repaired?

27. What is the difference between a "dry uptake" and a "wet uptake." Which requires most repair? Why? Where have you seen a wet uptake?

28. What is a superheater? What is its construction? What valves are on it? There is sometimes a gauge glass on it; what is that for?

29. What parts of a marine tubular boiler are first injured by shortness of water?

30. Where are angle irons sometimes used in the construction of a boiler, and where are flanged plates used?

31. Priming: to what causes is it attributed? What means are applied to prevent it? What evils may be produced by it?

32. Funnel draught: what makes it? What checks it?

33. Flame is sometimes seen at the top of a funnel: what causes this appearance? Is it beneficial or is it detrimental? Why so?

34. A blast pipe: what is its construction? Where is it placed? For what is it used?

35. How many bottom blow-off cocks are generally fitted to each boiler, and why are they so fitted?

36. Blow-off cocks are sometimes fitted with a spanner guard: for what purpose is this? Describe how the guard is formed?

37. Test cocks or water-gauge cocks: where are they placed? At what heights? Must the cocks themselves be at those heights? What provision is made for cleaning these cocks? Should they ever become chocked? When there are no test cocks, how is the height of the water ascertained?

38. What is a dead-weight safety valve? Of what are the rubbing surfaces formed? How is a lock-up valve arranged to admit of lifting it or of turning it round, and to prevent adding to the weight?

39. About what area of safety valve is now required by the Board of Trade? What area was formerly required, and on what ground has that been altered? What is the effect of suddenly opening a safety valve when steam is up? To about what extent do safety valves rise when blowing off without being eased by hand?

40. Spring-loaded safety valves: what advantages have they that are not possessed by dead-weight valves? What are the disadvantages as compared with dead-weight valves?

41. Of what pieces does a glass water-gauge mounting consist ? How does it act ? Where is it placed ? At what height ? Is it liable to derangement ? How is its working tested ?

42. Glass water-gauge have sometimes pipe connections top and bottom ? What is the object of this arrangement ? Should there be cocks at the extremities of these pipes ?

43. Describe a Bourdon's steam-gauge. Some gauges have an inverted syphon-pipe below them : what is its use ?

44. Why is a small cock sometimes put on the pipe leading to a steam-gauge ? Where should it be placed, and what error might be made by omitting to use it ?

45. Do steam-gauges indicate the total pressure of the steam, or only a portion of that pressure ? What is the pressure measured from ?

46. What is meant by the salting of the boiler ? How is this prevented ? What is the density of ordinary sea water ? How is the density ascertained ? What is the difference between the formation of scale and the salting of the boiler ? What is the maximum density at which boilers should be worked at sea ?

47. Sum cocks and pipes : how are they arranged ? Where are they placed ? At what height in the boiler ? When are they used ? When must they be shut ? Neglect of these cocks lead to what dangers ?

48. Scale : of what does it consist ? Where is it most objectionable ? How is it removed ? How is its formation prevented ? What evil effects are produced by it ?

49. What is a salinometer ? Of what does it consist ? How does it act ? How is it graduated ? Can it be used at any temperature indiscriminately ?

50. What harm may be done through the check valve of one of a set of boilers being defective while under way ? How would you work to avoid this harm ?

51. How is the leak from a split tube stopped in a boiler at sea ? Describe the operation.

52. What is the use of dampers ? Where are they fitted ? When should they be used ?

53. When there are no dampers fitted, what is used instead ? What evil to the boiler is sometimes attribute to this ? When the heating surfaces are clean, does this occur ?

54. Describe the piston of a steam cylinder, with its different rings and their uses. There are generally round pieces let in flush on one side of a piston : what are they ? How are these pieces fied ?

55. Cylinder drain cocks : what is their use ? There is sometimes a valve up each cock : what purpose does it serve ?

56. Cylinder escape valves : of what do they consist ? How protected ? How regulated ? When are they most needed ? To what danger do they expose the engineer ? What precaution is sometimes used to obviate this danger ?

57. What is a compound engine ? What different kinds are there for screw steamers in respect to the number and arrangement of their cranks and cylinders ? What is a triple expansion engine ?

58. What is link motion ? What are some of its advantages ? In modern engines for the screw propeller, when there is no link motion, what takes its place ?

59. What is a separate expansion valve ? Why is it not fitted to all engines ? What effect has an expansion valve upon the starting and upon the reversing of the engine ?

60. What arrangement is applied to reduce the friction of a slide valve ? To what is the friction due ?

61. Describe a loose eccentric : how does it act ? In what engines is the loose eccentric still employed ?

62. What is the travel of the eccentric rod ? How is it measured on the eccentric ? What is the travel of the slide valve when the link motion is in mid gear and the engine still moving ?

63. What are "double-beat valves" ? Why are they not generally used for safety valves ? Are they ever used instead of the slide valve ? What objections are there to their use ?

64. What is a circulating pump ? Is it always worked by the main engine ? Give an example from your last steamer of the three water temperatures generally noted by careful engineers.

65. An air valve is sometimes fitted to a circulating reciprocating pump : what purpose does it serve ?

66. What is the difference between a bucket air-pump, a piston air-pump, and a plunger air-pump ?

67. Whether double-acting air-pumps are made with plungers with pistons, or with buckets ?

68. What is an air-pump trunk ? When is it necessary ? How is it attached to the bucket ?

69. What class of air-pump requires both foot and delivery valves, and in what other class can either of these valves be in some cases dispensed with ?

70. When under way, when the air-pump bucket is at the top of its stroke, at what height is the water in the condenser ?

71. With a surface condenser and a single acting air-pump, what is the effect of a leaky foot valve, and what is the effect of a leaky bucket when there is also a foot valve ?

72. Air-pump pet cock or valve : where is it placed ? How does it act ? What is its object ? Does it in every case reduce the effective capacity of the pump ? Is it equally applicable to double acting pumps ?

73. At what temperature is the hot well worked ? What is the effect of higher temperatures ? What is the effect of lower temperatures ? What limits the lowness of temperatures ? Has a very low temperature any disadvantages ?

74. Bilge injection with common condensers : what are the fitting required ? When is it used ? What precautions are necessary in using it ?

75. When surface condensers are used, what takes the place of the bilge injection ? To what is the connection made ? How is its valve formed ? Why is this necessary ?

76. What are the practical guides to the proper amount of opening of the inlet valve for the circulating pump ?

77. Feed-pump pet cock or valve : where is it placed ? What is its use ? How does it act ? Is it always a necessary fitting ?

78. What are some of the ways of fastening the ends of surface condenser tubes ? About what size and about what thickness are condenser tubes ? What parts of a surface condenser are made of brass ?

79. What is a blow-through valve or cock ? To what is it attached ? There is sometimes a valve that when opened admits steam from the slide valve casing to the exhaust port : what is its use ? To which cylinder is it fitted ?

80. What is a snifting valve ? What is its use ? Where is it placed ? Can it be placed too high ? Can it be placed too low ? At what height should it be placed ? Was there one in your last steamer ; if so, where was it ? Why are snifting valves generally omitted now ?

81. What connections are generally fitted to the donkey-pump and to what services can it be applied ?

82. When the engines are stopped with steam up, what are to be shut and what are to be opened ?

83. How is an engine heated up before starting ? What precautionary examinations are made before starting ?

84. What is an interceptor or catch-water ? Where is it fixed ; what is its construction ; how does it act and what attention does it require ?

85. Describe an air-pump bucket, with its valve or valves and its packing. Of what are the valves generally made ?

86. Of what materials are air-pump rods made ? Why so ?

87. What is the racing of the engine ? When does it occur ? What danger attaches to it ? What is done to prevent it ?

88. What are marine governors ? What is their general constructions ? How do they act ?

89. What is meant by the "pitch" of a screw propeller ? How is it measured ?

90. Explain the difference between a "right-hand" and a "left-hand" propeller, and state how each of them revolves.

91. What is the slip of a screw propeller ? How is its amount expressed in figures ?

92. Which of the valves about engines and boilers have to be worked by hand, which of them work self actingly, and which are worked by the motion of the engine ?

93. Why is soda sometimes put into a boiler, and how is it put in while under weigh ? What is the kind of soda used ?

94. Tallow cups for cylinders were sometimes made with two small cocks, or with only one small cock, or with one large hollow plug cock, or with one small cock and valve ; which of these is suitable for a high-pressure cylinder, and which for the cylinder, of a condensing engine ? Describe how the cup with only one small cock is used. What is now generally used instead of these ? How has this change come about ?

95. Does a cylinder escape valve, self-acting, allow all the water to escape : if not, how much is left in the cylinder ?

96. What is a "steam lubricator" (sometimes called an impermeator) ? Explain its action ; to what part of the engine is it connected ; whether will throwing cold water over it make it work faster or slower ? Describe the one used in your last steamer.

97. A common paddle wheel : of what is the centre made ? Of what are the arms formed ? What is the form of the bolts which attach the floats to the arms ? How are the arms attached to the centres ?

98. Why have some paddle wheels one or more cast-iron floats in each wheel ? With what engines are these most required ? At what part of the circumference are they placed ?

99. Why are paddle wheel floats sometimes made of different breadth in the same wheel ? With what description of engine is this most needed ? Where are the broad floats placed and where are the narrow floats placed in the circumference of the wheel ?

100. What difference is there between a radial paddle wheel and one with feathering floats ? What is the object of feathering floats ? Are all the eccentric rods attached in the same way, and are they all of the same form ?

101. Whereabout is the centre of the eccentric of a paddle wheel with feathering floats placed ? In that case are the feathering levers on the stricking face or on the back of the float ? When the paddle shaft has an outer bearing, how is the eccentric made ?

102. Of what materials are the working surfaces of a paddle wheel with feathering floats ? Are they all lubricated ? With what ?

103. What is a " disconnecting paddle engine " ? At what place is the disconnecting effected ? How is it accomplished ? In which of the cranks of a disconnecting engine are the crank pins fixed ?

104. Whether is the link motion valve gear or the loose eccentric generally used for disconnecting paddle engine ? For what steamers are disconnecting paddle engines frequently employed ?

105. What are expansion joints ? Where are they necessary ? What attention do they require ? Of what should the working surfaces be made ?

106. What omission in the construction of expansion joints may lead to a serious accident when steam is first applied ? How is this prevented in the construction of a steam trunnion pipe for an oscillating engine ?

107. Describe an oil cup with a syphon worsted. How is the worsted arranged ? How is it cleaned ? How far down the tube does it extend ?

108. Describe a thrust bearing ; which of the surfaces wears ? Why are there sometimes a number of oil tubes for one thrust bearing ?

109. What parts of a screw shaft are generally covered with brass ? Why is this necessary ? About what thickness is the brass ?

110. What is the stern tube or screw shaft pipe ? Why is a pipe of such a length required ? Of what is it made ? How is it fixed at each end ?

111. What is a *lingnum vitae* bearing ? How is the wood fitted ? Where is such a bearing generally used ?

112. How is a screw propeller fixed on the shaft ? What means are used to prevent its getting loose at sea ?

113. Where are sluice valves placed ? What large sluice valve is there in almost all screw steamers ? From what position should this valve be worked ? Why so ? What attention should it receive ?

114. With a condensing engine what valves or cocks are on the skin of the ship in the engine-room and in the stokehole ?

115. What are the necessary fittings of a marine boiler ?

116. With a surface condensing engine what cocks or valves are open sometimes before the engine is started so as to be ready for starting whenever the order is given ?

117. What is a steam jacket ? What cocks are on it ? In what engines are jackets most generally used ? Do they require to be felted ?

118. What parts of an engine or its fittings should be felted or otherwise protected from radiation ?

119. What are the small cylinders sometimes fitted on the slide valve casing cover of vertical engines ? Explain their action. To what are they connected by a pipe ? Why so ?

120. Name the principal pipes in connection with the engines and boilers of a steamer, and state to what the ends of these pipes are connected ?

121. Through what cocks or valves, pipes and chambers does the water pass on its way from the sea inlet rose plate to the water space of the boiler with a jet condenser ?

122. Through what cocks or valves, pipes and chambers does the circulating water of a surface condenser pass ?

123. Through what cocks or valves, pipes and chambers does the steam pass from the boiler until it is in the form of water in the hot well ?

124. Name the pieces of the engine through which the pressure of the steam is transmitted from the piston to the screw propeller. Name them in the order in which they act.

125. What is an air vessel ? How does it act ? At what parts of an engine or of its fittings are air vessels generally applied ?

126. What is the construction of a mud box ? Where should mud boxes be placed ? Why are they necessary ? How should the space be divided by the rose plate, and why ?

127. What is a trunk engine ? When used in a horizontal engine for a right-hand screw propeller, at which side of the vessel should the cylinders be placed ? Why so ?

128. What is an oscillating engine ? For what steamers are oscillating engines generally adopted ? Why ? How is the steam conveyed to and from the slide valve casing ?

129. Of what parts does the valve motion gear of an oscillating engine consist ?

130. For what have geared engines sometimes been used ? Of what were the cogs of the large wheel made ?

131. At what part of a screw steamer is the pressure that propels it applied to the hull ?

132. At what part of a paddle steamer is the pressure that propels it applied to the hull ?

133. About how much fuel per indicated horse-power per hour is required by modern steam engines, common, compound and triple expansion ?

134. What is the explanation of the economy of the surface condenser ?

135. What is the construction of a surface condenser ? Of what are its tubes made ? How are they fixed ? How are they kept tight ? What is done with a split tube ?

136. Where do surface condensers foul ? How are they cleaned ?

137. What non-conducting substances are employed to prevent radiation, and how are they applied ?

138. In the construction of smoke box doors and of dry uptakes, what provision is made to lessen the amount of radiation ?

139. How can the formation of black smoke be prevented ? Describe smoke-preventing apparatus.

140. What is meant by "circulation" in a boiler ? And what are the results of defective circulation ?

141. What means are sometimes adopted to improve the circulation in a boiler ?

142. By what arrangement is the circulation promoted in a "haystack" boiler ?

143. Describe a ship's side air-pump discharge valve ; in what respect does it sometimes differ from a common stop valve ; and what attention does it require ?

144. What is the construction of a feed-escape valve, to what is its discharge connected and how is its loading regulated ?

145. When there is no feed-escape valve what is the arrangement of the feed valves or cocks ?

146. What is the measure of a horse-power ? How is indicated horse-power ascertained ?

147. Has "nominal horse-power" a fixed meaning ? What is the use of this expression ? What is generally taken as the measure of one horse-power nominal ?

148. What is "back pressure" in a cylinder ? About how much is it in each of the cylinders in your last steamer ? Is excessive cushioning ever a trouble under certain conditions in modern engines ? Say when and why and in which cylinder this occurs.

149. What is meant by "speed of piston" ? About how much is the speed of piston in modern marine engines ?

150. What is "atmospheric pressure" ? What is its average amount ? What instrument tells this amount ?

151. What is "gross pressure" or "absolute pressure" ? What pressure is it that is shown by the steam-gauge ?

152. What is meant by "cutting off" steam ? How is it done ? What part of the valve regulates the cut off ?

153. What is a piston slide valve ? Describe its construction. Why are such frequently employed in place of the common slide valve ? What is a great draw back to the use of these valves ?

154. What fixes the time of closing the exhaust ? After the exhaust is closed and before the port opens for steam, what becomes of the steam that is in the cylinder ?

155. What is the "lead" of the valve ? What is its object ? About what amounts is it ?

156. What is the "cover" or "lap" of the valve ? What is its object ? About what proportion of the stroke of the valve is it made ?

157. What is the "exhaust cover" of a slide valve ? What is its effect upo cushioning and upon exhaust ?

158. What is "minus cover" or "minus lap" on the exhaust ? What is its effect upon the exhaust and upon cushioning ?

159. What is "cushioning" or "compression" in a steam cylinder ? How is it affected by the amount of cover or of minus cover there may be upon the exhaust ? How is it affected by the exhaust pressure ?

160. What is "mean effective pressure" ? How is its amount ascertained ?

161. What is a dial vacuum gauge ? What is its construction ? For what is it used ? About what amount should it show when the engine is working all right ? What effect has the variations it indicates on the performance of the engine ?

162. Does the vacuum gauge enable you to tell what pressure there is in the condenser or must you have recourse also to the barometer to arrive at that ? How would you ascertain the actual amount of back pressure there is in the condenser ?

163. What is a barometer ? What is its construction ? Is a barometer sometimes used instead of a vacuum gauge ? In what respect does the weather barometer differ from the vacuum gauge barometer ?

164. The common vacuum gauge and the common steam gauge, in which of them are the graduations marked from atmospheric pressure ? Does either of them tell what is the true actual pressure in the boiler or in the condenser ?

165. Do steam and vacuum gauges vary with the variations of the weather barometer ? When the weather barometer varies from 29 to 31, how much will the vacuum gauge vary, and how will that affect the working of the engine ? Why so ?

166. Vacuum is generally stated as so many inches. What is meant by say 20 inches vacuum ? What does that tell us about the absolute pressure of the vapour then in the condenser ?

167. From what depth will a pump draw water ? Is there any limit ? Why ?

168. What is vacuum ? Can vacuum move a piston ? When the temperature of the water in the condenser is 212, what is the greatest degree of vacuum there can then be in the condenser ?

169. What is a thermometer, its construction ? What is the property of matter, that is, the principle of its construction ? What temperatures are regularly noted by careful engineers ?

170. What is the temperature (1) of melting ice, (2) of boiling water, (3) of steam about 60 lbs. pressure by the steam-gauge, (4) of steam about 100 lbs., and (5) of steam about 150 lbs., also (6) of smoke in the funnel, and (7) of water in the hot well ?

171. What is meant by the "conduction" of heat ? Give examples of it in the boiler and in the engine.

172. What is meant by the "convection" of heat ? Give examples of it in the boiler and in the engine.

173. What is meant by "radiation" of heat ? Give examples of it in the boiler and in the engine.

174. Which is convection, which is radiation, and which is conduction in the following cases : (1) Heat from the flowing fuel to the furnace crown ; (2) Heat passing from one side of the furnace crown plate to the other ; (3) Heat passing from the steam pipes in the engine-room ; (4) The heat of evaporation ?

175. What are the effective heating surfaces of a marine boiler ? What is an objection to vertical heating surfaces ?

176. What parts of a marine engine are exposed to danger when the temperature is below freezing point ?

177. What precautions are necessary in cold climates when the temperature is below freezing point ?

178. State as many ways as you can by which a boiler might not get its full feed ; that is, a boiler or one of a set of boilers, gets short of water, although the feed valve is open, its proper amount ; to what causes might this be due ?

179. Of what are furnace bars generally made ? About what thickness are they at top ? About what space is between them ? Whether are the bars put further apart for Newcastle coal or for Welsh coal ?

180. Which burns faster, Newcastle coal or Welsh coal ? Which is the flaming coal ? Which makes most smoke ?

181. About how many tons of steam coal will be burnt per day in four furnaces, each 3′ 0″ wide, and of about the usual length ? On what grounds do you say so ?

182. About how many tons of steam coal will be burnt per day with good compound engines to drive an ordinary steamer of 45 feet beam 10 knots an hour by steam alone ? On what grounds do you say so ? What percentage more coal would be required to propel the same steamer 1 knot faster ?

183. About how many tons of steam coal will be burnt per day with a good compound engine, surface condensers, the low pressure cylinder 70 inches diameter, doing average work ? On what grounds do you say so ?

184. A pair of inverted cylinder direct acting engines, there is a liner half an inch thick between the ahead eccentric rod and the eccentric strap, in overhauling the engine this piece is lost and forgotten ; what difference will its omission make in the working of the engine, on the admission, on the cut off, and on the exhaust of the steam ? Which will take place earlier, and which later, distinguishing between the up stroke and the down stroke ?

185. A pair of engines driving a right-hand screw ; on which of the crosshead guide bars is the pressure greatest in the up stroke, and on which ir the down stroke ?

186. A screw propeller is getting loose, it has a little play on the shaft, side-ways on the key or feather ; how will this show in the engine-room ?

187. How would you prove whether the centre line of the trunnions of an oscillating cylinder be fair with the centre line of the main shaft ?

188. How can the fairness of a line of screw shafting be tested without lifting the shafts ?

189. Where are steel forgings generally used in marine engines ?

190. What is the composition of nickel-steel ? Where is it sometimes used in engines and boilers ?

191. How is forced draught generated on board ship and supplied to boiler-furnaces ? Is the air heated before delivery ? If so, how ?

192. What is "induced" draught ? Compare the merits of "forced" and of "induced" draughts.

193. How is the intensity of the draught measured ? What is the usual pressure employed in the mercantile marine ?

194. An explosive gas is liberated from bunker coal. Usually in well ventilated bunkers this gas escapes into the atmosphere without doing harm. In ill ventilated bunkers the gas, after mixing with a certain proportion of common air, has been known to explode when a naked light has been brought in contact with it. What is the composition of the gas ? Where is it found, in bunkers, tween decks, pockets, and coal shoots ? How may it be got rid of as soon as it evolves from the coal ? How many cubic feet of air to one of the gas forms a violent explosive mixture ?

195. A lighted lamp or candle has sometimes been lowered into an apparently empty paraffin tank and produced an explosion resulting in injury to the person holding the light. What did the tank probably contain, and what produced the explosion ?

196. In vessels carrying coal cargoes it has been observed that, generally speaking, the gas which escapes from the body of the coal is found more abundantly at the forward end of the hold than at the after end. Why should this be so ?

197. In recently opened ballast tanks, double-bottoms, and boilers, a light lowered into either has sometimes been extinguished. What would, in all probability, cause this ?

198. In double-bottom steamers where does the bilge water lie, and where are the roses of the bilge pipes fitted ?

199. What is the advantage of a large rose over a small one ?

200. Why especially in vessels carrying cargoes liable to shift, should engine room bilge suctions be fitted to both wings of the bilge ?

201. In a heavily listed vessel, why is it difficult to keep steam ?

202. If the engine bilge pumps get choked and water accumulates in the stokehold bilges, what effect does the water have upon the bilge boards and stokehold plates, when the ship is rolling violently ?

203. In a triple-expansion engine, what spare gear do you consider necessary in the case of a foreign-going ship ? Also, what stores would you provide for a voyage to New Zealand ?

204. What means are sometimes provided for temporarily coupling together the broken parts of, say, a tunnel-shaft ? Describe the fitting.

205. Does the pressure on the thrust-collars vary with the horse-power, or with the speed of the ship, or how ?

206. If the holding down bolts of a thrust-bearing should become slack, what effect would it have upon the working of the engines ?

207. In an engine with three cranks, which of the three is subject to the greatest torsional stress (1) in going ahead, (2) in going astern ?

208. Is it usual to make the crank shafts of a triple or quadruple expansion engine in one piece ? Is the diameter of the shaft uniform end to end ? Give your reasons for the practice which prevails.

209. In a "built" crank shaft how are the webs rigidly secured to the pins and to the body of shaft ?

210. There are various descriptions of donkey engines in use on board ship for pumping purposes. Some pumps are fitted with escape-valves, some are not, why should this be ?

211. Explain the function of an air-vessel fitted to a feed pump. Make rough hand sketches of (1) a satisfactory vessel, (2) an unsatisfactory vessel, where, say the air-spring has been destroyed by carelessness, or has never been properly provided.

212. Should cocks or escape-valves be fitted to air-vessels? Why or why not?

213. Where, by preference, should the escape-valve of a feed pump be placed? Why?

214. Scum cocks are sometimes fitted to boiler-shells at a height convenient for engineers to manipulate when standing in the stokehold; the scum pipes in such cases are led upward, inside the boiler, to a little above the cumbustion chamber tops. What danger may arise from this arrangement?

215. Cocks for testing the water level of boilers are sometimes fitted within reach of the engineer who is standing in the stokehold. These may have internal pipes leading upward and terminating at various levels. Under what circumstances may these become misleading?

216. Why should the pipe which leads from the bottom of the water-gauge column to the bottom of the boiler-front or back, be covered with non-conducting material? Why also should it never have lengthy horizontal bends?

217. In your own experience, how frequently is this pipe removed and cleared?

218. Why—even with the best of water-gauges, is it advisable to occasionally use the drain-cock?

219. Steam loops have sometimes been inadvertently made in the length of piping leading from the top of the water-gauge column to the top of the boiler. Roughly sketch such a loop and explain the danger arising from its existence.

220. Describe your method of thoroughly testing the water-gauge system to satisfy yourself that all the cocks and pipes are clear. Your answer can be written on a supplementary sheet of foolscap, which the examiner will hand you. Hand sketches, mere lines indicating pipes and circles indicating cocks, should be made. Identify the cocks and pipes by letters or numerals.

221. Describe the construction of a water-tube boiler, mentioning the type selected.

222. In a water-tube boiler, how is an economiser fitted, and what is its duty?

223. How is the water-gauge fitted? Are glass-gauges used?

224. The pressure of the steam in water-tube boilers is sometimes greater than at the engines. Why is this, and what percentage above the engine pressure does it amount to? How is this difference of pressure maintained?

225. Describe any automatic method of feeding water-tube boilers. Of what material are the tubes made?

226. Describe the construction of any steam turbine you are acquainted with, which is used on board ship. How is the expansion of steam effected? How many propeller shafts are employed, and how many propellers?

227. Is the same power available to go astern as to go ahead ?

228. Of what material are the propellers made ?

229. How many pounds of coal per indicated horse-power per hour are burnt with this type of engine ? Name the type of boiler in use.

230. Describe the construction of a feed water-heater and give the name of its manufacturer.

231. Describe any well-known ash-ejector.

232. Describe any well-known independent feed pumps.

233. Are independent feed pumps automatic in their action ? Explain the action.

234. What advantage, if any, have independent feed pumps over feed pumps worked by the main engines ?

235. To about what temperature is the feed water raised by passing through a feed-heater ?

236. What fittings are usually placed on a feed-heater ? Why are they necessary ?

237. Describe the construction of a feed filter, enumerating its valves and cocks.

238. How can the filter be cleaned ? And what ingredients are generally removed when cleaning takes place ?

239. What is the intercepting material made of ? How is it fitted ?

240. Describe an evaporator ; and mention the type.

241. What fittings are necessary with evaporators ?

242. How is the brine got rid of ?

243. How may the coils be cleaned ?

244. What is a dynamo ? Describe its various parts. For what is it used ?

245. In what respect does an electric motor differ from a dynamo ? Where are electric motors sometimes used on board ship ?

246. Describe a system of electric lighting employed on board ship.

247. How is the position of a fault in the circuit discovered ?

248. What is " sparking " and may it under some circumstances (naming them) be a danger ?

249. What is " short-circuiting ", and to what evil may it give rise ?

250. What means are employed to prevent any part of the circuit becoming overheated ?

251. Describe the features of an arc lamp.

252. Describe the construction of a glow-lamp.

253. What is the usual candle-power of the small glow-lamps in general use on board ship ?

254. Define the following terms :—Ampere, volt, ohm, watt. What is the measure of an electrical horse-power ?

255. Explain the uses of switches, brushes, commutators cutouts, field-magnets, armatures and resistance-coils.

256. Why is it desirable to fit a dynamo in a coal place on board ship ?

257. What undesirable effect will ultimately occur to an electric wire, whose sectional area is constantly diminishing, say, through corrosion ?

258. What danger might arise from leading electric wire through coal bunkers ?

259. Is it better to lead electric wires above or below side-scuttles ? Why ?

260. What instruments are used on board ship to ascertain the strength of an electric current ?

261. Many ocean-going steamers are fitted with hydraulic cranes, etc. From where do they obtain their power ? How is the hydraulic pressure kept at a relatively constant amount ?

262. Is any difficulty experienced in working hydraulic cranes in frosty weather ? If so, why ?

263. Describe any steam steering gear you are acquainted with.

264. When the helm is put hard over and the ship is going full speed ahead, what prevents the rudder returning to the amidship position ?

265. In the case of a steamship under way, does the officer, or man manipulating the steam steering wheel overcome any resistance exerted by the rudder ?

266. Explain clearly what is being done by a helmsman manipulating the wheel of a steam steering engine.

267. Is there any difference between the amount of horse-power required to put a helm hard over, in a given time, when the vessel is going full speed ahead, and when she is going full speed astern ? This question refers to a case of a steamer fitted with one rudder only, and demands a more complete answer than merely "yes" or "no".

268. What precautions should be taken before removing a manhole door from a steam-boiler and why are these precautions necessary ? In the absence of such precautions what casualties might occur ?

269. Describe the chief features of the engine-governor fitted to a steamer you have served in. Describe its action. Give the maker's name and name of ship.

Note.—The following six questions refer to oil motors, fitted to launches which carry passengers :—

270. Name the principal parts of an oil motor, and briefly state their functions. Give the name of the makers of the motor.

271. What kind of oil is usually employed in oil motors ? What is its flash-point ? What its specific gravity ? What its calorific value ? What precautions are taken in its storage to guard the public against casualty by fire or explosion ?

272. How many cylinders are generally used in oil motors ? What kind of pistons is fitted ? How frequently (measured in revolutions) is explosion per cylinder effected ? How is explosion in the cylinder carried out ?

273. Describe how an oil motor is started. If starting prove difficult where would you chiefly look for defects ? How is piston speed modified ? How is the speed of a vessel verified ? How is reversing effected ?

274. Before examining an oil motor with a naked light, what steps should be taken for safety's sake ?

275. How frequently should an oil motor, working 12 hours a day, be opened up for examination, cleaned and its parts re-adjusted ? What difficulty arises when the internal parts become foul with carbonized oil ?

Note.—Questions isolated from their context should be read in the light of the context. Thus the "sparking" referred to in question 248 relates to the sparking in an electric lighting circuit on board ship. *See* question 246.

APPENDIX D.

BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AS ENGINEER OF AN INLAND STEAM VESSEL UNDER ACT I OF 1917.

To

WHEREAS it has been reported to the Government of Bombay that you have been found duly qualified to fulfil the duties of Engineer of an Inland Steam Vessel, I do hereby, in pursuance of Act I of 1917, grant you this CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

Countersigned
this day of 19 . Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

Registered at the Office of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

(*Reverse.*)

No. of Certificate

Bearer

Date and place of Birth

Signature

Any ENGINEER who fails to deliver up a Certificate which has been cancelled or suspended is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500.

N.B.—Any person, other than the owner thereof, becoming possessed of this Certificate is required to transmit it forthwith to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

Issued at Bombay on the day of 19 .

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AS FIRST CLASS ENGINE-DRIVER OF AN INLAND STEAM VESSEL UNDER ACT I OF 1917.

To

WHEREAS it has been reported to the Government of Bombay that you have been found duly qualified to fulfil the duties of First Class Engine-Driver on an Inland Steam Vessel having Engines of under 100 nominal horse-power, I do hereby, in pursuance of Act I of 1917, grant you this CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY as Engine-Driver.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

Countersigned

This day of 19 . Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

Registered at the Office of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

(*Reverse.*)

No. of Certificate

Bearer by caste

Date* and place of Birth, showing Village, Thana and District

Residence showing Village, Thana and District

Height

Personal description, stating particularly any permanent marks or scars.

Signature

Any Engine-Driver who fails to deliver up a Certificate which has been cancelled or suspended is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500.

N.B.—Any person, other than the owner thereof, becoming possessed of this Certificate is required to transmit it forthwith to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

Issued at Bombay on the day of 19 .

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

* If not known exactly, must be stated on the best information or evidence.

BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AS SECOND CLASS ENGINE-DRIVER OF AN INLAND STEAM VESSEL UNDER ACT I OF 1917.

To

WHEREAS it has been reported to the Government of Bombay that you have been found duly qualified to fulfil the duties of Second Class Engine-Driver on an Inland Steam Vessel having Engines of under 40 nominal horse-power, I do hereby, in pursuance of Act I of 1917, grant you this CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY as Engine-Driver.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

Countersigned,

This day of 19 . Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

Registered at the Office of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

(*Reverse.*)

No. of Certificate
Bearer by caste
Date* and place of birth, showing Village, Thana and District
Residence, showing Village, Thana and District
Height
Personal description, stating particularly any permanent marks or scars
Signature

Any Engine-Driver who fails to deliver up a Certificate which has been cancelled or suspended is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500.

N.B.—Any person, other than the owner thereof, becoming possessed of this Certificate is required to transmit it forthwith to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

Issued at Bombay on the day of 19 .

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

* If not known exactly, must be stated on the best information or evidence.

BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AS SECOND CLASS ENGINE-DRIVER OF AN INLAND MOTOR-VESSEL UNDER ACT I OF 1917.

To

WHEREAS it has been reported to the Government of Bombay that you have been found duly qualified to fulfil the duties of Second Class Engine-Driver on an Inland Motor Vessel having engines of under 226 B ke Horse-power, I do hereby, in pursuance of Act I of 1917, grant you this CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY as Engine-Driver.

Countersigned, By order of the Governor of Bombay,

This day of 19 .

Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

Registered at the Office of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

(*Reverse.*)

No. of Certificate

Bearer by caste

Date* and place of Birth, showing Village, Thana and District

Residence, showing Village, Thana and District

Height

Personal description, stating particularly any permanent marks or scars

Signature

Any Engine-driver who fails to deliver up a Certificate which has been cancelled or suspended is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500.

N.B.—Any person, other than the owner thereof, becoming possessed of this Certificate is required to transmit it forthwith to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay Distirct.

Issued at Bombay on the day of 19 .

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

* If not known exactly, must be stated on the best information or evidence.

BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AS FIRST CLASS ENGINE-DRIVER OF AN INLAND MOTOR-VESSEL UNDER ACT I OF 1917.

To

WHEREAS it has been reported to the Government of Bombay that you have been found duly qualified to fulfil the duties of First Class Engine-Driver on an Inland Motor Vessel having engines of under 226 Brake Horse-power, I do hereby, in pursuance of Act I of 1917, grant you this CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY as Engine-Driver.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

Countersigned,

This day of 19 . Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

Registered at the Office of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

No. of Certificate

Bearer by caste

Date* and place of Birth, showing Village, Thana and District

Residence showing Village, Thana and District

Height

Personal description, stating particularly any permanent marks or scars

Signature

Any Engine-driver who fails to deliver up a Certificate which has been cancelled or suspended is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500.

N.B.—Any person, other than the owner thereof, becoming possessed of this Certificate is required to transmit it forthwith to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

Issued at Bombay on the day of 19 .

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District.

* If not known exactly, must be stated on the best information or evidence.

License to act as Engineer of an inland steam-vessel of 170 nominal horse power or of less nominal horse power granted under section 22-A of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917.

To

holder of $\frac{\text{first class engine driver's}}{\text{engine driver's}}$ certificate of competency

No. issued at on

under $\frac{\text{the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917).}}{\text{the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923).}}$

Whereas it has been reported that you have been found after examination duly qualified to fulfil the duties of Engineer of an inland steam vessel having engines of 170 nominal horse power or of less nominal horse power, this license is hereby, in pursuance of section 22-A of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917, granted to you authorising you to act as such engineer.

This license shall remain in force as long as you hold, or are entitled to, the aforesaid Certificate of Competency.

Dated at Bombay, this day of 19 .

By order of the Governor in Council,

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District, Bombay.

No. of License

Description of holder—

(1) Name.
(2) Date and place of birth, showing village, thana and district.
(3) Height.
(4) Personal description, stating particularly any permanent marks or scars.

Signature of holder.

Issued at Bombay on the day of 19 .

Principal Officer,
Mercantile Marine Department,
Bombay District, Bombay.

G. of I., Dept. of Com., Notn. No. 351-M.I (2)/33, 25th November 1933, republished in Notn. No. S-8, dated 28th November 1933 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2805). S. 49

Amended by G. N., P. & R. D., No. 1800/34/1, dated 11th June 1937.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 49 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 10549-37, dated the 13th December 1913, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that the following articles shall be deemed to be dangerous goods for the purposes of the said Act, namely :—

1. Explosives as defined in section 4 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).

2. Petroleum as defined in section 2 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), except petroleum required for use as fuel by the steam or motor-vessel carrying the same.

3. Sulphuric Acid.

4. Concentrated Ethyl Fluid.
(Solution of Lead Tetra-Ethyl in Ethylene Dibromide).

***G. N., M. D., No. 27, dated 16th January 1911.** S. 52

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 50 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884 (VI of 1884), and in supersession of the rules published in Government Notifications in the Marine Department No. 125, dated the 16th December 1891 and No. 143, dated 16th November 1898, the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to make the following rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire :—

Rules.

Conditions on which dangerous goods may be carried on an inland steam vessel.

1. Dangerous goods may be carried on board an inland steam-vessel on and subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) It shall be the duty of the master of every inland steam-vessel to keep a copy of sections 48 and 49 of the Act posted up in some prominent place therein.

(*b*) No person shall bring on board or remove from an inland steam-vessel any dangerous goods between sunset and sunrise; provided that petroleum may be brought on board or removed from an inland steam-vessel between sunset and sunrise when electric light is exclusively used.

* This Notn. issued under section 50 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884 (corresponding to section 52 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917) is still in force.

(*c*) Every person bringing on board any dangerous goods shall, if so required by the master or any officer of the vessel, deliver up the same to the master of the vessel for safe custody.

(*d*) No master of an inland steam-vessel shall allow any dangerous goods to be carried on board thereof except in a separate compartment provided for the storage thereof and rendered inaccessible during the voyage to the crew and passengers.

(*e*) No person shall kindle or use any fire and no master or officer of an inland steam-vessel shall permit any fire to be kindled or used on any flat or steam-vessel while any dangerous goods are being taken in or discharged.

(*f*) No master of an inland steam-vessel employed as a coasting vessel shall allow dangerous goods of the following descriptions to be carried on board thereof in excess of the quantities hereinbelow specified, that is to say :—

(1) Explosives as defined in section 4, sub-section (*1*), clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the Indian Explosives Act.	The quantities allowed in the case of a boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers by Rule 12 of the rules to regulate the Transport and Importation of Explosives published in Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 4555-4, dated 31st May 1907.
(2) Petroleum as defined in section 2, clause (*a*) of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899.	5,000 gallons.
(3) Sulphuric Acid	500 gallons.

(*g*) As regards explosives and petroleum all the provisions of Rule 12 of the rules to regulate the Transport and Importation of Explosives aforesaid and of Rule 14 of Part III of the Rules for the Importation, Possession and Transport of Petroleum in the Bombay Presidency published in Government Notification in the General Department, No. 2572, dated the 18th May 1909, shall apply respectively to explosives and petroleum carried on an inland steam-vessel employed as a coasting vessel.

Protection of cargo from danger by fire.

2. Before an inland steam-vessel proceeds on a voyage, it shall be the duty of the master and of every officer thereof to have its cargo, and the cargo of any flat which it is intended to tow, safely stowed away, hay or material being to tow, safely stowed away, hay or other inflammable material being properly covered with tarpauline or other sufficient protection.

Provisions as to use of lights.

3. No person shall use a naked light of any description in the hold or on the cargo deck of any inland steam-vessel. No person shall so use a closed light, except under the direction and supervision of an officer of the vessel.

Provision as to fire.

4. No person shall make or use any fire on board an inland steam-vessel, and no master or officer of any such vessel shall permit the making or use of fire thereon, except in galleys or in regularly constructed fire places.

Apparatus for extinguishing fires.

5. (1) The owner of every inland steam-vessel shall provide and the master shall keep in efficient condition on board thereof the following apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires.

(*a*) Hose sufficient to reach from the engines of the vessel to her stern and taffrail.

(*b*) Fire-buckets in the proportion of not less than one for each of the crew.

(2) No master of an inland steam-vessel shall proceed on a voyage, unless the apparatus required by this rule is on board in efficient working order and in a position available for immediate use.

Officer to have charge of fire engines.

6. The master of every inland steam-vessel shall place an officer in charge of the fire-engines thereof. Such officer shall see that the fire-engines are always ready for immediate use.

Assignment of duties in case of fire.

7. It shall be the duty of the master of every inland steam-vessel to assign to each of the officers and crew a station to take up in case of fire and the duties each is in such contingency to perform.

Punishment for breach of these rules.

8. Any person committing a breach of any of the foregoing rules shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

9. The provisions of Rule 1 regarding the delivery of dangerous goods to the Master of a vessel for safe custody and the carriage of dangerous goods in a suitably constructed storage compartment shall not apply in the case of explosives carried in the form of samples and in charge of an Inspector of Explosives.

***G. N., M. D., No. 126, dated 16th December 1891.** **Ss. 53 & 54**

The following rules made by His Excellency the Governor in Council to regulate the carriage of passengers and for the protection of passengers in inland steam-vessels in the Presidency of Bombay under sections 51A of the Inland Vessels Act, 1884, as amended by Act III of 1890, and which have received the sanction of the Governor General in Council in accordance with section 69, clause 5 of the first quoted Act, are published for general information :—

Refusal of admission to intending passengers.

1. (1) The owner or master of an inland steam-vessel may refuse to admit on board thereof any person who by reason of d unkenness or contagious or infectious disease or madness or other cause, is in such a state, or who misconducts himself in such a mann r, as is likely to cause annoyance or danger to other passengers on board.

*This notn. issued under sections 51 and 51A of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884 (corresponding to sections 53 and 54 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917) is still in force.

(2) If any passenger on board an inland steam-vessel is drunk and disorderly, the owner or master may require him to leave the vessel at any convenient place.

Drunken persons may be required to leave.

Punishment of offences committed by passengers.

2. The following offenders, that is to say :—

(*a*) any person who, being drunk, has been on that account refused admission into an inland steam-vessel by the owner or master thereof, and who, after having had the amount of his fare (if he has paid the same) returned or tendered to him, nevertheless persists in attempting to enter such vessel ;

(*b*) any person who, being drunk and disorderly on board any such steam-vessel, is requested by the owner or master thereof to leave the same at any place at which he can conveniently do so, and who, having had the amount of his fare (if he has paid the same) returned or tendered to him, refuses to comply with such request ;

(*c*) any person on board any such steam-vessel who commits any act of indecency, or after warning by the owner or master or any other officer of the vessel, molests or continues to molest any passenger ;

(*d*) any person who, after having been refused admission into any such steam-vessel by the owner or master thereof or by any person in the employ of the owner thereof, on account of such vessel being full, and who after having had the full amount of his fare (if he has paid the same) returned or tendered to him, nevertheless persists in attempting to enter the vessel ;

(*e*) any person having got on board any such steam-vessel who upon being requested on the like account by the owner or master thereof, or by any person in the master's employ to leave such vessel before the same has quitted the place at which such person got on board and who after having had the full amount of his fare (if he has paid the same) returned or tendered to him, refuses to comply with such request ;

(*f*) any person who travels or attempts to travel in any such steam-vessel without having previously paid his fare and with intent to avoid payment thereof ;

(*g*) any person who, having paid his fare for a certain distance, knowingly and wilfully proceeds in any such steam-vessel beyond such distance, without previously paying the additional fare for the additional distance, and with intent to avoid payment thereof ;

(*h*) any person who fraudulently refuses or neglects on arriving at the point to which he has paid his fare to quit any such steam-vessel ;

(*i*) any person who takes or attempts to take luggage with him in any such steam-vessel without having previously paid the freight, if any, payable on such luggage, and with intent to avoid payment thereof ;

(*j*) any person who travels or attempts to travel on any such steam-vessel in any portion thereof which is indicated by a conspicuous notice in writing in English and the chief vernacular of the districts passed through on the voyage as assigned for the accommodation of a higher class than that for which he has paid his fare, with intent to avoid payment of the fare payable for the accommodation he uses or attempts to use.

(*k*) any person on board any such steam vessel who does not, when required by the owner or master or other officer of such vessel, either pay his fare or exhibit such ticket or other receipt, if any, showing the payment of his fare as is usually given to persons travelling by paying their fares for such vessel, or who does not, when required, deliver up his ticket at the end of the journey ;

(*l*) any person who, having a ticket for any such steam-vessel, transfers it to any other person with intent to enable such other person to avoid payment of the fare ;

(*m*) any person who, or any such steam-vessel, uses or attempts to use a ticket on any day for which such ticket is not available, with intent to avoid payment of the fare ;

(*n*) any male who trespasses on any such steam-vessel into a compartment reserved for females and at the time of being occupied by females ;

(*o*) any person smoking or being in possession of a fire or light of any description in any part of any such steam-vessel, except where permitted by the owner or master thereof ;

(*p*) any person wilfully committing a nuisance in any part of any such steam-vessel ; and

(*q*) any person embarking on or disembarking from, or attempting to embark on or disembark from, any such steam-vessel while such vessel is in motion ;

shall, for every such offence, be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Punishment of an offender not to prejudice recovery of his fare.

3. The punishment of any person for an offence under Rule 2 shall not prejudice the recovery from such person of any fare payable by him.

Amount of fare to be denoted on tickets or receipts.

4. No owner or master of an inland steam-vessel shall issue, or cause or allow any person in his employ or under his control to issue, any ticket or receipt which a passenger is required to obtain on payment, or exhibit as showing the payment, of his fare, unless the amount of the fare and the class (if any) for which and the ports from and to which the same is issued are printed or legibly denoted thereon in English, and in the chief Vernacular of the districts through which the vessel passes.

Adequate supply of drinking water to be provided.

5. No master of an inland steam-vessel shall proceed therewith from any port, unless and until there is on board fresh water fit for drinking purposes and sufficient in quantity to supply the passengers thereon in the proportion of one gallon to each passenger, or shall refuse the supply thereof in such proportion free of charge to any passenger who demands the same.

Reasonable time and facilities to be allowed by masters for disembarkation of passengers at ports to which they have paid the fare.

6. The master of an inland steam-vessel shall stop his vessel at every port for which the fare has been paid by one or more passengers and shall allow reasonably sufficient time and facilities for the disembarking of such passenger or passengers at such port.

7. It shall be incumbent on the owner of every inland steam-vessel to provide and on the master to keep constantly affixed on board thereof in some conspicuous place, to which passengers have free access, a copy in English and in the chief vernacular of the districts through which the vessel passes, of all rules at the time being in force under section 51 or section 51A of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884, as amended by Act III of 1890.

Copy of rules to be kept affixed on board every inland steam-vessel.

8. Any owner or master who commits a breach of any of the Rules 4, 5, 6 and 7, shall for each such breach be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Punishment for breach of Rules 4 to 7.

Ss. 54 & 67

G. N., M. D., No. 771, dated 16th May 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1365).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 54 and 67 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rule for the protection of passengers in inland steam-vessels, namely :—

Latrines in Inland Steam Vessels—

In addition to and exclusive of a sufficient number of closets for saloon passengers and crew, inland steam-vessels shall be provided with latrines for the exclusive use of deck passengers, in the ratio of two latrines for the first hundred deck passengers and one for every additional hundred or part of hundred such passengers for which the vessel is certified. A fair proportion of latrines shall be allotted from the above to the sole use of women and children and shall be so marked outside. In no case shall there be a less number than two nor need there be more than six latrines so provided.

On steam vessels which ply by day, on voyages not lasting more than six hours, there shall be one latrine for every two hundred passengers with a minimum of two and one of these shall be marked for women and children.

The Surveyors may in their discretion exempt wholly or in part any small steam-vessel from the provisions of this rule.

Except as provided in the last preceding paragraph any breach of this rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

S. 67 (1) Inland Steam (Motor) Vessels (Life Saving Appliances) Rules, 1949.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 791/48, dated 6th October 1949 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 6650).

Amended by G. N., P. W. D., No. 791/48, dated 23rd October 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 67 of the Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Inland Steam (Motor) Vessels (Life Saving Appliances) Rules, 1949.

2. For the purposes of these rules,—

(*a*) an "approved life-buoy" shall be deemed sufficient to provide buoyancy for two persons ;

(*b*) "buoyant apparatus" shall mean rectangular rafts fitted with buoyancy tanks of yellow metal or copper sufficient to support upto fourteen persons in the water; and shall include buoyant deck seats;

(*c*) "length of a vessel" shall mean the extreme length of the vessel.

3. Every steam or motor vessel requiring a Certificate of Survey under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917, shall be provided with buoyancy sufficient for the total number of persons the vessel is intended to carry: Provided that if such vessel holds an unberthed passenger certificate called "Certificate A" granted under section 154 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), such vessel shall be deemed to have complied with this rule if it is provided with appliances for saving life as prescribed by the Indian Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Rules, 1934.

4. Every such vessel under 70 feet in length shall be provided with buoyancy for all persons on board. At least 60 per cent. of the total buoyancy shall be in the form of buoyant apparatus and the remaining 40 per cent. may be life-buoys. Provided that in the case of small launches under 40 feet in length, where it is impracticable to carry the buoyant apparatus required by this rule, the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, may sanction a lesser percentage of buoyant apparatus or may allow the whole of the buoyancy to be provided by approved life-buoys.

5. Vessels over 70 feet in length and under 150 feet in length shall carry at least one approved boat and if over 150 feet in length two such approved boats. The boats shall be attached to davits.

6. In addition to the boats required under rule 5 every vessel over 70 feet in length shall carry buoyant apparatus which shall be sufficient together with the boat to accommodate 60 per cent. of the total number of persons the vessel is certified to carry, the remaining buoyancy may be supplied by life-buoys.

7. All buoyant apparatus shall be constructed under the supervision of, and tested by a Surveyor of the Mercantile Marine Department.

8. All buoyant apparatus and life-buoys shall be so placed as to be capable of floating off the vessel freely.

9. No master of an inland steam (motor) vessel shall proceed on any voyage unless the life saving appliances required by these rules are on board and in good condition and in a position available for immediate use.

10. Any master who commits a breach of rule 9 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

G. N., P. W. D., No. ISA. 1052, dated 14th November 1952 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 6429). **S. 68**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 68 of the Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Marine Department No. 94 (*a*), dated the 10th July 1923, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that the provisions of Chapters II and III of the said Act, shall not apply to classes of steam-vessels, specified in the Schedule, provided the owners hold valid navigation permits,

Schedule.

I. The following classes of steam (motor) vessels which do not ply for hire for the conveyance of persons or goods :—

(i) motor-boats which form part of a steam (motor) vessels equipment under the Ministry of Transport Regulations for Life Saving Appliances;

(ii) sailing yachts fitted with auxiliary motors; and

(iii) ordinary rowing and sailing boats fitted with a detachable outboard motor.

II. Small steam (motor) vessels not exceeding thirty-five feet extreme length used exclusively for personal recreation by the owner, his family or his friends.

G. of I., Dept. of Com. and Industry, Notn. No. 538-D, 17th November 1917, republished in G. N., G. D., No. 8140, dated 19th November 1917. S. 69

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1800/34(2), dated 11th June 1937.

In pursuance of section 69 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the following portions of the said Act shall apply to inland steam-vessels belonging to, or in the service of Government other than vessels of the Indian Marine Service, namely :—

Chapters I, IV and V.—The whole.

Chapter VI.—The whole, with the exception of sections 50 and 51.

Chapter VII.—Sections 60, 61, 63, 65 and 66.

Chapter VIII.—The whole, with the exception of sections 71 and 72.

***G. N., M. D., No. 36, dated 17th March 1893.** S. 70

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 65 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, and with reference to Government Notification No. 65, dated 1st September 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the tidal waters of the Bombay Harbour and of the rivers leading into it that are to the north and east of an imaginary line drawn from Colaba Point to Thull Knob, shall also be deemed to be inland waters for the purposes of the said Act.

G. of I., Dept. of Com., Notn. No. 282-S, dated 27th March 1926, republished in G. N., M. D., No. 53, dated 31st March 1926 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 776). S. 73

Amended by G. of I., Dept. of Com., Notn. No. 282-S(9), dated 2nd Mar. 1929.

Amended by G. of I., Dept. of Com., Notn. No. 351-M.I. (2)31, dated 9th Jan. 1932.

Amended by G. N., P. & R. D., No. 1800/34/3, dated 11th June 1937.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 73 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, specified in the Schedule

* This notification issued under section 65 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884 (corresponding to section 70 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917), is still in force.

hereto annexed, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to vessels which ordinarily ply on inland waters and are propelled by electricity or other mechanical power, except steam, with the following modifications, namely :—

1. For clause (*5*) of section 2 the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*5*) 'Motor-vessel' means a vessel propelled wholly or in part by the agency of electricity or other mechanical power, except steam."

2. For the words "steam-vessel", "steam-vessels" and "boilers, engines", wherever they occur, except in section 22-A, the words "motor vessel", "motor-vessels" and "propelling machinery", respectively, shall be substituted.

3. After section 21, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

"21-A. The certificate granted under the provisions of this chapter to a holder of a similar certificate in respect of an inland steam-vessel shall take the form of an endorsement on such similar certificate."

4. For sections 25, 26 and 27, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"25. An inland motor-vessel having engines of five hundred and sixty-five or more brake horse-power shall not proceed on any voyage unless she has—

(*a*) as her master a person possessing a First Class master's certificate for inland steam-vessels granted under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917, or a master's certificate granted either under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, or the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and

(*b*) as her engineer a person possessing a motor engineer's certificate granted under this Act, or a certificate as a First Class or Second Class Engineer of a sea-going motor-ship granted either under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, or the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894."

"26. An inland motor-vessel having engines of two hundred and twenty-six or more brake horse-power, but of less than five hundred and sixty-five brake horse-power, shall not proceed on any voyage unless she has—

(*a*) as her master a person possessing a Second Class master's certificate for inland steam-vessels granted under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917, or any certificate referred to in clause (*a*) of section 25, and

(*b*) as her engineer a person possessing a first class motor engine-driver's certificate granted under this Act or a certificate as an engine-driver of a sea-going motor-ship granted either under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, or any certificate referred to in clause (*b*) of section 25."

"27. An inland motor-vessel having engines of less than two hundred and twenty-six brake horse-power shall not proceed on any voyage unless she has—

(*a*) as her master a person possessing a serang's certificate for inland steam-vessels granted under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917, or any certificate referred to in clause (*a*) of section 26, and

(*b*) as her engineer a person possessing a Second class motor engine-driver's certificate granted under this Act, or any certificate referred to in clause (*b*) of section 26 :

Provided that an inland motor-vessel of 40 brake horse-power and under, may have as her engineer a person holding a permit granted by the State Government under such conditions as the State Government may prescribe :

Provided also that an inland motor-vessel of not more than twenty brake horse-power, the length of which measured from the fore part of the stem to the after part of the stern post does not exceed 30 feet, may have as her master an engineer a person possessing both a certificate referred to in clause (*a*) and a certificate referred to in clause (*b*) of this section :

Provided further that an inland motor-vessel whose length, measured as described in the above proviso, does not exceed 30 feet and which does not ply for hire but is used exclusively for business purposes or personal recreation by the owner, his family or friends, need not carry a certificated master or engineer but may be navigated by the owner, or other person in charge of such vessel, possessing a permit granted by the State Government or by any person duly authorised by the State Government in this behalf."

The Schedule.

Number of notification.		Date.
6155–28	...	17th August 1912.
2672–28	...	8th April 1913.
10548–37	...	13th December 1913.
1571–52	...	14th March 1914.

THE DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS ACT, 1917 (V OF 1917).†

Commr., C.D.'s Notn. No. S.T.P. 109, dated 23rd January 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 325). S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Destruction of Records Act (V of 1917), and with the previous approval of Government, the Commissioner, Central Division, is hereby pleased to make the following rules in regard to the destruction of documents excluded from the provisions of sections 35, 40 and 41 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as amended by Bombay Act II of 1932 and Bombay Act VI of 1932 :—

1. The following documents which are preserved in the office of the Collector shall be destroyed in the presence of the Collector after a period of twelve years from the date on which they are impounded under section 33 of the Stamp Act :—

Documents chargeable with a duty of two annas, one anna or half anna only, bills of exchange and promissory notes, which cannot be certified by the Collector under the Indian Stamp Act.

2. A list shall be kept of the documents so destroyed in the form given below :—

List of documents destroyed under section 3 of Act V of 1917.

Serial No.	Date on which and the officer by whom the document was impounded.	Subject matter of the document.	Date of destruction.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5

I hereby certify that the documents mentioned in the above list have been destroyed in my presence.

† For entrustment of functions of the Central Government under sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 3 of the Act in relation to records concerning matters under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, as also the functions under section 3 in relation to documents which are in the possession or custody of Provincial Governments or of any public officers subordinate to Provincial Governments, *see* Government of India, Commerce Department, Company Law, Notification No. 23 (10)-Tr. (C.L.)/38, 18th June 1938 and Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Notification No. F. 49-2 /39-E, 29th October 1940, under section 124 (*1*) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

(4) Day Books (Treasurer's Cash Books) showing the daily transactions in respect of receipts and payments.

(5) Ledgers in which transactions in the Day Book are recorded under separate accounts for each deposit.

(6) Registers of Agreements in form "R" referred to in rule 52 of the Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924.

(7) Such other records as in the opinion of the Commissioner, are of public interest and are worth preserving.

4. *Records to be preserved for six years.*—The following documents shall be destroyed after the expiration of a period of six years from the date of the last transaction or disposal :—

(1) Inward and Outward registers.

(2) Miscellaneous correspondence of a temporary nature.

(3) Account books of Service Postage Stamps.

(4) Office copies of the monthly and annual returns regarding the disposal of cases.

(5) Annual returns submitted by employers under section 16.

(6) Annual statistical returns received from the Ex-Officio Commissioners in the State and other material collected for administration report.

(7) Peon's delivery books.

(8) Applications for certified copies.

(9) Registers of applications for certified copies.

(10) Muster Rolls.

(11) Counter-foils of disbursement statements furnished to employers under section 8 (*4*).

(12) Registers of reports of fatal accidents submitted under section 10-B.

(13) Counter-foils of receipts for deposits made under section 8 (*1*) and 8 (*2*).

(14) Counter-foils of cheques issued.

(15) Vouchers for payments made to parties.

(16) Bank Pass Books.

(17) Counter-foils of paying in slip books.

(18) Bank receipts for money deposited.

(19) Stamps (court fee) Registers.

(20) All applications excepting those referred to in item No. (2) in rule 3 above.

(21) All applications for registration of agreements referred to in section 28.

5. *Records to be preserved for 12 years.*—(1) Post Office Savings Bank Accounts files in respect of payments made on behalf of minors shall be destroyed after the expiration of twelve years from the date of the last transaction or disposal or after the expiration of six years from the date the minors attain majority according to the records maintained in each case, whichever is the longer.

(2) The following documents shall be destroyed after the expiration of a period of twelve years from the date of the last transaction or disposal :—

(*i*) Post Office Savings Bank account files other than those mentioned in sub-rule (1).

(*ii*) Post Office Savings and Accounts ledger books.

6. Parties leaving documents and papers with applications shall do so at their own risk and such documents and papers shall be liable to destruction along with the applications in accordance with these rules.

7. *Manner of destruction of records.*—The records may be destroyed either—

(*a*) by tearing, or

(*b*) by burning

in the presence of a responsible officer :

Provided, however, that records of a secret or confidential nature or records which are likely to be of value to the enemy shall be destroyed only by burning.

8. *Disposal after the records are destroyed.*—The records destroyed in the manner prescribed in clause (*a*) of rule 7 may be sold or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Commissioner thinks fit.

9. *Register of records destroyed.*—A register of the records destroyed shall be maintained in two Parts. Part I shall relate to applications and Part II to other records. The register shall be in the following form :—

Serial No.	Number and year of the applications, files, or other references.	Mode of destruction.	Date of destruction.	Remarks.

S. 3 Bombay Government non-Secretariat Offices Destruction of (Central) Records Rules, 1947.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3507/34, dated 16th January 1947 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 20).

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government under section 3 of the Destruction of Records Act, 1917 (V of 1917), entrusted to the Provincial Governments by Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands (Education), Notification No. F. 49-2/39-E, dated the 29th October 1940, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Government non-Secretariat Offices Destruction of (Central) Records Rules, 1947.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*i*) "Office" means any office or department under the administrative control of a Secretariat Department.

(*ii*) "Records" means documents which are in the possession or custody of any office and which do not relate to the purposes of the State of Bombay or to elections to either House of Parliament.

(*iii*) "Schedule" means Schedule appended to these rules.

(*iv*) "Secretariat Department" means a Department of the Secretariat of the Government of Bombay.

3. *Heads of Offices.*—In these rules, the officers mentioned in column 1 of Schedule I shall be deemed to be heads of offices under the administrative control of the Secretariat Department respectively specified against them in column 2 thereof.

4. *Classification of records for purpose of destruction.*—All records, before they are destroyed in accordance with these rules, shall be submitted to the Secretariat department concerned which shall classify them into the following categories, having regard to the period for which such records should in the opinion of such department be preserved, namely :—

A—to be preserved permanently.

B—to be preserved for a period of 30 years.

C—to be preserved for a period of 5 years.

D—to be preserved until their purpose is served and in any case not later than the end of the year following that in which they were filed.

5. *Records to be destroyed.*—All records to which these rules apply falling in categories B to D mentioned in rule 4 shall be destroyed after the expiry of the period for which they are to be preserved under the said rule 4.

6. *Manner of destruction of records.*—The records may be destroyed either—

(*i*) by tearing or

(*ii*) by burning

in the presence of a responsible officer :

Provided, however, that records of a secret or confidential nature shall be destroyed only by burning.

7. *Disposal after records are destroyed.*—The records destroyed in the manner prescribed in clause (*i*) of rule 6 may be sold or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the head of office thinks fit.

8. *Register of records destroyed.*—The head of every office shall maintain a register of the records destroyed under rule 6 in the form in Schedule II.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See* rule 3.)

Officers.	Secretariat Department.
1	2
Commissioners of Divisions and Collectors ...	Revenue Department.
The Inspector General of Prisons, State of Bombay. The District Magistrates ... The Inspector General of Police ... ... The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay ... The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay ... The Administrator General and Official Trustee, Bombay.	Home Department.
The Commissioner of Labour and Registrar of Trade Unions.	Political and Services Department.
Superintending Engineers of Circles ... Executive Engineers of Divisions (except the Executive Engineer, Electrical Division).	Public Works Department.
The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay. The Director of Industries, Bombay ...	General Department.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See* rule 8.)

Register of records destroyed.

Serial No.	No. and date of the document.		Particulars in brief of the document destroyed.	Date of destruction.	Remarks.
	No.	Date.			
1	2		3	4	5

I hereby certify that the document(s) shown at serial No.(s)..... was/were destroyed by tearing/burning in my presence and it/they was/were sold**

Dated Signature of the responsible officer.

** Here specify the manner of disposal under rule 7.

S. 3 Rules for the preservation and destruction of records in the General Stamp Office, Bombay.

G. N., R. D, No. 1589/45, dated 20th October 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 434).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Destruction of Records Act, 1917 (Act V of 1917), the Government of Bombay is pleased to approve the following rules for the preservation and destruction of Records in the General Stamp Office made by the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority for the City of Bombay (*i.e.* the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay) :—

1. These rules may be called the rules for the preservation and destruction of records in the General Stamp Office, Bombay.

2. These rules shall apply to all records in the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps and the General Stamp Office, Bombay.

3. The several records mentioned in Schedule "A" to these rules shall be preserved for the periods specified in column 3 of the Schedule annexed hereto.

4. These rules cancel all previous orders on the subject.

SCHEDULE A.

Accounts.

Serial No.	Description of Record.	Period of preservation. in years.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1	Accountant's daily balance sheet ..	1	
2	Accountant General's circulars ..	A	
3	Annual certificate of permanent advance ..	1	
4	Authorities received from stamp vendors etc. for payment of salary etc.	5	
5	Budget—appropriation of grants ..	1	
	Budget—estimates ..	5	
6	Budget—unimportant correspondence with the Accountant General or Government.	1	
7	Budget—unimportant correspondence re: supplementary Grants.	1	
8	Budget (printed) showing the distribution of Grants.	1	
9	Cash book ..	5	
10	Cash book for chalans (Central) ..	5	
11	Cash book for chalans (Provincial) ..	5	
12	Cash book for chalans (Treasuries) ..	5	
13	Chalans of all kinds (not otherwise provided for).	5	
14	Chalans for cash collection of stamp vendors outside office.	2	
15	Collection memos (daily) ..	2	
16	Contingencies register (cashiers) ..	2	
17	Contingent Expenditure Bills ..	5	
18	Contingent register ..	5	
19	Contract Grant—fixation of ..	5	
20	Correspondence—Refunds (including references received from Treasuries).	2	
21	Correspondence with Treasuries re: discount statements.	2	
22	Cost of paper register (credit and debit) ..	1	
23	Cost of paper register (showing credit only) ..	1	
24	Counterfoils of receipts for money paid by the public.	5	
25	Daily balance register (cashier) ..	2	
26	Daily cash payments (cashier) ..	2	
27	Daily deposit book (cashier) ..	2	
28	Daily refunds made (cashier) ..	2	
29	Daily refunds deposit (cashiers) ..	2	

Serial No.	Description of Record.	Period of preservation in years.	Remarks.
1	2	3	
30	Daily refunds of revenue (cashiers) ..	2	
31	Deposit receipt book ..	5	
32	Deposit register ..	5	
33	Discount to Licensed stamp vendors ..	2	
34	Discount memos (daily) ..	1	
35	Discount register ..	5	
36	Money Order book ..	5	
37	Monthly accounts of expenditure and income sent to Govt. or Accountant General.	5	
38	Monthly returns re : receipts of stamp revenue sent to Accountant General and several other offices of Government.	5	
39	Objection memos from the Accountant General.	5	
40	Plus and Minus memos and all correspondence relating thereto.	2	
41	Refund of deposits ..	5	
42	Refund register (revenue) ..	5	
43	Register of Bank receipts ..	5	
44	Register of chalans for money paid into the Treasury.	5	
45	Register of chalans for payment against coloured impressions.	2	
46	Register of cheques ..	5	
47	Register of cheques for Service Stamps ..	2	
48	Register of cheques (cashiers) ..	5	
49	Register of extracts from monthly bills of discount from Treasuries.	5	
50	Register of permanent advance ..	5	
51	Register of permanent advance (revenue refunds).	5	
52	Register of receipted chalans for coloured impressions.	2	
53	Register of undisbursed pay ..	1	
54	Revenue refund payment register ..	5	
55	Revenue refund register ..	5	
56	Rough note book (Accountant) ..	1	
57	Sale registers (Stp. 26) ..	5	
58	Specimen signatures (correspondence with Banks etc.)	5	
59	Statements of progressive receipts and expenditure.	1	
60	Vouchers for contingent expenditure ..	5	

Adjudication of Stamp Duty.

1	Appeals to the C. C. R. A. under Section 56 ..	5	
2	Applications to the C. C. R. A. under Section 45.	5	
3	Applications by the Collector to C. C. R. A. under Section 56.	A	
4	Applications under Section 31 for adjudication.	5	Important cases resulting in rulings by the R. L. A. or the Advocate General are to be preserved as A (permanently). Very simple cases may be destroyed after one year.
5	Applications under Section 41 for adjudication.	5	
6	Applications under Section 8 ..	5	
7	Applications under Sections 17, 18, 19, 19-A ..	1	
8	Applications for stamping documents under Sections 4 and 16.	1	Important cases may be kept for 5 years along with cases under item 4. In many cases discussion re : the proper stamp duty on the principal document arises.
9	Compounding of offences under the Stamp Act.	5	
10	Documents received under Sections 33, 35, 38 and 40.	5	
	Copies of instruments received under Section 39.	....	

Serial No.	Description of Record.	Period of preservation in years.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
11	Maintenance of Stamp Manual and issue of correction slips.	A	
12	Prosecutions under the Stamp Act ..	A	
13	Recovery of duty under Section 48 of the Indian Stamp Act.	5	
14	References to the High Court under Section 57.	A	
15	References from other offices or members of the public.	1	
16	Register of instruments certified under the Stamp Act.	5	
17	Remission or reduction in duty under Section 9.	5	
18	Unofficial references from Government re: questions relating to Stamp Law, etc.	A	Ordinary references on routine matters may be destroyed after five years.

Administration.

1	Account of forms	5	
2	Account of stationery	1	
3	Acts, Manuals, etc.	A	
4	Advertisement in the gazette or newspapers ..	1	
5	Advice notes re: forms and envelopes ..	1	
6	Advice notes re: stationery	1	
7	Annual certificate re: dead stock	1	
8	Annual indents for forms and envelopes ..	1	
9	Annual indents for stationery	1	
10	Bombay Government Gazette, Part I ..	2	Important notifications or other important matter to be taken out for preservation for longer period.
11	Bombay Government Gazette, Part IV and its supplements.	A	
12	Charge reports	1	
13	Circulars and Standing Orders	A	These will have to be classified* according to their importance.
14	Confidential G. Rs., and other correspondence...	....	These are to remain in the personal custody of the Head of the office. Their preservation will be regulated according to the nature of the record.
15	Confidential sheets	5	If necessary for longer periods.
16	Correspondence with the Custodian of the Town Hall re: accommodation, etc.	1	This refers to unimportant correspondence with the Custodian. In important matters the correspondence will also be with Government and will be preserved longer.
17	Correspondence with the Mint for usual repairs to the printing machine, etc.	1	
18	Correspondence with the Manager, Government Central Press or Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, re: printing and supply of forms.	1	*Those that are very simple and unimportant may be destroyed after one year.
19	Correspondence for usual repairs to the printing machine with the Superintendent, Government Printing.	1	
20	Correspondence with the suppliers of peons' clothing and other offices.	1	
21	Council Questions	5	
22	Casual leave	1	
23	Catalogue of books	A	
24	D. D. Chawls—Applications for occupation of—	1	

Serial No.	Description of Record.	Period of preservation in years.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Administration—contd.		
25	D. D. Chawls—complaints against the occupant.	1	
26	D. D. Chawls—recovery of rent	1	
27	Dead stock register	A	
28	Desk diaries	1	
29	Despatch register	1	
30	Discussions re : changes and alterations in forms of accounts.	A	
31	Discussions re : increase or decrease in staff, change in the working, etc.	A	
32	Discussions re : office accommodation, etc. ..	A	
33	Electricity—Correspondence with the Executive Engineer re : —	1	
34	Elections (Council and Municipal) ..	1	
35	Fidelity bonds	5	After the person ceases to be in service.
36	Fidelity bonds correspondence with Government.	1	
37	Government Resolutions	A	
38	Government Servants Co-operative Societies ..	1	
39	Government Servants lists of recoveries ..	1	
40	Government Servants lists of subscriptions ..	1	
41	Government Servants other miscellaneous correspondence.	1	
42	Important office orders	A	
43	Indents for Service Stamps (service) ..	1	
44	Indent for supply of umbrellas and kamblis ..	5	
45	India Gazette	2	
46	Intimation to the Stock and Bullion Exchange re : changes in stamp vendors.	1	
47	Intimation to the Reserve Bank re : leave taken by the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps.	1	
48	Inward and outward registers ..	5	
49	Kerosene oil—permits for and other correspondence re : the supply of —	5	
50	Lists of records destroyed	A	Ordinarily there will be no lists of records to be destroyed. Records due for destruction according to these lists cease to be alive after their date of destruction. The list is to be prepared where records are destroyed otherwise than according to these lists (viz. on account of damage by white ants, fire, etc.)
51	Loss or damage to dead stock articles and repairs.	5	
52	Memos : advising despatch of Acts, publications,	1	
53	Miscellaneous correspondence with the Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery re : stationery.	1	
54	Miscellaneous correspondence which cannot be properly classified under any particular head.	.....	The duration of preservation of these papers will depend upon the merits of each case. But usually they should all be treated as D papers to be destroyed after one year. Important papers will of course have to be preserved longer perhaps permanently.
55	Miscellaneous references from Government or others re : questions of a general nature.	.....	

Serial No.	Description of Record.	Period of preservation in years.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Administration—concl'd.		
56	Model indents for forms and stationery ..	A	
57	Office copies of Administration reports and its appendices.	5	There are no reports as such now. Only the statements are printed.
58	Office order re: closing of office	5	
59	Office order in routine matters	1	
60	Office order intimation to the public re: closing of office.	1	
61	Peons' clothing—indents	1	
62	Peons' delivery book	1	
63	Personal files	5	
64	Press notes	A	
65	Press notes—correspondence with the Director of Information or with the Government Central Press.	1	
66	Printed Administration reports	A	
67	Purchase of dead stock articles	1	This relates to the purchase of articles of small value. The vouchers are preserved for five years. In the case of the purchase of costly articles, there will usually be sanction from Government or from other higher Authorities and these papers will be preserved permanently.
68	Register of casual leave	5	
69	Register of peons' clothing	5	
70	Requisitions on the Government Central Press for printing.	1	
71	Season tickets—Correspondence with the Railway regarding—	1	
72	Season tickets—Register of— ..	5	
73	Security Bonds (current)	5	After the person ceases to be in service.
74	Security Bonds (cancelled)	5	After the date of their cancellation.
75	Solvency reports of sureties and all correspondence relating thereto.	1	
76	Service stamp accounts (both A and B) ..	5	
77	Statistical and other information supplied to other departments.	1	
78	Stock Exchange quotations from the "Times of India".	5	
79	Telephones—Correspondence regarding the working of—	1	
80	"Times of India" (excluding the quotations of—Stock Exchange).	1	
81	Typewriters—repairs to	1	
82	War—all correspondence regarding the war including A. R. P., Fire Fighting, Civic Guards, etc.— All correspondence regarding grain shops, grocery shops, rationing, etc.	.....	There is no possibility of fresh correspondence arising out of this subject. All papers may therefore be kept for five years from the official date of cessation of war and then destroyed irrespective of the date of the correspondence.
83	Waste paper—sale of	1	
84	Water charges—correspondence with the Municipality for.	1	
85	Weekly arrears lists and abstracts of cases ..	1	

Serial No.	Description of Record.	Period of preservation in years.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Establishment.		
1	Accompaniments to pay bills	1	
2	Acquittance roll	1	
3	Applications for employment	1	
4	Applications for promotion, selection, etc. ..	5	These are to be filed in the personal file of the person concerned. Where they result in questions of general principle etc., they will be kept as A papers.
5	Appointment of temporary establishment ..	5	
6	Appointment orders of non-gazetted and other staff and correspondence relating thereto.	5	A copy to be kept in the personal file of the person concerned.
7	April returns (i. e. annual establishment returns as it stood on the 1st April).	35	
8	Commutation of Pensions	5	
9	Defalcation, misconduct, etc.	5	Usually the papers will go into the personal file of the person concerned. But where they involve any important questions they may be kept permanently.
10	Discussions regarding pay scales, allowances, honorarium, etc.	A	
11	General Provident Fund—applications for admission to—	5	These will usually be filed with the personal file of the person concerned.
12	General Provident Fund—applications for advances from—	5	
13	General Provident Fund—correspondence regarding General Provident Fund accounts.	1	
14	General Provident Fund—nominations of beneficiaries, etc.	1	Accounts.
15	General Provident Fund—other miscellaneous correspondence with Accountant General or Government.	1	Accounts.
16	General Provident Fund—schedules attached to salary bills.	1	Accounts.
17	Gradation list	1	After the new list is prepared.
18	Gratuities and compassionate pension ..	5	
19	Heirs of deceased persons: applications from for arrears due.	5	
20	Indemnity bonds (for commuted pension) ..	1	After the bond is fulfilled.
21	Leave of all kinds	5	To be kept in the personal file of the person concerned after noting in the leave account.
22	Muster Roll	1	
23	Office copies of letters to the Civil Surgeon for medical examination	1	
24	Pay bills—Gazetted officers	5	
25	Pay bills—non-gazetted officers for whom establishment returns are prepared.	5	
26	Pay bills—other establishment	35	
27	Pension papers: applications for extension and correspondence relating thereto.	5	
28	Pension papers—including verification of service and other papers.	5	
29	Pension papers: superannuation statements ..	1	
30	Periodical returns to Backward Class Officer ..	5	
31	Periodical statements to Government regarding communal representation.	5	
32	Periodical statements to Government regarding vacancies filled up.	5	

Serial No.	Description of Record.	Period of preservation in years.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Establishment—contd.		
33	Register of applications	5	
34	Service books	5	After the person ceases to be in service, unless it is handed over to the person concerned on retirement.
	Probate.		
1	Applications for paying additional probate duty.	5	
2	Applications for refund of duty paid in excess.	5	
3	Copies of schedules received from the Prothonotary and Senior Master, High Court, with notice of application for probate or Letters of Administration where no undervaluation is detected.	2	
4	Copies of schedules received from the Prothonotary and Senior Master, High Court, with notice of application for probate or Letters of Administration where deficit duty is recovered on undervaluations.	5	
5	Correspondence with Collectors or other officers regarding the valuation of immovable property.	5	
6	Correspondence with parties or their Attorneys regarding the valuation of property where undervaluation is detected.	5	
7	Correspondence with parties or their Attorneys regarding the valuation of property where no undervaluation is detected.	2	
8	Final orders communicating the duty to the parties and its payment.	5	
9	Government references and orders on matters regarding Succession Certificates.	A	
10	Memos of calculation of probate duty ..	5	
11	References and correspondence with other offices or members of the public regarding Court-fee.	2	
12	References to Government regarding questions of probate duty.	A	
13	References before the Testamentary Judge, Master and Assistant Prothonotary on behalf of the C. C. R. A.	A	
14	Register of additional probate duty recovered ..	A	
15	Register of notices of applications for probate or Letters of Administration.	A	
16	Register of refund of probate duty (section 19A and B of the Court-fees Act)	5	
17	Revenue Officers' valuation reports ..	5	
18	Succession Certificates : original applications together with affidavits regarding the valuation of properties.	5	
19	Succession Certificates : other correspondence	2	

Refund.

Refund of Spoilt, etc. Stamps.

[These are refunds claimed by parties in respect of stamps returned by them. Other refund records are dealt with under " accounts " Refund (revenue)].

Serial No.	Description of Record.	Period of preservation in years.	Remarks.
1	2	3	
1	Applications for refund	1	
2	Office copies of contingent bills for refund ..	5	
3	Progressive total book	2	
4	Register of applications for refund ..	2	
5	Register of daily refunds (payment) ..	2	
6	Register of monthly issues and receipts ..	2	
7	Register of payments (balance)	2	
8	Register of refund of entertainment duty stamps	2	
9	Register showing refund expenditure : receipts and payments.	2	
10	Register of refund receipts passed for payment (Spl. 25).	5	
11	Register of stamps issued in exchange (Spl. 23)	5	
12	Register of warrants for stamps issued in exchange.	1	

Stamp Vendors.

1	Adjustment register (Special Adhesive) ..	2	
2	Daily cash remittance memos from stamp vendors working outside office.	1	
3	Daily reports by stamp vendors in office regarding the balance held by them.	1	
4	Fortnightly verification memos	1	
5	Indents for postal stationery	1	
6	Indents for Service Stamps	1	
7	Memorandum for stamps (Spl. Stp. 56) ..	1	
8	Mothly accounts of postal stamp and stationery.	2	
9	Monthly accounts from stamp vendors ..	1	
10	Register of balance of stamps (daily) ..	2	
11	Register of cash balances (daily)	2	
12	Register of Hundi and other papers sent to Govt. Central Press for printing.	2	
13	Register of sale of Hundi papers	2	
14	Registers of sales of stamps	2	
15	Register showing Special Adhesive stamps issued in exchange.	2	
16	Special indents for stamps on stores ..	1	
17	Weekly accounts of stamps	1	
18	Weekly indents for stamps on stores ..	1	

Store.

1	Advances to Central Telegraph Office ..	2	
2	Advice notes regarding despatch of stamp consignments.	1	
3	Circulars from the Controller of Stamps, Nasik Road, regarding issue of stamps etc. for sale.	5	
4	Correspondence with the Controller of Stamps, Nasik, regarding despatch of stamp consignments.	1	
5	Correspondence with the Central Store, Nasik, regarding despatch of stamp consignments to Ceastal Treasuries.	1	

Serial No.	Description of Records.	Period in the Bombay Stamp Manual.	Period now proposed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
11	Applications from the public under section 41 of the Indian Stamp Act, II of 1899.	One year ..	....	These applications very often result, along with application for adjudication under section 41 in discussion and correspondence with the public, regarding the proper amount of stamp duty. Sometimes important rulings are given and directions from the C. C. R. A. are obtained. References are also made in some cases to the R. L. A. and to the Ad. General. It is not therefore advisable to destroy these papers after one year only. I have classified them under three heads, viz., very simple cases to be destroyed after one year, (2) papers of some importance as precedents to be preserved for five years, and (3) important rulings to be preserved permanently.
12	Correspondence relating to stamps for which refund or exchange has not been allowed— (1) Being time-barred or from other causes; (2) Under rule 20 of the Indian Stamp Rules of 1925.	Do. ..	One year	Retained.
13	Register of documents validated under section 41 of the Indian Stamp Act, II of 1899.	Do. ..	5	Since a large number of applications under item 5 are likely to be preserved for not less than 5 years, this register may be kept for five years as it is of much help in tracing previous cases.
14	Cash book ..	Two years ..	5	On the analogy of the A, B, C, D, lists these books may be retained for five years. They contain details of daily cash collections from the sales of all kinds of stamps.
15	Stamp register (Form A) and service stamp accounts (Form B) for service postage stamps.	Do. ..	Five years	The A, B, C, D, Lists require these to be preserved for five years, and for the sake of uniformity the Stamp Office should also keep them for five years.
16	Muster rolls ..	Do. ..	One year.	May be destroyed after one year.
17	Indents for forms (standard and special), envelopes, stationery and correspondence relating thereto.	Do. ..	Do.	May be destroyed after one year. Model indents for forms, etc. are preserved permanently and there is also a register of forms, etc. which is preserved for 5 years.
18	Memoranda forwarding bank or treasury receipts, together with receipts and other instruments to be impressed with one anna and two annas coloured stamps and correspondence.	Do. ..	Do.	

Serial No.	Description of Records.	Period in the Bombay Stamp Manual.	Period now proposed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
19	Memoranda showing collections in respect of sales of all kinds of stamps at the Central Stamp Office to be credited to the Imperial Bank of India.	Two years ..	One year.	
20	Indents for stamps—			
	(1) by ex-officio vendors of Stamp Office.	Do. ..	....	Retained.
	(2) by ex-officio vendors of Courts (office and fair copies).			Do not arise.
	(3) by branch depots of Karachi District.	..	....	
21	Indents for all kinds of stamps sent to the Central Stamp Store, Nasik Road, for supply and their acknowledgments.	Do. ..	....	Retained.
22	Original copies of indents for non-postal stamps received from the Sind treasuries for supply of stamps from the Central Stamp Store, Nasik.	Do. ..	....	This item does not arise now
23	Challans for court-fee stamps sold at the Courts (office and fair copies).	Do. ..	....	Retained.
24	Challans of licensed stamps vendors for all kinds of stamps.	Do. ..	....	Retained.
25	Register of spoilt and damaged stamps.	Three years.	Five years.	This is proposed to be kept for five years along with similar other registers.
26	Monthly returns—	Do.		
	(1) *Plus* and *minus* memoranda for all kinds of stamps of district treasuries.	..	Two years	To be preserved for 2 years only.
	(2) Accounts of office and court vendors (office and fair copies).	..	Do. ..	Do.
	(3) Discount statements of the Stamp Office and district treasuries.	..	Do. ..	Do.
	(4) Invoices of non-postal stamps supplied to the Sind treasuries by the Central Stamp Store, Nasik.		..	This item does not arise now.
	(5) Statements of stamp receipts received from to the Accountant General, Bombay.	..	Five years.	This item is proposed for to be retained for 5 years.
27	Contingent bills and cancelled vouchers.	Three years.	Five years.	On the analogy of the A, B, C, D lists this is proposed to be retained for five years.
28	Weekly accounts of court fee stamps of ex-officio stamp vendors of courts (office and fair copies).	Do. ..	One year	This is to be kept for one year only. There is no need to keep them for more than one year.
29	Refund schedules received from the Sind treasuries, their voucher above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 100 and correspondence relating thereto.	Do. ..	....	This item ceases to arise now.
30	Bombay Government Gazette..	Do. ..	....	Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* is proposed to be kept for 2 years only (important matter if any to be kept longer, while Part IV with its accompaniments is to remain permanently.

Serial No.	Description of Records.	Period in the Bombay Stamp Manual.	Period now proposed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
31	Register of stamps in opened reserve room.	Five years.	A	These are what are called Stock Registers. They contain a complete account of the receipt and issue of all kinds of stamps. Thus they are a valuable source of information about the sale of any particular kind of stamp, and are in my opinion of much statistical value. They are therefore proposed to be retained permanently.
32	Registers for retail sale of stamps (all kinds).	Do. ..	Two years.	These registers contain nothing beyond the figures of daily sale of stamps by stamp vendors. As this information is available elsewhere, they are proposed to be destroyed after 2 years. They do not contain any information about the sales of stamps. It is only in the case of non-judicial impressed stamps that the name of the purchaser, the date of issue and the signature of the person purchasing the stamp are noted in the sales registers, and these registers are sometimes called for by parties to be produced in courts to prove that a certain stamped paper was issued to a certain person or any particular date. But in Bombay the person in whose name the stamped paper is issued very seldom comes to purchase it. Stamps are purchased by people through their agents, e.i., peons, messengers, clerks, etc. who sign in the register on taking delivery. There is nothing to show that a stamped paper issued to a person other than the one who has signed in the register did ask for it. The particulars of the sale, i. e., the date of issue, the place of issue, the name and address of the purchaser and the name of the stamp vendor who sold the stamp are all recorded on the stamped paper itself. The registers can, therefore, easily be destroyed after two years. These registers or other records of the Stamp Office are not open to inspection by the public.
33	Register of stamps impressed on skeleton forms with one anna and two annas coloured impressions.	Do.	.....	Retained.
34	Register of contingent charges.	Do. ...	.....	Do.

Serial No.	Description of Records.	Period in the Bombay Stamp Manual.	Period now proposed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
35	Detailed statement showing the working of the forecast of stamps sent to the Controller of Stamps, Central Stamp Store, Nasik.	Five years ...	.....	Retained.
36	Register showing daily work of impressing instruments chargeable with duty one anna and two annas coloured impressions.	Do. ...	.....	Do.
37	Budget estimates and several returns relating to receipts and expenditure.	Do. ...	.....	Do.
38	Pay bills of other classes of Government servants and acquittance rolls for pay and allowances when maintained separately. ...	Six years ...	Five years.	There is no particular reason to prescribe a period of six years for these records only. They can be destroyed after 5 years without any harm.
39	Monthly account of postal, non-postal and other kinds of stamps submitted to the Accountant General, Bombay, and other officers.	Ten years ...	Do.	...These can be destroyed without any harm after 5 years.
40	Pay Bills of Government servants for whom no establishment returns are submitted and no service books maintained.	Thirty-five years.	Five years.	There are now no Government servants in the Stamp Office for whom no service book are kept. There is thus no need to keep the pay bills for more than five years.
41	"Gazette of India" ...	.....	Two years.	These are not provided for in the Stamp Manual. They can along with the "Bombay Government Gazette", Part I be destroyed after 2 years.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH ACT, 1918 (II OF 1918).

G. N., H. D., No. 9960/4-Poll., dated 16th June 1947 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 102). S. 9 (3)

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9960/4, dated 3rd June 1949.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9960/4, dated 30th August 1949.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9960/4, dated 1st September 1949.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9827/5-Poll., dated 28th June 1950.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 7462/5-Poll., dated 29th January 1951.

In supersession of Government Notification, Home Department, No. 6141, dated the 24th June 1921, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8* of the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of cinematograph exhibitions, namely :—

(1) No licence under this Act shall be granted unless the place to be used for cinematograph exhibitions shall have been previously licensed under rule 259 of the Rules for the licensing, controlling, keeping and regulation of places of public / rule 2 of the Rules for licensing and controlling theatres and other places of public amuse- amusement, in the City of Bombay made by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, under sub- ment, made by the District Magistrate, under section 39A of the Bombay District Police Act, section (*1*) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), as a place of 1890 (Bom. IV of 1890), as a place of public amusement.
public amusement.

(2) On the cancellation or determination for any other reason of the former licence, the latter licence shall similarly be deemed to have been cancelled or to have been determined.

(3) A licence granted under rule (1) shall be in the form of Schedule A appended to these rules.

SCHEDULE A.

Licence for places.

(*See* rule 1.)

Under the powers vested in the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, / Bombay Board of Censors, / District Magistrate, by section 4 of the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), and subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in the rules for licensing and controlling places of public amusement in the City of Bombay, / District, made with the previous sanction of the Government of Bombay, by the Commissioner of Police, / District Magistrate, licence is hereby granted to..... authorising him to use the place known as.....
.....

* Now section 9 (*3*) of the Act.

and situate at.....

in.....and assessed under

Municipal No.....for

cinematograph exhibitions from this date.....

.....until.....19.....

subject nevertheless to the following further conditions :—

(1) The licensee shall not exhibit or permit to be exhibited, in the said place any film other than a film which has been certified as suitable for public exhibition by a *Board of Censors* constituted under section 7 of the said Act, and which, when exhibited, displays the prescribed mark of the said *Board*, and has not been altered or tampered with in any way since such mark was affixed thereto.

(2) The Licensee shall exhibit at each performance and for such periods as the Director of Publicity, Bombay, or the Assistant Controller (Distribution), Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, may specify, one or more ' approved films ' of approximately 2000 feet in length and shall comply with any directions which the State Government may, by general or special order, give as to the manner and the conditions on which such ' approved films ' shall be exhibited in the course of any performance.

' Approved film ' means a film approved by the Government of Bombay or the Central Government.

(3) The licensee will not exhibit, or permit to be exhibited, in the said place to any person who is not an adult any film which has been certified by a Board of Film Censors constituted under section 7 of the said Act as suitable for public exhibition restricted to adults.

Note.—This condition shall not be construed as prohibiting the exhibition of such film, to children in arms below the age of three.

* * * * *

(5) The licensee shall not store film in quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at the said place, unless a separate licence for the storage of such film has been obtained by him from the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India as required by the Cinematograph Film Rules, 1948.

(6) This licence is not transferable but is personal for the benefit of only the licensee mentioned herein and in case the licensee transfers the same to any person it shall be liable to be cancelled forthwith.

Given under $\frac{\text{our}}{\text{my}}$ hand and seal this.....day of.....19 .

Office of the Licensing Authority. } Licensing Authority.

THE POISONS ACT, 1919 (XII OF 1919).

G. N., H. D., No. 705, dated 11th November 1922 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2581).

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8548, dated 19th August 1925.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 4521, dated 14th June 1926.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 3157/3, dated 14th November 1933.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 3091/3, dated 9th December 1933.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 7922/3, dated 21st September 1938.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 7922/3, dated 17th November 1942.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 2107/5, dated 17th April 1947.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 91/6-B, dated 27th October 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Poisons Act, 1919 (XII of 1919), and in supersession of the notifications specified below,* the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for regulating the possession for sale and the sale of poisons within the whole of the Presidency of Bombay, namely :—

* Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 6090, dated the 26th July 1919.
Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 6092, dated the 26th July 1919.
Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 6091, dated the 26th July 1919.

1. *Definition.*—In these rules " the Act " means the Poisons Act, 1919.

2. *Poisons.*—The following substances shall be deemed to be poisons for the purposes of these rules :—

A. *Aconite, Aconitine,* and their preparations.

Alkaloids, all poisonous vegetable alkaloids, not specifically named in this schedule and their salts, and all other poisonous derivatives of vegetable alkaloids.

Arsenic, Sulphides of arsenic and all liquid preparations containing arsenic in any form.

Atrophine, and its salts, and their preparations.

Belladonna, and all preparations or admixtures (except Belladonna plasters), containing 0·1 or more per cent. of Belladonna alkaloids.

Cantharides, and its poisonous derivatives (*e.g.*, cantharidin).

Chloral Hydrate.

Chloroform, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 20 per cent. of chloroform.

Coca, any preparations or admixture of, containing 0·1 or more per cent. of coca alkaloids.

Corrosive Sublimate.

Cyanide of Potassium, and all poisonous cyanides and their preparations.

Diamorphine (also known as Heroine) and all preparations or admixtures containing 0·1 per cent. of Diamorphine.

Diethyl Farbituric Acid, and other alkyl, aryl, or metallic derivatives of barbituric acid, whether described as veronal, proponal, medinal, or by any other trade name, mark or designation; and all poisonous urethanes and ureides.

Digitalis, Digitalin, and all preparations thereof.

Ecyonine, and all preparations and admixtures containing 0·1 per cent. of ecyonine.

Ergot of Rye, and preparations of ergot.

Lead, in combination with oleic acid, or other higher fatty acids whether sold as "diachylon", or under any other designation (except machine-spread plasters).

Nux Vomica, and all preparations or admixtures containing 0·2 or more *strychnine*.

Opium, and all preparations or admixtures containing 0·2 or more per cent. of *Morphine*.

Phosphorus White.

Picrotoxin.

Prussic Acid, and all preparations or admixtures containing 0·1 or more per cent. of prussic acid.

Savin and its Oil, and all preparations or admixtures containing Savin or its oil.

Strammonium, and all preparations containing it.

Strophanthus, Strophanhin, and all preparations thereof.

Tartar Emetic, and all preparations and admixtures containing one or more per cent. of tartar emetic.

Tetra ethyl lead, except as provided in rule 18.

B. *Almonds, Essential Oil of* (unless deprived of prussic acid).

Antimonial Wine.

Barium, all salts of, except Sulphate of Barium.

Cantharides, Tincture of, and all vesicating liquid preparations or admixture of tincture of cantharides.

Carbolic acid, and liquid preparations of carbolic acid and its homologues, containing more than 3 per cent. of those substances, except preparations for use as sheepwash, or for any other purpose in connection with agriculture or horticulture contained in a closed vessel, distinctly labelled with the word "Poisonous", the name and address of the seller, and a notice of the special purposes for which the preparations are intended.

Mercuric Sulphocyanide.

Oxalic Acid.

Poppies, all preparations of, excepting red poppy petals and syrup of red poppies (papaver rhoeas).

Precipitate, Red, and all oxides of mercury.

Precipitate, White.

Spirit (denatured) containing 0·5 per cent. Pyridine, 0·5 per cent. Caoutchoucine and 0·5 per cent. Naphthalene.

Sulphonal, and its homologues, whether described as trional, tetronal, or by any other trade name, or mark or designation.

Zinc Chloride, and liquid preparations of zinc chloride except preparations intended to be used for soldering or other purely industrial purpose, provided that they are contained in closed vessels labelled with the word "Poisonous", and bearing the name and address of the seller and a notice of the special purpose for which the preparations are intended:

Provided that nothing contained in rules 3 to 13 (both inclusive) and 16 and 17 of these rules shall apply to the possession for sale, and the sale of poisons specified in class B of this rule.

3. *Prohibition of sale or possession of poison without a license.*—No person, unless exempted under the provisions of the Act, shall sell or possess for sale any poison specified in rule 2 except under a license granted in that behalf by the District Magistrate or, in the City of Bombay, by the Commissioner of Police.

4. *Licenses by whom to be granted or withdrawn.*—The grant or withdrawal of a license to any applicant shall be at the discretion of the District Magistrate or, in the City of Bombay, of the Commissioner of Police, whose decision thereon shall be final.

5. *Duration of licenses: Application.*—Subject to the provisions of Rules 6 and 7, a license granted under Rule 3 shall remain in force for one year from the 1st January or from the date of issue, if later than the 1st January, to the 31st December following. Every applicant for the grant or renewal of a license shall make a written application to the District Magistrate or, in the City of Bombay, to the Commissioner of Police, and such application shall bear a Court fee stamp of Re. 1.

6. *Termination of licenses.*—A license shall terminate on the death of the license-holder, or, if granted to a firm or company, on the winding up or transfer of the business of such firm or company.

7. *Revocation or cancellation of licenses.*—The District Magistrate or, in the City of Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, may, for any sufficient cause, revoke or cancel any license granted under Rule 3.

8. *Sale of poisons.*—Every sale of poison shall, so far as possible, be made by the license-holder in person, or where the license-holder is a firm or a company, through, or under the supervision of, an accredited representative of such firm or company.

9. *Persons to whom poisons may be sold.*—A license-holder shall not sell any poison to any person unless the latter is personally known to him, or identified to his satisfaction. He shall not sell any poison to any person who appears to him to be under the age of 18 or to any person who does not appear to him to be in full possession of his faculties, or to any wandering mendicant.

10. *Register of sales of poisons.*—(1) Every license-holder shall maintain a register in which he shall enter all sales of poison, other than those used by a chemist, druggist or compounder dispensing or compounding in compliance with the prescription of a medical or veterinary practitioner. The following particulars shall be entered in such register in respect of each such sale, namely :—

(*a*) Serial Number.
(*b*) Name of poison.
(*c*) Quantity sold.
(*d*) Date of sale.
(*e*) Name and address of purchaser.
(*f*) Purposes for which the poison was stated by the purchaser to be required.
(*g*) Signature of purchaser (or thumb impression if illiterate) or in case of purchase by post, date of letter or written order and reference to the original in the file in which it is preserved.
(*h*) Signature of vendor.

(2) In a separate portion of the register shall be entered, in separate columns for each poison, the quantity of each sold daily, and these entries shall be filled up from day to day.

(3) The signature under item (*g*) of the register shall be that of the license-holder himself or, when the license-holder is a firm or company, that of an accredited representative of such firm or company, and shall be entered at the time of sale or despatch to the purchaser. Such signature shall be held to imply that the writer has satisfied himself that the requirements of Rule 9, have been fulfilled.

(4) All letters or written orders referred to in head (*f*) of the register shall be preserved in original by the license-holder for a period of not less than two years from the date of the sale.

11. *Stock Register.*—A license-holder shall maintain in respect of each poison specified in Rule 2 a stock register in the form of Appendix A to these rules. The stock register shall be balanced daily.

12. *Prescription Register.*—Every dispensing chemist or druggist shall maintain a prescription register in the form of Appendix B to these rules.

13. *Power to inspect poisons and registers.*—Any Magistrate, any Excise Officer, of or above the rank of Assistant Inspector, any Police Officer of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector, any Revenue Officer of or above the rank of Mamlatdar, Mukhtyarkar or Mahalkari, any Medical Officer of or above the rank of Hospital Assistant, in the City of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner or any officer of the Health Department of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay authorised in this behalf by the Municipal Commissioner, any Medical Officer holding an appointment by commission under Government, and the Police Surgeon in the City of Bombay may at any time visit and inspect the premises of a license-holder, a dispensing chemist or a druggist where poison is kept for sale and may inspect all poisons found therein and the registers maintained under rules 10, 11 and 12.

14. *Custody of Poisons kept for sale and labelling of receptacles in which they are kept.*—All poisons kept for sale under these rules shall be kept in a box, almirah, room or building (according to the quantity maintained) which shall be secured by lock and key and in which no substance shall be placed other than poisons specified in rule 2 and each poison shall be kept, within such box, almirah, room or building, in a separate closed receptacle of glass, metal or earthenware. Every such box, almirah, room or building, and every such receptacle, shall be marked with the word "poison" in red characters, both English and Vernacular, and in the case of receptacles containing separate poisons with the name of such poison.

15. *Poisons sold to be securely packed and labelled.*—When any poison is sold, it shall be securely packed in a close receptacle or packet (according to the quantity); and every such receptacle or packet shall be labelled by the vendor with a red label, bearing in English and in the vernacular or vernaculars prescribed by the local licensing authority the word "poison". which must be shown prominently at the top of the label, and the name of the poison; and also either in English or Vernacular or in both, the name of the vendor and the address of the shop at which the poison is sold and in the case of poisons specified in class A of rule 2 the number and date of the entry in the register of sales specified in Rule 10.

16. *Sale of powdered white arsenic.*—A license-holder shall not sell white arsenic (in which category are included arsenious acid and the arsenites, arsenic acid and the arseniates and all other colourless dry poisonous preparations of arsenic) to any person, unless the same is before the sale thereof mixed with soot, indigo, or Prussian blue in the proportion of half an ounce of soot, indigo or Prussian blue at least to one pound of white arsenic, and so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity; provided that, where such arsenic is stated by the purchaser to be required for some purposes for which such admixture would, according to the representation of the purchaser, render it unfit, such arsenic may be sold, without such admixture, in a quantity of not less than ten pounds at any one time.

17. *Sale of perchloride of mercury.*—A license-holder shall not sell perchloride of mercury, to any person, unless the same is, before the sale thereof, mixed with Methylene blue or carmine in the minimum proportion of 10 grains of Methylene blue or carmine to 20 ounces of mercury perchloride.

18. *Sale and possession for sale of tetra ethyl lead.*—Petrol containing ethyl fluid (an admixture of tetra ethyl lead) is exempted from the provisions of the Act and these rules provided—

(*i*) the cans and pumps containing the fuel are labelled to indicate the presence of tetra ethyl lead in the fuel and to warn the user to avoid spillage and not to use the fuel for purposes other than for motor fuel;

(*ii*) the fuel shall be dyed as an additional check against its use otherwise than for motor fuel; and

(*iii*) the amount of tetra ethyl lead in the fuel does not exceed 1 part in 1,300 parts by volume or 1 part in 650 by weight.

APPENDIX A.

(*Vide* Rule 11.)

Monthly Stock Book—Poison.

Name of Poison.

Receipts.						Issues.			
Serial No.	Balance in Stock.	Date.	Name of the person from whom received.	Address.	Quantity eceived.	Date.	Quantity sold.	Balance in stock.	Remarks.

APPENDIX B.

(*Vide* Rule 12.)

Form of Prescription Register.

Serial No.	Date.	Name of patient.	Age.	Address.	Prescription (to be copied in detail from the original presented).	By whom prescribed.	Initials of dispensing chemist.

***G. N., J. D., No. 1648, dated 11th March 1916 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 457).** S. 4 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Poisons Act, 1904 (I of 1904), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the possession of white arsenic in the village of Yewat in the Dhond Peta of the Poona District in which the offence of mischief by poisoning cattle therewith appears to be of such frequent occurrence as to render restrictions on the possession thereof desirable, namely :—

1. No person shall possess more than one ounce of white arsenic except under a license granted in this behalf by the District Magistrate, Poona ; Provided that this rule shall not apply to the possession of white arsenic exceeding one ounce by—

(*a*) wholesale dealers, and

(*b*) persons duly authorised to sell by retail.

2. Any person who commits a breach of rule 1 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, together with confiscation of the white arsenic in respect of which the breach has been committed, and of the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found.

* This Notification issued under section 5 of Act I of 1904 [now section 4 (*1*) of Act XII of 1919] is kept in force by Act X of 1897, section 24.

THE PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY ACT, 1920 (V OF 1920).

G. N., H. D., No. 358, dated 12th January 1921 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 154). S. 3 (1)

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8918/3, dated 13th January 1941.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Act (V of 1920), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 3358, dated 16th June 1910, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest all Courts of Subordinate Judges of the Second Class with jurisdiction under the said Act in respect of the following cases, namely :—

(1) Where the debtor who presents an insolvency petition—

(*a*) has been arrested or imprisoned in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money, or

(*b*) an order of attachment in execution of such a decree has been made, and is subsisting against his property ; and

(2) Where the creditor who presents an insolvency petition against a debtor is the holder of a decree passed by any Court against such debtor for the payment of money.

II. The Governor in Council in exercise of the said powers is pleased to invest all Courts of Subordinate Judges of the First Class with jurisdiction under the said Act in all classes of cases arising within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Courts.

G. N., H. D., No. 1228/2, dated 23rd March 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 758). S. 59-A

The Governor in Council is pleased to confer on every court in this State which is invested with insolvency jurisdiction, the powers under section 59-A of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920).

THE IDENTIFICATION OF PRISONERS ACT, 1920
(XXXIII OF 1920).

G. N., H. D., No. 9322-II, dated 27th February 1936 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 310).

S. 8 Bombay Identification of Prisoners Rules, 1936.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920 (XXXIII of 1920), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act, namely :—

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Identification of Prisoners Rules, 1936.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there be anything repugnant in the subject or context :

(*a*) "Act" means the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920.
(*b*) "Section" means a section of the Act, and
(*c*) Words and expressions defined in the Act shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Act.

3. *Taking of photographs or measurements.*—Every person required to allow his photograph or measurements to be taken under section 3 or section 4, shall allow them to be taken under the directions of a Police Officer.

4. *Place at which measurements and photographs can be taken.*—(1) Measurements and photographs may be taken—

(*a*) in Jail, if the person whose photograph or measurements are to be taken, is in jail,
(*b*) at a Police Station or at any other place at which the Police Officer may direct the taking of the measurements or photographs, if the person whose photograph or measurements are to be taken, is in Police custody.

(2) If the person whose photograph or measurements are to be taken has been released from jail before his measurements or photograph have been taken or is not in Police custody, he shall on receipt of an order in writing from an officer in charge of a Police Station attend at such place as may be specified in such order, on the date and at the time stated therein, for the purpose of having his measurements or photograph taken.

5. *Restrictions on the taking of photographs.*—(1) The taking of photographs under section 3 shall ordinarily be restricted to persons having at least two convictions for an offence of the nature referred to in clause (*a*) of section 3 but a person convicted of counterfeiting coins or currency notes, or of cheating, robbery or dacoity, or a person who has exhibited considered preparation or unusual skill in the commission of his first offence may be photographed after the first conviction.

(2) Photographs under clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 4 shall ordinarily be taken only with the permission of the Commissioner of Police in the City of Bombay and of the Superintendent of Police elsewhere.

6. *Restrictions on the service of an order under rule 4 for taking measurements and photographs again.*—No person whose photograph or measurements have been once taken under section 3 or 4 shall be required under sub-rule (2) of rule 4 to

attend at a Police Station or other place, to have such photograph or measurements taken again unless such person again becomes liable under section 3 or 4 to have his photograph or measurements taken or unless the photograph or measurements last taken are, in the opinion of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Officer in charge of Finger Print Bureau, or of any other local Police Officer, defective.

7. *Measurements have to be taken.*—(1) Measurements of the whole or of any part of the body may be taken.

(2) The measurements of a woman shall be taken by another woman with strict regard to decency.

8. *Method of measurements and photographs and their copies.*—(1) As many copies of finger print impressions may be taken as are required in accordance with the departmental rules for the time being in force and as many copies of foot-print impressions may be taken as may, in the opinion of the Police Officer taking them, be necessary, for the identification of the person concerned.

(2) Finger impressions shall be taken by applying printer's ink to the palmar surfaces of the fingers and thumbs above the first joint and then applying the surfaces so inked to a paper form prepared so as to show the impression of each finger or thumb in the space provided for it.

(3) Foot-print impressions shall ordinarily be taken by applying printer's ink to the sole of the foot and then applying the inked surface to a sheet of paper and/or by tracing the outline of the foot, with or without shoes or boots, on a sheet of paper.

(4) The photographs may be taken full face, side face, head, bust or full length.

(5) The person to be photographed shall, when he is not in jail, be first identified by two reliable witnesses and shall wear his ordinary clothes and shall be bare headed or wear head-gear, as required by the Police Officer under whose direction the photograph is being taken. Such person may also be required to allow himself to be photographed wearing any other kind of clothes if there is reason to suspect that he has worn such clothes for the commission of any offence.

9. *Custody and disposal of photographs and/or measurements taken under section 5.*—When a Magistrate of the First Class or a Presidency Magistrate directs under section 5 that any person shall allow his measurements or photograph to be taken, the measurements or photograph together with the negative and all copies thereof shall be handed over to the Magistrate giving such direction and shall remain the property of the Court, to be filed with the records of the Court, or otherwise used as the Court may deem fit, and shall subject to the provisions of section 7 be disposed of finally as the Court may order.

10. *Custody and disposal of photographs and/or measurements taken under section 3.*—Photographs and measurements taken under section 3 together with negatives and all copies thereof shall be recorded and kept in safe custody in the City of Bombay by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.

Spare copies of such measurements or photographs may be supplied to any Superintendent of Police or his subordinates within whose jurisdiction there is

reason to believe that the person to whom the said measurements or photographs relate has committed an office.

11. *Custody and disposal of other photographs and/or measurements.*—(1) Photographs and measurements taken under section 4 together with all negatives and copies thereof shall remain in the custody of police until the completion of the investigation or until the case is finally decided and thereafter shall, subject to the provisions of section 7, be disposed of as prescribed in sub-rule (2).

(2) The photographs and measurements—

(*a*) may, if the person to whom they relate is subsequently convicted, be retained by any of the following officers, namely :—

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the District Superintendent of Police or any of his subordinates within whose jurisdiction the person was either convicted, or arrested, or is suspected to have committed an offence ;

(*b*) shall be retained by any of the officers mentioned in clause (*a*) if proceedings of the nature mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 4 have been taken against the person whom they relate to or if such person has been arrested under section 55 of the Criminal Procedure Code or in connection with any offence specified in the schedule annexed to these rules and if the trying Court, or where the person is released without trial, in the City of Bombay the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere the District Magistrate so directs, for reasons recorded in writing ;

(*c*) shall, if they are not retained under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), be destroyed.

12. *Reproduction of photos and measurements in Police Gazette, etc.*—The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona, or the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, may, in his discretion, order the reproduction in the Police Gazettes of photographs or measurements taken under these rules. All photozinco blocks prepared in connection with such publication shall remain in charge of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.

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*SCHEDULE.

INDIAN PENAL CODE.

Chapter VI.

Sections.—121, 121-A, 122, 123, 124, 124-A, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130.

Chapter IX.

Section.—170.

Chapter XII.

Sections.—231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 263.

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* This Schedule has been revised by Government Circular, Home Department, No. 5694/5, dated the 31st July 1948.

Chapter XVI.

Sections.— *302, *304, *307, *308, *311, *324, *325, *326, *327, 328, *329, *332, *333, *342, *343, *344, *345, *346, *347, *348, *353, *357, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 376, 377.

Chapter XVII.

Sections.— 379, 380, 381, 382, 384, *385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 404, 406, 407, 408, 409, 411, 412, 413, 414, 417, 418, 419, 420, *427, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, *448, 449, 450, †451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 462.

Chapter XVIII.

Sections.—489-A, 489-B, 489-C, 489-D.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT.

Sections.— 19 and 20.

ACT IV OF 1902.

(*The Bombay City Police Act.*)

Sections.— 112 and 128.

ACT IV OF 1890.

(*The Bombay District Police Act.*)

Sections.— 46 (*5*) and 61-D.

ACT VI OF 1924.

(*The Criminal Tribes Act.*)

Sections.— 22 and 24.

ACT XI OF 1923.

(*The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act.*)

Section.— 9, clause (*5*).

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* For Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District only.

† When the offence of trespass is committed with intent to commit theft.

THE CATTLE TRESPASS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1921 (XVII OF 1921).

G. N., R. D., No. 2192-A, dated 29th March 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 654). **S. 1 (3)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 1 of the Cattle Trespass (Amendment) Act, 1921 (XVII of 1921), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the 1st of May 1924 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force in the Presidency of Bombay excluding the Town of Bombay.

THE INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1922 (VII OF 1922).†

G. N., G. D., No. 279/4124-(A), dated 19th June 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1419). Ss. 2 & 23

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 279/65091, dated 12th June 1928.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 718/34, dated 10th April 1945.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 2 (*2*) and 23 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 (VII of 1922), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the determination of doubts or disputes arising otherwise than in the course of any legal proceedings in respect of the matters specified in section 2 (*2*) of the said Act, namely :—

(1) In Bombay the Protector of Emigrants and elsewhere a magistrate as defined in rule 2 (*f*) of the Indian Emigration Rules, 1923, shall be competent to decide all doubts or disputes referred in to section 2 (*2*) of the said Act subject to any general directions which may be given by the Central Government.

(2) If any magistrate is in doubt as to whether a work is skilled or unskilled he shall refer the matter to the Protector of Emigrants, who shall advise him thereon.

(3) In deciding questions as to whether any person is an emigrant or whether any person has been assisted otherwise than by a relative, the Protector of Emigrants or a magistrate shall make such inquiry as he thinks fit.

(4) Subject to the provisions of Rule 27 (2) of the Indian Emigration Rules, 1923, the Protector of Emigrants or a magistrate shall not be bound to record in writing any evidence adduced at the enquiry.

(5) The result of any enquiry held by the Protector of Emigrants or a magistrate shall be embodied in the certificate granted by him to the person concerned.

(6) No written application shall be necessary to enable the Protector of Emigrants or a magistrate to hold an enquiry under these rules.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 8953, dated 5th July 1943. S. 3 (1)

In exercise of the function of the Central Government under sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 (VII of 1922), entrusted to the Government of Bombay by the Government of India in the Department of Indians Overseas Notification, No. F. 84-1/43-O.S., dated the 31st March 1943, and in supersession of Government Notification, Political Department, No. 8953, dated the 2nd May 1932, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint with effect from the 24th June 1943, Major E. H. Hawes, Country Craft Intelligence Officer, Bombay, to be the Protector of Emigrants for the Port of Bombay, in addition to his own duties, for the purpose of the said Act.

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† For entrustment of certain functions of Central Government under the Act and under the Indian Emigration Rules, 1923, see the following G. of I., Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, Notifications under section 124 (*1*) of the Government of India Act, 1935 :—

(1) F-262/36-L. & O., 31st Mar. 1938, as amended by Notification No. F-49 (43) 37 L. & O., 14th December 1939.

(2) F. 145/39, 31st January 1940, and

(3) F. 145/39-O.S, 12th March 1941.

S. 4 (c) **G. N., G. D., No. 279/4124-(B), dated 19th June 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1419).**

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 718/34, dated 10th April 1945.

Under section 4 (*c*) of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 (VII of 1922), the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe that the Protector of Emigrants shall inspect every vessel bringing return emigrants with reference to the following points, reporting thereon to the Central Government if necessary :—

(*i*) adequacy of accommodation and ventilation ;

(*ii*) provision of separate accommodation for women ;

(*iii*) existence of proper and sufficient latrines ;

(*iv*) arrangement for treating the sick ; and

(*v*) generally all matters relating to the comfort and convenience of emigrants during the voyage.

Provided that it shall not be necessary for the Protector of Emigrants to inspect any vessel to which Part IV of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), applies.

ule 4 (2) **G. N., G. D., No. 279/4124 (C), dated 19th June 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1420).**

Under rule 4 (2) of the Indian Emigration Rules, 1923, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following instructions and directions, namely :—

So long as the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge, Preventive Service, Bombay, is ex-officio Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, he shall be subordinate to the Collector of Customs and all correspondence (including returns) between the Protector of Emigrants and the Government shall pass through the Collector of Customs.

Rule 63 (1) **G. N., P. & S. D., No. 718/34, dated 20th March 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 409).**

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government under sub-rule (1) of rule 63 of the Indian Emigration Rules, 1923, published in the notification of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 212, dated the 10th March 1923, entrusted to the Provincial Government by the notification of the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 262/36-L & O., dated the 31st March 1938, the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise, with effect from the 1st January 1940, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to give certificates of character for the purpose of sub-rule (1) of the said rule 63.

THE CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922 (IX OF 1922).

G. N., H. D., No. 4544, dated 19th December 1923 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3008). S. 1 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (2) of the Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1922 (IX of 1922), the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force throughout the Presidency of Bombay on the 1st January 1924.

THE POLICE (INCITEMENT TO DISAFFECTION) ACT, 1922 (XXII OF 1922).

S. 1 (3)

G. N., H. D., No. S.D. 2042, dated 2nd June 1930.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. S.D. 2870, dated 28th October 1937.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 1 of the Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 1922 (XXII of 1922), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the State of Bombay with effect from the 5th June 1930.

THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT, 1923 (III OF 1923).

G. N., R. C. D., No. 3939/33-C, dated 14th March 1946 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 20).

Amended by G. N., A. R. D. D., No. 1183-B, dated 29th October 1948.

Whereas it is necessary to maintain the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the areas in the province of Bombay specified in Schedule I hereto appended (hereinafter referred to as "the Protected areas").

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of Bombay is pleased to prohibit—

(*i*) the import of cotton into the Protected areas by rail, road and river or by any one or more of such routes save under, and in accordance with the conditions of a licence prescribed in this behalf; and

(*ii*) the delivery to, and the taking of delivery by, any person, at any of the railway stations situated in the Protected areas and specified in Schedule II hereto appended, of any cotton when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the Protected areas, unless such person holds the prescribed licence for the import by rail of cotton into the Protected areas.

SCHEDULE I.

Protected Areas.

The Khandesh Cotton Tract consisting of (*i*) the whole of the East Khandesh district; (*ii*) the West Khandesh district excluding the talukas of Nandurbar and Taloda and Nawapur Peta; and (*iii*) the talukas of Baglan, Nandgaon and Malegaon in the Nasik district and lying within the following boundaries, namely :—

On the North.—The boundaries of the Satpura hills, Holkar State territory and Barwani State.

On the West.—The boundaries of the Nandurbar and Taloda talukas, Nawapur peta, Dang States, and Kalwan and Chandor talukas of the Nasik district.

On the South.—The boundaries of the Chandor and Yeola talukas and Nizam's territory.

On the East.—The boundaries of the Nemar district of the Central Provinces and of Berar.

SCHEDULE II.

The Railway Stations in the protected areas.

(1) (Waghoda) Khanapur Manmad Section of the G. I. P. Railway :—

(1) Waghoda.
(2) Raver.
(3) Nimbhora.
(4) Savada.
(5) Duskeda.
(6) Bhusawal.
(7) Bhadli.
(8) Jalgaon.
(9) Shirsoli.
(10) Mhaswad.
(11) Maheji.
(12) Pardhada.
(13) Pachora.
(14) Galen.
(15) Nagardeola.
(16) Kajgaon.
(17) Wagali.
(18) Chalisgaon.
(19) Hirapur.
(20) Rohini.
(21) Naydongri.
(22) Pimparkhed.
(23) Nandgaon.
(24) Panjhan (Flag St.).
(25) Hiswahal.
(26) Manmad.

(2) Bhusawal, Viramgaon, Bodwad Section of the G. I. P. Railway :—

(1) Bhusawal.
(2) Varangaon.
(3) Bodwad (Nandgaon).
(4) Khamkhed.

(3) Pachora Jamner Section of the Pachora Jamner Railway :—

(1) Pachora.
(2) Varkhedi.
(3) Shendurni.
(4) Rahur.
(5) Bhagdara (Flag St.).
(6) Jamner.

(4) Chalisgaon Dhulia Section of the G. I. P. Railway :—

(1) Chalisgaon.
(2) Jamdha.
(3) Rajmane.
(4) Bhirud.
(5) Borvihir.
(6) Dhulia.

(5) Jalgaon Dondaicha Section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway :—

(1) Jalgaon.
(2) Paldhi.
(3) Chawalkhede.
(4) Erandol Road.
(5) Takarkhede.
(6) Amalner.
(7) Bhortek.
(8) Padse.
(9) Betwad.
(10) Nardana.
(11) Sindkheda.
(12) Virdel Road.
(13) Dondaicha.

3 **G. N., A. & F. D., No. 3138, dated 25th October 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 2781).**

Whereas it is necessary to maintain the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the areas in the State of Bombay specified in Schedule I hereto appended (hereinafter referred to as " the protected areas ").

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), and in supersession of all the previous notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased to prohibit—

(1) the import of cotton into the protected areas by rail, road, river, or sea or by any one or more of such routes, save under, and in accordance with the condition of, a licence prescribed in this behalf; and

(2) the delivery to, and the taking delivery by, any person, at any of the railway stations situated in the protected areas and specified in Schedule II hereto appended, of any cotton when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the protected areas, unless such person holds the prescribed licence for the import by rail of cotton into the protected areas.

SCHEDULE I.

Protected Areas.

The Surat Area.—Consisting of that portion of the Surat District, Ankleshwar Taluka, Hansot Mahal and bet land (villages) of the Nerbudda River in Broach Taluka of the Broach District, Rajpipla Sub-Division of the Broach District lying south of the river Nerbudda, and Nawapur Taluka of the West Khandesh

District bounded on the west by sea, on the north by Nerbudda River up to the point where it touches the north-east corner of Rajpipla Sub-Division of Broach District, on the east by the boundary of the Taloda, Nandurbar and Pimpalner Talukas of the West Khandesh District touching the boundary of the Songadh Taluka of Surat District, thence along the eastern boundary of Bansda and Dharampur Talukas of the Surat District till it meets the Par River and on the south Par River up to the south-east corner of the Dharampur Taluka of the Surat District.

SCHEDULE II.

Railway Stations in the Protected Areas.

(1) All stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the main line from Bulsar to Ankleshwar inclusive.

(2) All stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Bilimora to Kalaamba inclusive.

(3) All stations on the Tapti Valley Railway from Surat to Khandbara inclusive.

(4) All stations on the B. B. &. C. I. Railway from Kosamba to Umarpada inclusive.

(5) All stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Ankleshwar to Rajpipla inclusive.

(6) All stations on the Jhagadia Netrang Section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Jhagadia to Netrang inclusive.

G. N., A. & F. D., No. 3138 (a), dated 25th October 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 2782). **S. 3**

Whereas it is necessary to maintain the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the areas in the State of Bombay specified in Schedule I hereto appended (hereinafter referred to as "the protected areas").

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), and in supersession of all the previous notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased to prohibit —

(1) the import of cotton into the protected areas by rail, road, river and sea, or by any one or more of such routes, save under and in accordance with the conditions of, a license prescribed in this behalf; and

(2) the delivery to, and the taking of delivery by, any person at any of the railway stations situated in the protected areas and specified in Schedule II hereto appended, of any cotton, when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the protected areas, unless such person holds the prescribed licence for the import by rail of cotton into the protected areas.

SCHEDULE I.

Protected Areas.

The Nerbudda Sabarmati Zone.—Consisting of that portion of the Bombay State which lies between Nerbudda and Sabarmati Rivers with the following boundaries :—

On the South.—The Nerbudda River up to the south-east corner of Sankheda Taluka of the Baroda District where it touches river Nerbudda.

On the West.—The sea and the Sabarmati River.

On the East.—The eastern border of the Sabarkantha District, the eastern boundary of the Panch Mahal District thence along the eastern boundary of the Chhota Udepur Taluka, and Sankheda Taluka of Baroda District till it meets Nerbudda River on the south.

On the North.—The northern boundary of the Sabarkantha District.

SCHEDULE II.

Railway Stations in the Protected Areas.

(1) All stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the main line from Broach to Ahmedabad inclusive.

(2) All stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Broach to Kavi Bunder inclusive.

(3) All stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Samni to Dahej inclusive.

(4) All stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Jambusar to Dabhoi and Dabhoi to Chanod inclusive.

(5) All stations on the Dabhoi-Timba Road line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(6) All stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Miyagam to Chhota Udepur inclusive.

(7) All stations from Chhuchapura to Tonkhala inclusive on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(8) All stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Miyagam to Malsar inclusive.

(9) All stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Miyagam to Moti-Koral inclusive.

(10) All stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the Bombay Delhi Section from Baroda to Anas inclusive.

(11) All stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Champaner to Pani Mines inclusive.

(12) All stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Godhra to Lunawada inclusive.

(13) All stations on the Piplod Devgadh-Baria Railway from Piplod Junction to Devgad-Baria station inclusive.

(14) All stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the Anand-Godhra Section from Anand to Godhra inclusive.

(15) All stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway on Anand-Cambay Section from Anand to Cambay inclusive.

(16) All stations on Anand-Boriavi-Vadtal-Swaminarayan Section on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Anand to Vadtal Swaminarayan stations inclusive.

(17) All stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway on Bhadran-Pihij Section from Bhadran to Pihij inclusive.

(18) All stations on the Nadiad-Kapadvanj Section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Nadiad to Kapadvanj inclusive.

(19) All stations on the Ahmedabad-Prantij-Khed Brahma Section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Ahmedabad to Khed Brahma inclusive.

G. N., A. & F. D., No. 3138 (b), dated 25th October 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 2784). **S. 3**

Whereas it is necessary to maintain the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the areas in the State of Bombay specified in Schedule I hereto appended (hereinafter referred to as "the protected areas").

Now, therefore in exercise of powers conferred by section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), and in supersession of all the previous notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased to prohibit—

(1) the import of cotton into the protected areas by rail, road, river, or sea or by any one or more of such routes, save under, and in accordance with the condition of a licence prescribed in this behalf; and

(2) the delivery to, and the taking delivery by, any person, at any of the railway stations situated in the protected areas and specified in Schedule II hereto appended, of any cotton when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the protected areas, unless such person holds the prescribed licence for the import by rail of cotton into the protected areas.

SCHEDULE I.

Protected Areas.

Bijapur Area—Consisting of that portion of the Bijapur District lying within the following boundaries :—

On the North.—The river Bhima,

On the South.—The river Krishna,

On the East.—The eastern boundary of Bijapur District,

On the West.—The western boundaries of Indi and Bijapur Talukas.

SCHEDULE II.

Railway Stations in the Protected Areas.

Bijapur Area.—All stations on the Hotgi-Gadag Section of the M. & S. M. Railway from Almatti to Lachyan both inclusive.

G. N., A. & F. D., No. 3138 (c), dated 25th October 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 2785).

Whereas it is necessary to maintain the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the areas in the State of Bombay specified in Schedule I hereto appended (hereinafter referred to as "the protected areas").

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923) and in supersession of all the previous notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased to prohibit—

(1) the import of cotton into the protected areas by rail, road, river, or sea or by any one or more of such routes, save under, and in accordance with the condition of a licence prescribed in this behalf; and

(2) the delivery to, and the taking delivery by, any person, at any of the railway stations situated in the protected areas and specified in Schedule II hereto appended, of any cotton when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the protected areas, unless such person holds the prescribed licence for the import by rail of cotton into the protected areas.

SCHEDULE I.

Protected Areas.

Bagalkot Area—Consisting of that portion of the Bijapur District lying within the following boundaries :—

On the North—The river Krishna.

On the South—The Ramdurg-Badami road, starting from Hoskeri village, but excluding the Hoskeri village, running up to Badami Railway station (excluding Badami town), then along the range of Badami hills up to village Akkargall and thence along the western and southern boundaries of Hungund Taluka.

On the East—The eastern boundary of Hungund Taluka.

On the West—The western boundaries of Bilgi Petha and the Bagalkot Taluka, and the eastern boundary of Ramdurg Taluka of Belgaum District, but including the following 24 villages of Ramdurg Taluka :—

(1) Bennur.
(2) Hiremulangi.
(3) Hire-Tadasi.
(4) Hottiholi.
(5) Idgal.
(6) Majre-Kallapur.
(7) Majre-Khanapur.
(8) Majre-Timmapur.
(9) Aniguddi.
(10) Batkurki.
(11) Channapur.
(12) Hanamapur.
(13) Kalmad.
(14) Mudkavi.
(15) Nagnur.
(15) Oblapur.
(17) Rajnal.
(18) Timmapur S. A.
(19) Umtar.
(20) Chick Mulangi.
(21) Chick-Tadasi.
(22) Hoskoti.
(23) Lingadal.
(24) Nandihal.

SCHEDULE II.

Railway Stations in the protected areas.

All stations on the Hotgi-Gadag Section of the M. & S. M. Railway from Sitimani to Badami, both inclusive.

G. N., A. & F. D., No. 3138 (d), dated 25th October 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 2786). S. 3

Whereas it is necessary to maintain the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the areas in the State of Bombay specified in Schedule I hereto appended (hereinafter referred to as "the protected areas").

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923) and in supersession of all the previous notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased to prohibit—

(1) the import of cotton into the protected areas by rail, road, river, or sea or by any one or more of such routes, save under, and in accordance with the conditions of a licence prescribed in this behalf; and

(2) the delivery to, and the taking delivery by, any person, at any of the railway stations situated in the protected areas and specified in Schedule II hereto appended, of any cotton when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the protected areas, unless such person holds the prescribed licence for the import by rail of cotton into the protected areas.

SCHEDULE I.

Protected Areas.

Kumta-Dharwar Area.—Consisting of that portion of the Bombay State lying within the following boundaries :—

On the North—The northern boundaries of the Ratnagiri and North Satara districts and the portion of the western and southern boundaries of the Sholapur District, excluding the Mangalwedha Taluka.

On the South—The southern boundary of the Bombay State ;

On the West—The Arabian Sea and the Portuguese territory ; and

On the East—The eastern boundaries of Jath (South Satara District), Athani (Belgaum District), Jamkhandi (Bijapur District), Mudhol (Bijapur District) and Ramdurg (Belgaum District) Talukas (excluding the 24 below noted villages of Ramdurg Taluka and including the 72 below noted villages of Badami Taluka) and the northern and eastern boundaries of the Dharwar District, and shall, more particularly consist of the Ratnagiri, North Satara, South Satara, Kolhapur, Belgaum (excluding the 24 villages of Ramdurg Taluka), Sholapur (Mangalwedha Taluka only), Dharwar and North Kanara districts and Jamkhandi and Mudhol talukas and the 72 villages of Badami Taluka of the Bijapur District.

Villages of Ramdurg Taluka.

(1) Bennur.
(2) Hiremulangi.
(3) Hire-Tadashi.
(4) Hottiholi.
(5) Idgal.
(6) Majre-Kallapur.
(7) Majre-Khanapur.
(8) Majre-Timmapur.
(9) Aniguddi.
(10) Batkurki.
(11) Channapur.
(12) Hanamapur.
(13) Kalmad.
(14) Mudkavi.
(15) Nagnur.
(16) Obla.
(17) Rajnal.
(18) Timmapur S. A.
(19) Umtar.
(20) Chick-Mulangi.
(21) Chik-Tadasi.
(22) Hoskoti.
(23) Lingadal.
(24) Nandihal.

Villages of Badami Taluka.

(1) Jalihal.
(2) Belur.
(3) Dhankashirur.
(4) Katarki.
(5) Neshivi.
(6) Navalur.
(7) Kyada.
(8) Cholachgud.
(9) Manneri.
(10) Manglur.
(11) Shirbadgi.
(12) Gudur.
(13) Mitalkod.
(14) Hosur.
(15) Gonal.
(16) Pattakal.
(17) Nadikeshwar.
(18) Gidnaiknal.
(19) Halkurki.
(20) Badami.
(21) Govankop.
(22) Beernur.
(23) Talakwad.
(24) Alur.
(25) Hagmur.
(26) Karlkop.
(27) Hire-Tadashi.
(28) Chick-Tadashi.
(29) Bennur.
(30) Chick-Mulangi.
(31) Hire-Mulangi.
(32) Lingadhal.
(33) Idagal.
(34) Vaddvatti.
(35) Kalas.
(36) Kati-Kitti.
(37) Ingalagundi.
(38) Hottiholi.
(39) Aralikatti.
(40) Lingadhal.
(41) Majre-Timmapur.
(42) Hoskeri.
(43) Kakanur.
(44) Chimmankatti.
(45) Kherkop.
(46) Kulgeri.
(47) Khanapur.
(48) Chirkop.
(49) Narsapur.
(50) Timmapur.
(51) Bankaneri.
(52) Belvalkop.

Villages of Badami Taluka—contd.

(53) Muttalgeri.
(54) Lakhamapur.
(55) Budihal.
(56) Jakanur.
(57) Niralgi.
(58) Tamminal.
(59) Yergop.
(60) Mallapur.
(61) Nagral.
(62) Nelavigi.
(63) Govanki.
(64) Jalihal.
(65) Bhadranaikan.
(66) Akkaragol.
(67) Chimalgi.
(68) Mangalgud.
(69) Upnal.
(70) Katapur.
(71) Nasagunni.
(72) Anantgiri.

SCHEDULE II.

Railway Stations in the protected areas.

Kumta-Dharwar Area.—(1) All stations of the M. & S. M. Railway from Salpa to Chelageri both inclusive on the Poona-Bangalore line.

(2) All stations from Castle-Rock on the Marmagoa line on the west to Balligudi on the Gadag-Hospet branch on the east both inclusive.

(3) All stations from Gadag to Alur inclusive on the Gadag-Hotgi Branch.

(4) All stations from Miraj to Kolhapur inclusive on the Kolhapur Branch and Miraj to Sangli inclusive on the Sangli Branch.

(5) All stations on the Alnawar-Dandeli Branch.

(6) All stations on the Pandharpur-Miraj extension of the Barsi Light Railway from Miraj to Jath-Road inclusive.

G. N., A. & F. D., No. 6765-II, dated 3rd September 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 911). S. 3

Whereas it is necessary to maintain the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the area in the State of Bombay specified in Schedule I hereto appended (hereinafter referred to as "the protected areas").

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), and in supersession of all the previous notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased to prohibit—

(1) the import of cotton into the protected areas by rail, road, river, or sea or by any one or more of such routes, save under, and in accordance with, the condition of a licence prescribed in this behalf;

and

(2) the delivery to, and the taking delivery by, any person at any of the railway stations situated in the protected areas and specified in Schedule II hereto appended, of any cotton when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the protected areas, unless such person holds the prescribed licence for the import by rail of cotton into the protected areas.

(2) Such license shall be surrendered at the station of delivery to the Station Master or other prescribed officer at the time of taking delivery of the cotton covered by the license who shall forward it to the licensing authority.

(3) A certified copy of such license shall be tendered in Form E hereto annexed with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and shall then be forwarded by the Railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for return to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

5. *License for particular consignment by road, river or sea.*—(1) A single license to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, cotton seed, kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) by road, river or sea into the protected area. Such licenses shall be given in Form F annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein :

Provided that in the case of cotton or any specified kind of cotton grown in villages of the Chorasi, Olpad and Mandvi Talukas lying within the Olpad-Ankleshwar area and imported into Surat or Bardoli and Madhi as the case may be it shall not be necessary so to satisfy the licensing authority and the licensing authority shall grant such license without any inquiry.

(2) Such license shall be delivered at the "naka", "bunder" or other place specified by the licensing authority to the officer mentioned in the license who shall forward it to the licensing authority.

6. *Separate licenses to be issued for different kinds of cotton.*—Separate licenses will be issued for different kinds of cotton that is to say for ginned cotton, cotton seed, unginned cotton (kapas and cotton waste).

7. *Penalty.*—Any contravention of these rules or of the conditions of any license, not otherwise punishable under the said Act, shall be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

FORM A.

Application for License.

(*See* Rule 1.)

To

The Director of Agriculture (Extension and Rural Development), Bombay State.

Sir,

I/We the undersigned hereby beg to apply for a license under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), available for the period of to for the importation by rail/road/river/sea of bales/maunds of (state whether ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas), cotton seed or cotton waste), into the protected area known as notified in G. N., R. D., No. dated at station for the purpose of

$\frac{I}{We}$ also beg to apply for a certified copy of the license (as required by the said Act).

2. $\frac{I}{We}$ declare that such $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\frac{\text{kapas}}{\frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste.}}}}$ is required for the purpose of only and will not be otherwise used save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

Reasons why importation is necessary (*a*)

3. $\frac{I}{We}$ undertake :—

(1) in the event of the $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\frac{\text{kapas}}{\frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}}}$ imported under the said license proving unsuitable for the purpose for which it is imported, to report the matter to the licensing authority and to await his approval to its disposal otherwise before allowing such $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\frac{\text{kapas}}{\frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}}}$ to leave our premises ;

†(2) that under no circumstances will $\frac{I}{we}$ allow $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\frac{\text{kapas}}{\frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}}}$ imported under the said license to be used for mixing with, or adulteration of $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\frac{\text{kapas}}{\text{cotton seed}}}$ produced in the protected area for re-export nor will $\frac{I}{we}$ allow it to be re-exported under a misdescription ;

(3) to return the said license on expiration to the licensing authority together with such details as he may require as to the $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\frac{\text{kapas}}{\frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}}}$ imported under it and of its subsequent disposal.

Dated Signed
at

INSTRUCTIONS.

(*a*) The Cotton Transport Act does not impose any general restriction on cotton transport but only on transport into specified areas (notified by the State Governments for protection) from stations outside those areas. Each notification includes a schedule of railway stations in the protected area to which it refers. Licenses are only required by concerns situated within the limits of a protected area.

(*a*) Reasons should be clearly stated as licenses are only issued in cases of proved necessity.
In the case of applications for licenses to import by road, river or sea the form should be modified as may be necessary.

† Sub-paragraph (2) should be omitted in the case of cultivators and petty traders who apply for licenses through brokers for the import of cotton into the protected areas of the Southern Division, from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, the Madras State or other protected areas in the Southern Division and sell it through brokers to local buyers.

Licenses granted under the Cotton Transport Act are available for the importation of cotton *from* anywhere in India but only *to* the stations specified.

(*b*) Cotton, as defined in the Act, includes ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas), cotton seed and cotton waste but separate licenses are required for each. Separate rules are also in force for the importation into protected areas of cotton by road, river or sea.

(*c*) Station masters, at all stations in India, are *empowered* by section 4 of the Act to refuse to book cotton to a notified station in a protected area unless a certified copy of the license is handed in when the cotton is tendered for booking. Each consignment requires a separate certified copy which will accompany the railway invoice to destination.

(*d*) Station masters at notified stations are *required* by section 5 of the Act to refuse delivery of cotton from outside the protected area (which is defined by a list of stations) unless accompanied by a certified copy of the license (or unless the original license is produced).

(*e*) Paragraph 2 in the application form corresponds with condition (*d*) of the license the object being to safeguard the protected areas against the misuse (which might be quite unintentional) of cotton imported under license.

(*f*) The protected areas notified in the State of Bombay are those contained in Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 535-A, dated 18th August 1923.

FORM B.

Annual General License (for Mills).

(Import by rail, road, river or sea.)

(*See* Rule 3.)

No. OF 19 .

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), the (Mills) situated in the protected area known as are hereby granted a general license under section 3 of the said Act for the period 1st September 19 to 31st August 19 , to import * from to for the purpose of manufacture, subject to the following conditions :—

(1) In the case of consignments to be despatched by rail, a certified copy of this license shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station and it shall accompany the invoice to the railway audit office and shall be forwarded from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(2) In the case of consignments to be despatched by road, river or sea a certified copy of this license shall be surrendered to the officer in charge of the at on the arrival of the consignment, who shall forward it immediately to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

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* Here enter ginned cotton, cotton waste, kapas or cotton seed in respect of which license is granted.

(3) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purpose stated above, save under the instructions, of the licensing authority.

(Signed)
Licensing Authority.

Dated 19 .

This certified copy shall accompany the invoice to the railway audit office or be surrendered to the officer mentioned in the license, and shall then be despatched to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee

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FORM C.

Certified Copy of the General License (for Mills) to be tendered at despatching stations or places.

(*See* Rule 3.)

LICENSE No. OF 19 .

Copy No.

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), the
(Mills) situated in the protected area known as
are hereby granted a general license under section 3 of the said Act for the period September 1st, 19 , to August 31st, 19 , to import *
from to
for the purpose of manufacture, subject to the following conditions :—

(1) In the case of consignments to be despatched by rail, a certified copy of this license, shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station and it shall accompany the invoice to the railway audit office and shall be forwarded from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(2) In the case of consignments to be despatched by road, river or sea, a certified copy of this license shall be surrendered to the officer in charge of the at on arrival of the consignment who shall forward it immediately to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(3) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Signed)
Licensing Authority.

Name of consignor
Number of bales
Description of cotton.

(Signature of the Consignor)

(Signature of the Station Master or of Officer in charge of the at).

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* Here enter ginned cotton, cotton waste, *kapas* or cotton seed in respect of which license is granted.

FORM D.

Single License (for consignment by rail).

(*See* Rule 4.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), Messrs. are granted a license to import to station, situated in the protected area known as notified by G. N. $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of * from (station) for the purpose of

This license is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Station Master of the station of delivery on the arrival of the consignment :—

(*a*) A certified copy of this license shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(*b*) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purposes stated above save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Signed)

Dated 19 . Licensing Authority.

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to railway audit and should be despatched from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

FORM E.

Certified copy of single license in Form D.

(*See* Rule 3.)

LICENSE No. OF

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), Messrs. are granted a license to import to (station), situated in the protected area known as notified by G. N.

$\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of * from (station) for the purpose of

This license is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Station Master of the station of delivery on the arrival of the consignment :—

(*a*) A certified copy of this license shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

* State whether ginned cotton, cotton waste, *kapas* or cotton seed.

(*b*) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Signed)

Licensing Authority.

Name of Consignor
Number of bales
Description of cotton

Signature of the Consignor.

Dated 19 . Signature of the Station Master.

FORM F.

Single License for consignment by road, river or sea.

(*See* Rule 5.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, $\frac{\text{Messrs.}}{\text{Mr.}}$ $\frac{\text{are}}{\text{is}}$ granted a license to import to situated in the protected area known as notified by G. N. $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of from for the purpose of

This license is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the officer in charge of the at on the arrival of the consignment :—

(*a*) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Signed)

Dated 19 . Licensing Authority.

THE INDIAN BOILERS ACT, 1923 (V OF 1923).

G. N., G. D., No. 4667-II, dated 15th December 1924 (B. G., 1925, Pt. I, p. 148).

S. 29 Bombay Boiler Rules, 1924.

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4667, dated 12th July 1926.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4667, dated 27th May 1927.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1325, dated 26th August 1929.
Amended by G. N., P. D., No. 7213, dated 26th August 1930.
Amended by G. N., P. D., No. 7213, dated 9th September 1930.
Amended by G. N., P. D., No. 7933, dated 15th August 1931.
Amended by G. N., P. D., No. 8024, dated 6th October 1931.
Amended by G. N., P. D., No. 7213, dated 1st December 1931.
Amended by G. N., P. D., No. 8024, dated 19th March 1932.
Amended by G. N., P. & R. D., No. 7213, dated 18th May 1933.
Amended by G. N., P. & R. D., No. 9699-I, dated 1st June 1933.
Amended by G. N., P. & R. D., No. 9699, dated 10th November 1933.
Amended by G. N., P. & R. D., No. 7213, dated 9th January 1935.
Amended by G. N., P. & R. D., No. 7213, dated 5th January 1937.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 7715, dated 14th May 1938.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 7715, dated 10th March 1941.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 7213, dated 23rd June 1941.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 489/46, dated 16th April 1949.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 7715, dated 22nd September 1942.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6310/33, dated 14th January 1943.
Amended by G. N., Lab. Dept., No. 489/46, dated 26th November 1949.
Amended by G. N., Lab. Dept., No. 24/48, dated 20th November 1949.
Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 550/48, dated 11th April 1951.
Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 489/46, dated 16th June 1951.
Amended by G. N. Lab. & H. D. No. 1606/48 dated 20th March 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (Act No. V of 1923), and in supersession of all previous rules under the Bombay Boiler-inspection Act, 1891, as amended by Bombay Boiler Inspection (Amendment) Act, 1923 (Bom. Act No. VII of 1923), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

THE BOMBAY BOILER RULES, 1924.

I—Preliminary.

1. Division into parts.
2. Definitions.
3. Payment of fees.
4. Location of offices.

Part I.

BOILER INSPECTION ADMINISTRATIVE RULES.

II—Duties of the Chief Inspector.

5. Administrative control.
6. Duty of general control.
7. Specific duties.
8. Instruction to owners.
9. Registers to be kept.
10. Control of bills.

III—Duties of Inspector.

11. Subordinate to Chief Inspector.
12. General duties of Inspectors.
13. Inspector to see that boilers are worked according to law.
14. Inspectors to advise owners.
15. Specific duties.
16. Inspections at special times.
17. Attendance during hearing of appeals.
18. Registers to be kept.

IV—Administrative Instructions for Registration.

19. Importance of registration.
20. Receipt of applications.
21. Necessity of avoiding delay.
22. Register of registered boilers.
23. Procedure on transfer of a boiler.
24. Entry of transferred boiler in register.
25. Note of transferred and dismantled boilers.

V—Administrative Instructions for Inspection.

26. Procedure at inspections; internal inspection.
27. External inspection.
28. Casual working inspections.
29. Proposals for reduction of pressure.
30. Repairs to boilers.
31. Entries in Memorandum of Inspection Books.
32. Entries in certificates.
33. Engraving of registry number.
34. Arranging for inspection.
35. Issue of certificates and provisional orders.
36. Provisional orders to be issued after hydraulic test.
37. Forms of provisional orders and certificates.
38. Duplicate certificates.
39. Fees for inspection.
40. Fee to cover inspection and tests.
41. Second fee in default.
42. Sanction of Chief Inspector to second fee.
43. Special fee for inspections out of season.
44. Fee for copy of Registration Book.
45. Duplicate certificate fees.
46. Refund of fees.

VI—Accidents.

47. Investigation of accidents.
48. Procedure during inquiry.
49. Power to hold inquiry in writing.
50. Use of boiler after accident.
51. Procedure in case of serious accident.
52. Remuneration of assessor.
53. Reference in Annual Report.
54. Unreported accidents.

VII—Appeals.

55. Filing of appeal.
56. Presentation of appeal.
57. Form of appeal
58. Fixing date for hearing.
59. Procedure before hearing.
60. Presence of Inspector.
61. Attendance of witnesses.
62. *Ex-parte* decisions.
63. President of Appellate Court.
64. Panel of assessors.
65. Constitution of Appellate Court.
66. Costs in appeal.
67. Fees required for certificates granted on appeal.

VIII—Inquiries into conduct of persons in charge of boilers.

68. Commissioner to hold inquiry.
69. Appointment of assessor.
70. Person concerned to be present at inquiry.
71. Record of inquiry.
72. Remuneration of assessor.

Part II.

BOILER ATTENDANTS' RULES.

IX—Persons in charge of Boilers.

73. No boiler to be used without competent person in charge.
74. Competent person must possess certificate, extent of qualification.
75. Holder to produce certificate when called for by authorized person.
76. Owner to furnish Chief Inspector with particulars of certificate.
77. Limits of daily period of attendance, reliefs allowed and sphere of action.
78. When boiler is deemed to be in use.

X—Certificates.

79. Capabilities of holders of certificates.
80. Equivalence of certificates.
81. Exchange certificates.
82. Service certificates.

XI—Board of Examiners.

83. Examinations to be held by board of examiners.
84. Nomination of members.
85. Passed applicants to receive certificate.
86. Board empowered to refuse issue of certificate.
87. President of the board.

88. Meetings of members.
89. Minimum number of members.
90. Board's endorsement on application form.
91. Fees to members.

XII—Examinations.

92. Kinds of examination.
93. Times and places of examination.
94. Postponement of examination.
95. Clerical assistance at examinations.

XIII—Applications for Examination.

96. Form of application.
97. Lodging application.
98. Fees for examination.
99. Remission of fee.
100. Fees of candidates found ineligible.

XIV—Testimonials.

101. Candidates must produce satisfactory testimonials.
102. Essential statements.
103. Signature and counter-signature.
104. Railway service.
105. Sea service.
106. Candidates for certificates of service.
107. Doubtful testimonials to be authenticated.
108. False testimonials.
109. Filing of copies and return of originals.

XV—Age and Training.

110. Age and training of second class candidates.
111. Age and training of first class candidates.
112. Service not in strict conformity with rules.

XVI—Examination Subjects.

113. Second Class.
114. First Class.

XVII—Mode of Examination.

115. Nature of examination.
116. Examination in writing optional.
117. Examination where held.
118. Practical test essential.
119. Hours of examination.

XVIII—Grant of Certificates.

120. Forms of certificates.
121. Surrender of lower grade certificate.
122. Exchange certificate.

123. Identification requirements.
124. Duplicate of certificates recorded.
125. Grant of duplicate certificates.
126. Applications for duplicate certificates.
127. Fees for duplicate certificates.
128. Invalidity of original certificate.

XIX—Exchange Certificates.

129. Applications for exchange certificates.
130. Fee for exchange certificates.

XX—Certificates of Service.

131. Candidates' practical skill may be tested.
132. Applications for certificates of service.
133. Fee for certificate of service.

XXI—Penalties.

134. Penalties.
135. Cognisance of offences.
136. Limitation and previous sanction for prosecution.

Part III.

XXII—Engineers' Examination Rules.

137. Examinations where and when held.
137A. Fees to members.
138. Application procedure.
139. Kinds of examination.
140. Testimonials.

XXIII—Age and Training.

141. Age and training of second class candidates.
142. Unsuitable workshops, minimum equipment.
143. Doubtful suitability.
144. Definition of apprentice service.
145. Definition of engine-fitter's service.
146. Short periods of service.
147. Breaks in students course.
148. Service as engineer.
149. Age and training of first class candidates.

XXIV—Examination Subjects.

150. Subjects for second class.
151. Subjects for first class.

XXV—Mode of Examination.

152. Nature of examination.
153. Order of subjects for second class.
154. Assessment of work.
155. Order of subjects for first class examination.
156. Assessment of work.
157. Rules for examination room.
158. Time table.
159. Grant of certificate of proficiency.
160. Form of certificate of proficiency.
161. Duplicate certificate of proficiency.

Appendix to Part I.

Form A.—Register of Boilers.
Form B.—Notice of examination of boilers under sections 7 and 8 of the Act.
Form C.—General working of boilers. Instructions to boiler attendants.

Appendix to Parts II and III.

Form I.—Application for an engineer's certificate of proficiency or for a boiler attendant's certificate of competency.
Form II } Certificates of competency to be granted under Rule 120.
Form III }
Form IV.—Certificate of service to be granted under Rule 120.
Form V.—Certificate of proficiency to be granted under Rule 160.

THE BOMBAY BOILER RULES, 1924.

I—Preliminary.

1. *Division into parts.*—These rules are divided into three parts as follows, namely :—

PART I.—Boiler Inspection Administrative Rules ;
PART II.—Boiler Attendants' Rules ; and
PART III.—Engineers' Examination Rules.

All the three Parts, with the exception of section IX of Part II, shall come into force from the date of this notification. Section IX of Part II shall come into force from the 1st July 1925.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 ;

(*b*) "Section" means a section of the said Act ;

(*c*) "Regulation" means a regulation framed by the Board under section 28 of the said Act ;

(*d*) "Rule" means a rule framed by the Government of Bombay under section 29 of the said Act ;

(*e*) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, or any deputy appointed by him under any rule allowing the appointment of a deputy.

3. *Payment of fees.*—All fees payable under the Act shall be deposited by the payer in a Government Treasury or the Reserve Bank of India in the State of Bombay.

Applications under sections 7 and 8 of the Act to which the treasury or bank receipt is affixed shall be deemed to be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

All fees, costs and penalties levied under the Act shall be disposed of in such manner as the State Government shall from time to time direct.

4. *Location of offices.*—The location and charge of the offices for the undermentioned areas shall be as follows :—

Area.	Location.	Officer-in-charge.
For the State	Old Custom House, Bombay.	Chief Inspector.
For the Collectorates of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat.	Boiler Inspection Office, Ahmedabad.	Inspector.

Part I.

Boiler Inspection Administrative Rules.

II—Duties of the Chief Inspector.

5. *Administrative control.*—The Chief Inspector shall work under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, and shall submit to him—

(*a*) an annual report on the administration of the Act ;

(*b*) such other reports and returns as may be called for.

6. *Duty of general control.*—The Chief Inspector is vested with all the powers of an Inspector under the Act. His main duty, however, consists in supervising and controlling the work of the Inspectors, and he should only actually inspect or examine boilers in exceptional cases, or where he considers that the work of an Inspector requires a personal check.

7. *Specific duties.*—The Chief Inspector shall—

(*a*) personally check the registration particulars and calculations submitted by Inspectors for all boilers inspected for registration as prescribed in Part II of the Regulations and enter under his own signature the approved working pressure and all orders required by section 7 ;

(*b*) enter under his own signature any subsequent entries required in the registration book ;

(*c*) obtain from the province of registry the registration book of any boiler, the transfer of which is reported under section 6 (*b*) ;

(*d*) fix the area under the control of each Inspector ;

(*e*) approve the programmes of all inspectors subordinate to him with due regard to the convenience of owners generally ;

(*f*) examine and countersign the Inspectors' Memorandum of Inspection Book of each boiler after each inspection ;

(*g*) examine and pass orders on the diaries and returns of Inspectors ;

(*h*) pass orders in all cases in which an Inspector proposes to increase or reduce the pressure allowed for any boiler under section 8, or to revoke, cancel or refuse to renew the certificate of a boiler under section 11, or to order important repairs, structural alterations, or renewals in a boiler under section 8 ;

(*i*) pass orders in all cases in which it is reported that after due notice the boiler has not been properly prepared for inspection ;

(*j*) decide all appeals against the order of an Inspector under section 19 ;

(*k*) sanction prosecutions under the Act ;

(*l*) inquire into serious accidents to boilers.

8. *Instructions to owners.*—It shall be the duty of the Chief Inspector to advise owners as regards the maintenance, working and cleaning of boilers ; he should issue a set of instructions on the lines indicated in Form C of the Appendix. These instructions should be hung up in each boiler-house.

9. *Registers to be kept.*—The Chief Inspector shall keep in his office—

(*a*) a Register in Form A of all boilers registered in the State, or the registry of which has been transferred from another State ;

(*b*) the Registration Book and Memorandum of Inspection Book of all boilers borne on his register ;

(*c*) a Register of appeals ;

(*d*) a Register of accidents ;

(*e*) a Register of Registration and inspection fees received.

10. *Control of bills.*—The Chief Inspector shall be the controlling or countersigning authority in respect of all contingent bills and of travelling allowance bills of officers subordinate to him.

III—Duties of Inspectors.

11. *Subordinate to Chief Inspector.*—Inspectors shall be directly subordinate to and under the control of the Chief Inspector ; they should ordinarily be appointed to take charge of specific areas.

12. *General duties of Inspectors.*—The main duties of the Inspector, as laid down in the Act, are the inspection and examination of boilers and steam-pipes. Inspections shall be carried out in strict accordance with Part II of the Regulations and Chapters IV and V of these rules.

13. *Inspectors to see that boilers are worked according to law.*—In addition to the inspection and examination of boilers, it is the duty of Inspectors to search for unregistered or uncertificated boilers within their areas, and to see that certificated boilers are worked in accordance with the terms of their certificates, and with any regulation or rule under the Act for their safe working.

14. *Inspectors to advise owners.*—At the time of inspection, Inspectors should advise the owner and the person in charge of the boiler on the management and upkeep of the boiler with special reference to the amount of cleaning required in view of the quality of water used.

15. *Specific duties.*—Inspectors shall—

(*a*) when in charge of an area beyond the limits of the City of Bombay and adjacent districts, for which inspections are arranged from day to day by the Chief Inspector, prepare a programme of inspections with regard to the

convenience of owners generally in the most suitable order of places to save time and expenditure in cross journeys and submit it at such periods as may be prescribed at least 14 days before the first date fixed in the programme to the Chief Inspector for approval to enable the 10 days' notice required under sections 7 and 8 to be given to the owner ;

(*b*) maintain a Memorandum of Inspection Book for each boiler under their charge and submit it to the Chief Inspector for examination and countersignature after each inspection ;

(*c*) keep a diary for weekly submission to the Chief Inspector, showing places visited, boilers registered or inspected with fees paid thereon, variations from the programme and any other important particulars ;

(*d*) receive applications for registration or inspection under section 7 or 8, proposals for repairs, alterations or renewals under sections 12 and 13 and reports of accidents under section 18 ;

(*e*) inquire into accidents to boilers and steam-pipes and report to the Chief Inspector ;

(*f*) report to the Chief Inspector cases of unreported accident discovered at the time of inspection ;

(*g*) submit for the orders of the Chief Inspector—

(*i*) the Memorandum of Inspection Books of all boilers proposed for registration under section 7 ;

(*ii*) proposals for increasing or decreasing the pressure of a boiler after inspection under section 8 ;

(*iii*) proposals for necessary repairs, structural alterations or renewals to a boiler under section 8 or 12 ;

(*iv*) proposals for revoking, cancelling or refusing to renew a certificate under section 11 or 8 ;

(*v*) report when boilers have not been properly prepared for inspection under section 14 ;

(*vi*) proposals for prosecutions under the Act.

16. *Inspections at special times.*—No examination of a boiler shall be made by an Inspector for the purpose of registering or issuing a certificate for a boiler on a Sunday or gazetted public holiday or between the hours of sunset and sunrise without the specific orders of the Chief Inspector in each case.

In such cases an extra fee equal to the usual registration or inspection fee for the boiler may be charged and half of the extra fee may be paid to the Inspector.

17. *Attendance during hearing of appeals.*—Under orders of the Chief Inspector, Inspectors shall attend during the hearing of appeals with regard to boilers under their charge before the Chief Inspector or the Appellate Authority.

18. *Registers to be kept.*—Every Inspector in charge of an office shall keep—

(*a*) a Register in Form A of all registered boilers situated within his jurisdiction ;

(*b*) a Register of accidents,

(*c*) a Register of registration and inspection fees received.

IV—Administrative Instructions for Registration.

19. *Importance of registration.*—Technical regulations for the registration of boilers and the scale of fees for registration are prescribed in Part II of the Regulations. The details of measurements recorded at the time of registration constitute

a permanent record for the boiler and determine the original pressure at which the boiler is allowed to work. It is accordingly essential that the work should be done with the greatest care and precision.

20. *Receipt of applications.*—Applications for registration shall be made under section 7 (*1*) either to the Chief Inspector, or to the Inspector of the local area in which the boiler is situated and shall be accompanied under Rule 3 by a receipt for the prescribed fee. No application shall be accepted without the receipt. No boiler shall be registered, if on measurement the fee is found to be deficient, until the deficit has been paid. Any excess payment will be refunded at the time of boiler registration.

21. *Necessity of avoiding delay.*—It is essential that no delay should occur in registration. In large towns, the measurements under section 7 (*3*) should ordinarily be completed and the report submitted to the Chief Inspector within 7 days of the receipt of the application; in no cases should the interval exceed 30 days. The Chief Inspector should issue his orders under section 7 (*4*) without delay.

22. *Register of registered boilers.*—The Chief Inspector shall maintain a Register of registered boilers in serial order in Form A in two parts ; in Part I (boilers originally registered in the State) the registered number of a boiler shall be the one immediately following the last serial number in the Register. Gap numbers due to boilers being broken up or transferred to another State shall not be filled up. In Part II (boilers originally registered in other States) entries shall be made as prescribed in Rule 24. Inspectors in charge of an office shall keep a similar Register for all boilers within their jurisdiction.

23. *Procedure on transfer of a boiler.*—Whenever a boiler is transferred from another State into the State of Bombay the owner shall, under section 6 (*b*) apply to the Chief Inspector for the registration of the transfer ; the boiler cannot be used until registration has been effected. The Chief Inspector shall then obtain from the State from which the boiler was transferred the Registration Book and Memorandum of Inspection Book of the boiler. No fee shall be charged for recording transfers.

24. *Entry of transferred boiler in Register.*—On receipt of the Registration and Memorandum of Inspection Books, the Chief Inspector shall enter the boiler under its original number in Part II of his Register, and shall instruct the Inspector of the local area in which the boiler is situated to enter it similarly in his Register. The Registration Book and the Memorandum of Inspection Book shall be kept in the Chief Inspector's Office.

25. *Note of transferred and dismantled boilers.*—Whenever a boiler has been transferred to another State or broken up, the fact shall be noted in the Register. In the case of a boiler that has been permanently dismantled the Registration Book and the Memorandum of Inspection Book shall be destroyed.

V—Administrative Instructions for Inspection.

26. *Procedure at inspections : internal inspection.*—Detailed instructions for the inspection of boilers are contained in Part II of the Regulations. The following general procedure at inspections should be observed :—

At a thorough inspection of a boiler the Inspector should wherever the size and construction of the boiler permit, go inside and make a thorough inspection of all its internal parts. But before doing so he should satisfy himself that proper provision has been made for disconnection from any other boiler under steam.

Should he find that proper provision for disconnection has not been made or that the boiler has not been properly cleaned or scaled or that it is unreasonably hot he should decline to proceed with the inspection and should report the facts to the Chief Inspector for orders under section 14 (*2*) of the Act.

When a boiler is of such a size or its construction is such that the Inspector cannot go inside it there must be sufficient sight holes or hand holes provided to enable him to see the principal internal parts. If any important part of a boiler is so constructed that the Inspector cannot examine it he should report the facts to the Chief Inspector for orders.

27. *External inspection.*—Boilers must be examined externally as well as internally; particular attention should be paid to the external parts of the boilers where in contact with seating blocks and brick work, especially when the situation is damp. Having regard to many serious defects discovered, Inspectors should take care, in order to ensure proper inspection, that boilers of which the whole of the outside cannot be readily examined, are cleared whenever they consider it necessary of any concealing covering, supports or fittings.

Saddle tanks and engine fittings of locomotive type boilers should be removed for inspection of the parts underneath at the first inspection and at any reasonable period afterwards if the Inspector cannot satisfy himself. If the owners in any special case have any good reasons for not wishing to clear covered parts the case should be submitted to the Chief Inspector for orders. The Inspector must keep in mind that he is not to certify as efficient any boiler regarding the condition of which he cannot thoroughly satisfy himself.

28. *Casual working inspections.*—At the inspection of one of a battery of boilers the Inspector should take the opportunity of examining the other boilers under steam with special reference to the water gauges, pressure gauges and safety valves.

29. *Proposals for reduction of pressure.*—When the Inspector decides that a boiler in one or more of its parts is no longer fit for the pressure approved for it he should, without delay, report his proposals for reducing the pressure to the Chief Inspector and at the same time submit his calculations for the wasted parts for check and approval of pressure. With regard to pitting and wasting of shell plates the Inspector must bear in mind that shell plates ordinarily are considerably stronger in the body of the plate, owing to being unpierced, than at the seams and consequently may become reduced in thickness to an appreciable extent in the body of the plate, i.e., elsewhere than at the seams, and still be stronger than the seams.

30. *Repairs to boilers.*—Under section 12 of the Act the sanction of the Chief Inspector to all repairs proposed for boilers must be obtained beforehand.

A few water tubes or smoke tubes, however, may in an emergency be renewed pending the sanction of the Chief Inspector but all such cases must be reported immediately to the Chief Inspector who may, if he deems fit, notify his sanction to the owner without verification of the renewals by an Inspector.

Generally in repairing boilers the object to be obtained is to make up for damage or wastage by suitable compensation, either by renewal or repair of the part affected. Covering patches applied with the object of hiding defects are a source of danger and must not be passed.

Welding by electric and oxy-acetylene processes may be employed in the repair of boilers, but, as the efficiency of the welding depends largely on the skill and care of the operator each case will have to be decided on its merits.

Provided that when any owner is willing to accept a renewed certificate for less than twelve months in order to approximate the date of annual inspection to the date on which other boilers in the locality are inspected, a certificate for such period less than twelve months as may be necessary for such approximation of dates may be granted at a reduced fee to be calculated at one-twelfth of the ordinary fee for each full month, portion of a month not being reckoned.

40. *Fee to cover inspection and tests.*—A fee paid for the inspection of a boiler shall cover thorough inspection, hydraulic test and steam test where such are necessary, subject to the provisions of section 14 (*2*).

41. *Second fee in default.*—A second fee will be leviable for re-inspection in any case where the inspection of a boiler is begun, but, owing to the fault or neglect of the owner or person in charge, is not completed within a period of six months from the date of commencement of inspection.

42. *Sanction of Chief Inspector to second fee.*—No extra fee shall be levied. except with the sanction of the Chief Inspector.

43. *Special fee for inspections out of season.*—For any inspection of a boiler situate at a place beyond the limits of the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad which is visited by an Inspector one or more times in a year for the purpose of inspecting boilers, if an owner or person in charge of a boiler fails to avail himself of the services of the Inspector during the usual periods for visiting the district and applies for inspection at a time which would necessitate a special journey by the Inspector then before the Inspector undertakes such a journey the owner or person in charge shall, in addition to the registration or inspection fee, pay such sum into the Government Treasury to cover the rail, conveyance and travelling allowance charges of the Inspector from the nearest head-quarters as the Chief Inspector may determine.

44. *Fee for copy of Registration Book*—

For each copy ... ... Rs. 10.

45. *Duplicate certificate fees.*—Fees for duplicate certificates under Rule 38—

For each ... ... Rs. 5.

46. *Refund of fees.*—Fees paid in excess and fees paid for an inspection which for any reason not due to any fault or omission of the owner or person in charge of the boiler has not been made, shall be refunded if a refund is applied for within one year from the date of payment.

VI—Accidents.

47. *Investigation of accidents.*—On receipt of a report of an accident to a boiler or steam-pipe under section 18, the Inspector should, with the least possible delay, proceed to the place to investigate the accident. If the report is received by the Chief Inspector, he should forward it at once to the Inspector, within whose jurisdiction the accident has occurred, for necessary action.

48. *Procedure during inquiry.*—The Inspector at his inquiry shall make a careful examination of the damaged parts, and shall take such measurements and make such sketches for the purpose of his report as he may deem necessary. He shall inquire into the circumstances attending the accident and note the time of its occurrence, its nature and extent, the injury caused to persons and the damage done to property. The report should be in the style of the Reports of Preliminary Enquiries under the British Boiler Explosions Acts, 1882 and 1890.

49. *Power to hold inquiry in writing.*—Inspectors are authorized to take the written statements of witnesses and all persons immediately concerned with the accident. In order to comply with the provisions of section 18 (*2*), the Inspector should present to the owner or person in charge of the boiler a series of written questions on all points that are material to the inquiry.

50. *Use of boiler after accident.*—The Inspector must decide whether the use of the boiler can be permitted at the same or at a lower pressure without repairs or pending the completion of any repairs or alterations that he may order. In no case should he issue a provisional order or renewal certificate, until his orders have been carried out.

51. *Procedure in case of serious accidents.*—The report should be sent without delay to the Chief Inspector ; if he considers that the investigation has been sufficient, he will record the facts in his register of accidents, and enter a brief account of the accident in the Registration book, a copy being made in the Memorandum of Inspection Book. If, however, the accident is of a serious nature and in all cases in which an explosion has occurred, the Chief Inspector should, after receipt of the Inspector's report, proceed to investigate the accident personally either alone or with the assistance of a member of the panel of assessors appointed under Rule 64 who may be appointed for this purpose by the Commissioner. Reports of such inquiries should be recorded as indicated above.

52. *Remuneration of assessor.*—The assessor shall be remunerated at such rate as may be prescribed by the State Government and be allowed the travelling expenses incurred by him in attending the inquiry.

53. *Reference in Annual Report.*—A brief account of all accidents and their causes should be included in the Chief Inspector's Annual Report.

54. *Unreported accidents.*—If, in the course of an inspection or at any other time, the Inspector discovers damage which comes within the definition of an accident, but which has not been reported should report the facts at once to the Chief Inspector for action under section 24 (*d*).

VII—Appeals.

55. *Filing of appeal.*—Every petition of appeal shall be made in writing either in English or in the vernacular.

56. *Presentation of appeal.*—An appeal may be presented either personally or by registered post to the Chief Inspector.

57. *Form of appeal.*—The petition of appeal shall be accompanied by the original order, notice or report appealed against, or by a certified copy thereof, or where no such order, notice or report has been made in writing, by a clear statement of the facts appealed against, the grounds of appeal and the referring section of the Act.

58. *Fixing date for hearing.*—On receipt of an appeal, the Chief Inspector shall, if the appeal is to be heard by himself, at once fix a date for hearing the appeal; and if it is to be heard by the appellate authority, obtain a date for the hearing of the appeal from the President of the Court. It is important that there should be no delay in the decision of appeals, as the stoppage of a boiler is likely to put the owner thereof to great inconvenience. The decision should ordinarily be given within ten days from the receipt of the petition of appeal.

59. *Procedure before hearing.*—When the date for hearing has been fixed, the Chief Inspector shall at once issue a notice to the appellant stating the date for hearing and informing him that if he wishes to be heard in support of the appeal or to produce evidence he must be present either in person or by authorised agent with his evidence on the date fixed. The notice shall be sent by registered post to such address as shall be entered in the petition of appeal.

60. *Presence of Inspector.*—In all appeals the Chief Inspector shall decide whether the presence of the Inspector is necessary, and shall issue orders accordingly.

61. *Attendance of witnesses.*—The Appellate Court shall have power to secure the attendance of witnesses and to make local inquiries under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

62. *Ex-parte decisions.*—If the appellant is not present on the date fixed, the appeal may be decided in his absence.

63. *President of Appellate Court.*—The State Government shall appoint an officer to be President of the Appellate Court for such period as it thinks fit.

The President shall be an officer who has exercised the powers of a judge or magistrate or a person who is a barrister, advocate, pleader or a graduate in law of any University in any country in the Commonwealth including India and has exercised or is exercising the powers of a court within the meaning of section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

64. *Panel of assessors.*—The State Government shall constitute a panel of assessors for the purpose of assisting in the hearing of appeals. Assessors must be fully qualified mechanical engineers.

65. *Constitution of Appellate Court.*—Whenever the date for an appeal before the Appellate Court has been fixed, the Chief Inspector shall, under the orders of the President of the Court, arrange for the attendance of three members of the panel constituted under the preceding rule to act as assessors.

66. *Costs in appeals.*—In appeals before the Appellate Court, the President is authorised to fix the costs and recover them from the appellant in any case in which the appeal is dismissed; in all cases of appeal in which a local inspecton is required by the appellant he shall deposit in advance the full costs of such inspection.

67. *Fees required for certificates granted on appeal.*—Any order on appeal authorising the registering of a boiler or the grant or renewal of a certificate shall be deemed to be subject to the payment of such fees as are prescribed by rules or regulations framed under the Act.

VIII—Inquiries into Conduct of Persons in charge of Boilers.

68. *Commissioner to hold inquiry.*—If the Commissioner has reason to believe from any cause whatever, that an inquiry should be made to ascertain whether a person in charge of a boiler is incompetent or addicted to drugs or drunkenness or has been guilty of any serious misconduct or negligence it shall be his duty to inquire into such allegation.

He may either make such inquiry personally or cause it to be made by a deputy.

69. *Appointment of Assessor.*—The Commissioner shall appoint as assessor in such inquiry either one of the panel of assessors for hearing appeals under section 20 or any fully qualified mechanical engineer who appears to the Commissioner to be a fit and proper person to be an assessor.

70. *Person concerned to be present at inquiry.*—The inquiry shall be held in the presence of the person whose conduct forms the subject of the inquiry who shall be allowed to make any statement he may wish to make and to produce evidence in his defence. He shall on demand forthwith give up his certificate to the Commissioner and abide the result of the inquiry.

71. *Record of inquiry.*—The Commissioner shall forward to the State Government the record of the inquiry together with the opinions of the officer conducting the inquiry and of the assessor and shall make such recommendation with regard to the suspension or cancellation of the person's certificate as he may think fit.

72. *Remuneration of Assessor.*—The assessor shall be remunerated at such rate as may be prescribed by the State Government and be allowed the travelling expenses incurred by him in attending the court.

Part II.

BOILER ATTENDANTS' RULES.

IX—Persons in charge of Boilers.

73. *No boiler to be used without competent person in charge.*—Subject to the proviso below no boiler as defined in section 2 (*b*) that is liable to inspection under the Act shall be used (see Rule 78) within the State of Bombay unless there is a fit and proper person in immediate attendance and charge who is employed by the owner for the purpose of attending to the working of the boiler :

Provided that the restrictions contained in this Rule shall not apply to a boiler of such capacity and used for such purpose as may be specified by the State Government by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

74. *Competent person must possess certificate, extent of qualification.*—No person who does not possess a certificate of competency or a certificate of service granted under these Rules or under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1917, shall be deemed a fit and proper person to be in attendance and charge of a boiler ; and no holder of any such certificate shall be deemed a fit and proper person to be in attendance and charge of any boiler except to the extent of his qualification indicated by his said certificate :

Provided that in respect of a boiler of any capacity worked by the military authority a person holding a certificate of competency as Boiler Attendant issued by a competent military authority shall, while he is in military employment and working under the sole control of the military authority, be deemed a fit and proper person to be in attendance and charge of the boiler:

Provided further that in respect of a boiler of any capacity worked within the area formerly forming part of the merged State of Baroda a person holding a certificate of competency issued by a competent authority under the Baroda Boilers Act, 1926, shall, to the extent of his qualification indicated by the said certificate, be deemed a fit and proper person to be in attendance and charge of such boiler within the said area for a period of three years with effect from 1st August 1949.

75. *Holder to produce certificate when called for by authorised person.*—The holder of a certificate shall at any reasonable time during his charge of a boiler produce his certificate when called upon to do so by any of the persons empowered under section 15 to call for the production of the certificate or provisional order of the boiler.

76. *Owner to furnish Chief Inspector with particulars of certificate.*—Any owner of a boiler who engages a person to be in charge of it shall at once furnish to the Chief Inspector particulars of the person with the grade, number, date and place of issue of his certificate.

77. *Limits of daily period of attendance, reliefs allowed and sphere of action.*—The hours of a boiler attendant are regulated by the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934) and the rules framed and exemptions granted thereunder.

An attendant in charge of boilers for which a certificate of the first class is required may be relieved of charge in any one day for not more than two periods which combined are not to exceed two hours in duration by a person holding a certificate of the second class.

In special cases, the holder of a first class certificate may, with the consent in writing of the Chief Inspector or District Inspector, be relieved by a person holding a certificate of the second class for a period which may extend to seven consecutive days.

A person in charge of a boiler will be held to be in immediate attendance and charge of the same when he is within one hundred and fifty feet of such boiler.

78. *When boiler is deemed to be in use.*—A boiler will be deemed to be in use when there is active fire in the furnace, firebox or fireplace for the purpose of heating the water in the boiler. When the fire is removed, extinguished, or effectively banked so that no appreciable heat passes from the fire to the water and all steam and water connections are closed, a boiler will be deemed to be not in use.

X—Certificate.

79. *Capabilities of holders of certificates.*—Certificates of competency granted under these rules shall be of two classes. A certificate of the first class shall qualify the holder thereof to be in charge of a set of connected boilers of any kind or capacity or of so many separate or connected boilers belonging to the same owner so situated that no one of them is distant more than 150 feet from any other of them, and a certificate of the second class shall qualify the holder thereof to be in charge of any single separate boiler.

80. *Equivalence of certificates.*—Holders of certificates of proficiency granted under Part III of these Rules and holders of certificates of competency or of service as first and second class engineers granted under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act will, for the purpose of Rule 74, be deemed to hold certificates of competency of the first class under Part II of these Rules and holders of certificates of

competency or of service as third class engineers granted under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act will be deemed to hold certificates of competency of the second class under Part II of these rules.

81. *Exchange Certificates.*—Any person in possession of a certificate of competency granted by any competent authority in India or in the United Kingdom, or in any British Dominion or Colony, shall be entitled to receive a certificate of competency as aforesaid without undergoing examination.

The certificate granted under this rule shall be of such class as the board of examiners or a majority of the members of the said board on consideration of the nature of the certificate in the person's possession shall determine.

82. *Service certificate.*—The Board may, in the case of any person who satisfies it that he has served for a period of not less than ten years as a boiler attendant or head fireman in working charge of a set of boilers or that he has served for a period of not less than six years in working charge of a separate boiler prior to the date on which these rules come into force and that he is possessed of competent practical skill for such work, grant to him certificate of service to the effect that he is qualified to the like extent as the holder of a certificate of competency of the first class or of the second class respectively.

Such certificate of service shall be signed as in the case of a certificate of competency.

A certificate of service so granted shall have the same effect as a certificate of competency granted under these rules.

XI—Board of Examiners.

83. *Examinations to be held by board of examiners.*—Examinations shall be held periodically by a board of examiners at such places and on such dates as the State Government shall determine, for the purpose of determining the fitness of persons who desire to qualify as attendants on boilers.

84. *Nomination of Members.*—The State Government shall from time to time nominate competent engineers having knowledge of primemovers and boilers to be members of the board of examiners for the said examinations.

85. *Passed applicants to receive certificate.*—Every applicant for examination who is declared by the said board to have passed an examination shal receive a certificate of competency in accordance with the board's decision as to his qualifications, which shall be signed by the members of the board.

86. *Board empowered to refuse issue of certificate.*—The board is empowered to refuse the issue of a certificate of competency or service to any candidate who in the opinion of the majority of the members appears too old or physically unfit through deformity, constitutional weakness, bad eyesight, deafness or loss of a limb to perform properly the duties of a boiler attendant.

Any such candidate may appeal to the Commissioner against the decision of the board and the Commissioner may send the candidate before a Medical Board or Civil Surgeon for medical examination in which case the board shall either issue or refuse to issue a certificate in accordance with the medical opinion.

87. *President of the Board.*—The Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, shall ordinarily be *ex-officio* President of the Board of examiners.

He may delegate his powers as President in Bombay or any other place at which examinations are held and his deputy shall see that the examinations are conducted as prescribed in these Rules.

88. *Meetings of Members.*—Members of the board shall meet at the request of the Commissioner or his deputy for the purpose of conducting examinations in such place and at such time as may be specified in the notice of meeting.

89. *Minimum number of members.*—Each examination shall be conducted by not less than two members of the Board.

90. *Board's endorsement on application form.*—The board shall endorse on the printed application form of each candidate the result of his examinations for a certificate of competency or its decision in regard to application for exchange and service certificate. The endorsed applications shall be returned to the President at the close of the examinations.

91. *Fees to Members.*—Each member of the board shall be entitled to a fee of sixty rupees for each meeting of the board lasting more than three hours or a fee of thirty rupees for each meeting lasting less than three hours at which any duties prescribed in these rules in relation to certificates of competency as boiler attendant has been performed and which he had attended from the beginning to the end.

XII—Examinations.

92. *Kinds of examination.*—Examinations shall be of two kinds, one for each class of certificate of competency which the board is empowered to grant, namely, certificates of competency as first class boiler attendant and as second class boiler attendant.

93. *Times and places of examination.*—Examinations shall be held at Bombay, and at such other places as the State Government may, from time to time, determine.

Examinations at Bombay shall be held on the second Monday in the months of February, June and October.

94. *Postponement of examination.*—When a gazetted holiday falls on the date fixed for the examination, or when for any unforeseen reason an examination cannot be held on the date fixed for it, the Commissioner may fix some other day for holding the examination, which shall be duly notified to the candidates for examination.

95. *Clerical assistance at examinations.*—Every examination shall be attended by one or more clerks from the Commissioner's office who shall do such clerical work as may be necessary and shall act as interpreter when required by the board.

XIII—Applications for Examination.

96. *Form of application.*—Every applicant for examination must make application in Form 1 prescribed in the Appendix. He shall fill in those parts of the form that are to be filled in by a candidate and either sign, or mark his thumb impression, on the form in the presence of the Commissioner or his Deputy or a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace who shall append his signature in token of attestation.

97. *Lodging application.*—The applications must be lodged at the office of the Commissioner not later than fifteen days before the date fixed for the examination and be accompanied by—

(*a*) originals and copies of all testimonials ;

(*b*) a receipt from a Government Treasury or the Reserve Bank of India situated in the State of Bombay for the amount of the fee prescribed hereunder for the examination at which the applicant wishes to appear ; and

(*c*) any certificate granted to the applicant under these Rules or the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act or by an authority deemed competent under these Rules.

98. *Fees for examination.*—Candidates for examination for certificates of competency shall pay fees as follows :—

	Rs.
Examination for 1st class certificate	20
Examination for 2nd class certificate	15

99. *Remission of fee.*—Candidates once admitted to examination shall not be entitled to any remission of fees if they fail to pass or to proceed with the examination. Where a candidate is unavoidably absent from the examination on the date fixed the Commissioner may allow him to appear without payment of a second fee at any one of the subsequent examinations held within one year of such first examination.

100. *Fees of candidates found ineligible.*—Candidates found ineligible for any examination may be allowed to appear without payment of a second fee at any one of the subsequent examinations held within one year from the date of payment of fee or they may apply for a refund of the fee within the same period.

XIV—Testimonials.

101. *Candidates must produce satisfactory testimonials.*—No applicant shall be admitted to examination who cannot produce satisfactory testimonials certifying to his experience, ability, sobriety and general good conduct for the whole period of his qualifying service. Breaks in the qualifying service period must be accounted for satisfactorily. Should a candidate allow more than one year to elapse between the end of the period covered by his last testimonial and the date of his application for examination he will not be allowed to sit for examination until he produces a testimonial for a further period of service of six months.

102. *Essential statements.*—Testimonials must clearly state the capacity in which the candidate was employed, whether as boiler attendant, head fireman, donkeyman or fireman and show the dates between which the candidate was so employed.

103. *Signature and countersignature.*—Testimonials must be signed by the engineer under whom the candidate was employed or, if not employed under an engineer, by the responsible person under whom he worked and must be countersigned by the mill manager or by the owner, agent or secretary of the mill or factory or workshop as the case may be.

104. *Railway service.*—Testimonials for service on railway locomotives must be signed by the responsible officer under whom the candidates served and be countersigned by the head of the department concerned.

105. *Sea service.*—Testimonials for service on steam ships may be signed by the chief engineer and countersigned by the master of the vessel or may be in the form of a seaman's discharge issued by a Shipping Master.

106. *Candidates for certificates of service.*—Testimonials of candidates for certificates of service under these Rules must comply with the requirements specified herein for testimonials of candidates for examination.

107. *Doubtful testimonials to be authenticated.*—In any case of doubt the board may require a candidate's testimonial to be authenticated by the testimony of some credible person having personal knowledge of the facts required to be established.

108. *False testimonials.*—Where the Commissioner is satisfied that any testimonial tendered by a candidate is false he may by written order debar such candidate from being admitted to any subsequent examination held under these rules and if upon tender of such testimonial a candidate has already been admitted to examination he shall be deemed to have failed in such examination.

109. *Filing of copies and return of originals.*—Applications and copies of testimonials submitted by candidates shall be filed in the office of the Commissioner. The original testimonials shall be returned to the candidates at the close of the examination. Copies of testimonials shall be obtainable on payment of copying charges on application to the Commissioner.

XV—Age and Training.

110. *Age and training of second class candidates*—A candidate for a certificate of competency as a boiler attendant of the second class must not be under twenty years of age and shall not be admitted to examination unless he proves to the satisfaction of the board that he—

(*a*) can read English numerals or can read letters in his own mother-tongue or in any regional language of the State and ;

(*b*) has served for not less than three years as a fireman or attendant on a steam boiler or as a driver on a combined steam engine and boiler ; or

(*c*) has fulfilled the requirements of any of the prescribed courses of training which would qualify him for admission to the examination for third class engineers, under the Bombay Boiler Examination Rules, 1903, if at the time of introduction of these rules he had begun and was engaged in such training.

111. *Age and training of first class candidates.*—A candidate for a certificate of competency as a boiler attendant of the first class must not be under twenty-five years of age and shall not be admitted to examination unless he possesses or is able to claim a certificate of competency or of service as third class engineer granted under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, or proves to the satisfaction of the board that he has received such training as is required under the preceding Rule in the case of a candidate for a certificate of the second class and possesses or is able to claim a certificate of competency of the second class or a certificate service of the second class and in addition thereto—

(*a*) has served for not less than two years as an engineer with a third class certificate of competency or of service ; or

(*b*) has served for not less than three years as a boiler attendant with a second class certificate of competency or of service in sole working charge of a boiler of Lancashire, Cornish, Water-tube or Marine type of not less than 500 square feet heating surface ; or

(*c*) has served for not less than three years as fireman serang on a battery of two or more boilers of Lancashire, Cornish, Water-tube or Marine type each of not less than 500 square feet heating surface ; or

(*d*) has served for not less than three years as a fireman serang or tindal on a steamship with one or more boilers each of not less than 500 square feet heating surface.

112. *Service not in strict conformity with Rules.*—In any case in which the service of a candidate does not strictly comply with any one of the clauses specified under Rules 110 and 111 but is not less than the total period required under either rule the board of examiners may accept such service on its merits as the board may deem fit.

XVI—Examination Subjects.

113. *Second Class.*—To be entitled to a second class certificate of competency a candidate must satisfy the examiner that—

(*a*) he clearly understands—

(*i*) the working and management of a steam boiler ;

(*ii*) the use and purpose of the various valves, cocks, mountings and fittings ;

(*iii*) the precautions to be taken and procedure to be observed before starting fires and when raising steam ;

(*iv*) the use of a feedpump and injector ;

(*v*) the use and purpose of a salinometer and thermometer ;

(*vi*) the need for periodical cleaning and pure water supply and for the prevention of scale and other deposit on the heating surfaces ;

(*vii*) the need for periodical inspection of boilers and the manner in which they should be prepared for thorough inspection, hydraulic test and steam test ;

(*viii*) the precautions to be taken before entering or allowing another person to enter a boiler that is connected to another boiler under steam ;

(*ix*) the use of the best means of firing for the prevention of smoke ;

(*x*) the danger of water lodging in steam pipes and the precautions to be observed in draining ;

(*xi*) the procedure to be followed in the event of shortness of water-bulging or fracture, of furnaces or flat plates or bursting of tubes or of any accident to a boiler or steam pipe, and that—

(*b*) he is able—

(*i*) to stoke a boiler, including cleaning and banking fires, in a workmanlike manner ;

(*ii*) to show how avoidable smoke may be prevented ;

(*iii*) to blow through and test correctness of water gauge glasses and test cocks ;

(*iv*) to replace a gauge glass and show how a false water level might be shown;

(*v*) to ease a safety valve and use a blow down cock or valve ;

(*vi*) to adjust a high steam and low water safety valve and renew a fusible plug ;

(*vii*) to joint a manhole or handhole door or any cover or flange in the steam or feed pipes ;

(*viii*) to pack pump or valve chest glands ;

(*ix*) to grind and adjust cocks and valves ;

(*x*) to take a donkey pump or injector to pieces and replace in working order.

114. *First Class.*—To be entitled to a first class certificate of competency a candidate must satisfy the examiner, in addition to the subjects prescribed for second class candidates, that he has at least a rudimentary knowledge of—

(*i*) the principal elementary facts relating to combustion, heat and steam ; and that he is able to some extent, to explain—

(*ii*) the principal causes and effects of corrosion and incrustation and the usual remedies employed ;

(*iii*) the object of the use of boiler fluids ;

(*iv*) the principles on which feed pumps and injectors work ;

(*v*) the principles on which appliances for the prevention of smoke work ;

(*vi*) the purpose of superheaters, economisers, feed heaters, feed filters, forced and induced draught appliances and mechanical stokers.

XVII—Mode of Examination.

115. *Nature of examination.*—Every examination shall be of such a nature as to test the practical knowledge of the candidate and to ascertain his competency to manage a boiler or boilers.

116. *Examination in writing optional.*—The examination shall be conducted orally but any candidate may, if he desires, write his answers to such written questions as may be given to him by the examiner.

117. *Examination where held.*—The examination shall be held either in a factory, mill or workshop in which boilers are used or partly in such factory, mill or workshop and partly in the examination room.

118. *Practical test essential.*—Every candidate must demonstrate on an actual boiler or fitting or model his ability to perform any or all of the practical tests under Rule 113 (*b*).

119. *Hours of examination.*—Examinations shall be conducted in the examination room between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. unless otherwise notified by the Commissioner and elsewhere at such time as the examiner may fix.

XVIII—Grant of Certificates.

120. *Forms of certificates.*—Certificates of competency, exchange and service shall be in Forms II, III and IV in the Appendix to these Rules.

121. *Surrender of lower grade certificate.*—No certificate of the first class shall be granted to the holder of a second class certificate after examination under these

Rules unless and until he has surrendered to the Commissioner the certificate of the lower grade.

122. *Exchange certificate.*—An exchange certificate of competency shall be granted only in respect of and on production of a certificate issued after examination by a competent authority (Rule 81). The fact of the fresh certificate having been granted shall be endorsed on the original qualifying certificate before its return to the owner.

123. *Identification requirements.*—Every certificate granted under these Rules whether of competency, exchange or service shall bear a bust photograph of the holder, for which the candidate must sit after passing the examination or obtaining the board's acceptance as the case may be, and his signature or thumb impression and such other particulars as may be required for the purpose of identification.

The Commissioner's office shall arrange for the attendance of persons to be photographed. No extra charge shall be made to the candidates for the photographs.

124. *Duplicate of certificates recorded.*—Duplicates of all certificates granted to boiler attendants under these Rules shall be recorded in the office of the Commissioner.

125. *Grant of duplicate certificates.*—Whenever any boiler attendant proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of any certificate granted to him under these Rules, or under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, a duplicate of the certificate to which by the record so kept as aforesaid he appears to be entitled shall be furnished to him, which shall have for all purposes the same validity as the original certificate.

126. *Applications for duplicate certificates.*—Applications for duplicates of certificates under the preceding Rule shall be lodged with the Commissioner together with a declaration describing the lost certificate.

127. *Fee for duplicate certificates.*—Applicants for duplicates of certificates of any class or kind granted under these Rules or under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act shall pay a fee of Rs. 10 for each certificate.

128. *Invalidity of original certificate.*—On the issue of a duplicate certificate the original certificate shall be deemed invalid and if found should be returned to the office of issue for cancellation.

XIX—Exchange Certificates.

129. *Applications for exchange certificates.*—Applications under Rule 18 for certificates of competency corresponding to foreign certificates in the possession of the applicants shall be in Form 1 of the Appendix. Each applicant shall duly fill in the form which, together with the original foreign certificate in his possession and its copy and a receipt from a Government Treasury or the Reserve Bank of India in the State of Bombay for the amount of the fee prescribed below, shall be lodged with the Commissioner at least ten days before any meeting of the board of examiners.

Provided, that where the Commissioner is satisfied that delay in the issue of a certificate would cause hardship and is not due to the applicant's negligence the Commissioner may receive such application at any other time. In such case the

Commissioner shall refer the application to at least four members of the board of examiners in Bombay or to at least two members elsewhere, and on receipt of their signature to the certificate, shall deliver the certificate to the applicant after the usual process of identification has been carried out.

130. *Fee for exchange certificate.*—Applicants for certificates of competency in exchange shall pay a fee of Rs. 7-8-0 for each certificate irrespective of class.

XX—Certificates of Service.

131. *Applications for certificates of service.*—Applications under Rule 82 for certificates of service shall be in Form I of the Appendix. Each applicant shall duly fill in the form which, together with his testimonials and their copies and a receipt from a Government Treasury or the Reserve Bank of India in the State of Bombay for the amount of the fee prescribed below, shall be lodged with the Commissioner at least ten days before any meeting of the board of examiners.

The proviso to Rule 129 shall also be applicable to this Rule.

132. *Candidates' practical skill may be tested.*—If on scrutiny of the testimonials of an applicant for a certificate of service under Rule 82, the board of examiners has doubts about the competence of the applicant for the charge and management of a boiler, or if it is necessary to determine the class of certificate for which he is qualified, the board of examiners may subject the applicant to such practical examination as it deems fit.

133. *Fee for certificate of service.*—Applicants for certificates of service shall pay a fee of Rs. 7-8-0 for each certificate irrespective of class :

Provided that any fee so paid by an applicant who is found to be ineligible for the grant of a certificate by reason of the insufficiency of his testimonials of previous service, may, if applied for within one year of the date of payment, be returned to him in full.

XXI—Penalties.

134. *Penalties.*—The owner of any boiler liable to inspection under the Act who shall—

(*a*) work the same or permit the same to be worked at any time, except whilst he has in his employ in immediate attendance and charge for the purpose of attending to the working of the boiler a fit and proper person to be in attendance and charge thereof ;

and any such person in charge or any other person who shall—

(*b*) work the same or permit or cause it to be worked in contravention of section IX of these Rules ; shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each offence and in the case of a continuing offence with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day after the first day in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the offence.

135. *Cognisance of offences.*—All offences against these Rules shall be cognisable in the City of Bombay by a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere by a Magistrate of the first class.

136. *Limitation and previous sanction for prosecution.*—No charge shall be brought against any person of any offence punishable under these Rules except within six months from the date of the commission of the offence and no prosecution shall be instituted without the previous sanction of the Chief Inspector.

Part III.

XXII—Engineers' Examination Rules.

137. *Examinations where and when held.*—Examinations for persons desirous of obtaining certificates of proficiency as engineers to be in charge of steam engines and boilers shall be held at such times and in such places as may be notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette* :

Provided that unless the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, shall by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* make an announcement to the contrary, they shall be held at Bombay by the Board of Examiners appointed under these rules on the second Monday in February, June and October at the same times and places as those prescribed in Part II for boiler attendants :

Provided also that such examinations shall be held at least once in any calendar year in Bombay if any candidate appearing to the Commissioner to be eligible applies for admission to them.

137-A. *Fees to members.*—Each member of the board shall be entitled to a fee of seventy-five rupees for each meeting of the board lasting more than three hours or a fee of thirty rupees for each meeting lasting less than three hours at which any duty prescribed in these rules in relation to certificates of proficiency as engineers has been performed and which he had attended from the beginning to the end.

138. *Application procedure.*—The same general procedure with regard to testimonials, applications and kindred matters shall be observed for these examinations.

139. *Kinds of examinations.*—Examinations for engineers shall be of two kinds, one for first class certificates of proficiency and one for second class certificates of proficiency for which fees of Rs. 40 and Rs. 25, respectively, are prescribed.

140. *Testimonials.*—Candidates must produce satisfactory testimonials which must clearly state the kind of work on, and the capacity in, which the candidate was employed, whether as apprentice engineer, engine fitter, assistant engineer or engineer and show the dates between which the candidate was so employed. Only service as an engineer, or engine fitter on steam machinery or as a mechanical engineering student will be considered by the board for admission to examinations for certificates of proficiency.

Testimonials must be signed as in the case of applicants for certificates of competency as boiler attendants, that is, they must be signed by the responsible person under whom the candidate worked and be countersigned by the owner, agent or manager of the workshop or factory or person of corresponding status elsewhere.

Candidates who have undergone a course of training at an engineering college or technical institute must produce either the diploma of the institution or a certificate from the Principal or Superintendent of the institution for the time served.

XXIII—Age and Training.

141. *Age and training of second class candidates.*—A candidate for a certificate of proficiency of the second class must not be under 21 years of age and shall not be admitted to examination unless he proves to the satisfaction of the board that he has served or undergone, for not less than five years, the service or training specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) below, of which not less than three years must have been in accordance with either clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) and not less than two years in accordance with clause (*c*)—

(*a*) as a full-time apprentice engineer or engine fitter in a suitable workshop on the making or repairing of steam engines or accessories; or

(*b*) a full course of training in an engineering college or technical institute recognised by the State Government as suitable for the training of mechanical engineers; and

(*c*) as engineer or assistant engineer in a mill or factory or steamship with engines and boilers, the boilers being not less than two in number and each of not less than 500 square feet heating surface.

142. *Unsuitable workshops, minimum equipment.*—No seasonal factory, cotton ginning factory or cotton pressing factory shall be recognised as a suitable workshop for the training of apprentice engineers or engine fitters nor shall any other workshop be recognised that is not equipped with at least two turning lathes, one planning, shaping or slotting machine, one drilling machine, one smiths' hearth and tools and all the necessary fittings and machine tools.

143. *Doubtful suitability.*—In any case of doubt of the suitability of a workshop the board may require a candidate to provide proof that the workshop in which he served was sufficiently equipped with machines and tools and that the work carried on was in making or repairing steam engines or accessories.

144. *Definition of apprentice service.*—For the purpose of these Rules service as an apprentice engineer means the regular performance of such duties in a workshop where steam engines or accessories are made or repaired as will enable a person to obtain under efficient supervision a practical knowledge of the various operations in the making or repairing of steam engines and to acquire practical experience in the use of tools and in the making and fitting together of parts of machinery.

Although some practical knowledge of moulding, blacksmithing and drawing office work is highly desirable not more than six months will be allowed for time spent in any one of these branches in making up the total apprentice service.

145. *Definition of engine fitter service.*—Service of engine fitter means journeyman's service in making or repairing steam engines or accessories. Such service may include service as turner, if employed on the same kind of work, but not more than one-half of the qualifying period will be allowed for time spent as turner in making up the total journeyman's service.

146. *Short periods of service.*—No period of less than six months spent in any workshop or factory as apprentice engineer or journeyman fitter shall count as time qualifying for admission to examination.

147. *Breaks in student's course.*—A course of training begun at an approved engineering college or technical institute may be continued and completed at any other approved college or institution but only complete and continuous annual courses will be allowed for in making up the full course.

In such cases candidates must produce a certificate from each Principal or Superintendent of the institution concerned for the time spent under him.

148. *Service as engineer.*—Service as an engineer or assistant engineer means service in those capacities only which afford opportunities of obtaining practical experience as an engineer on steam engines, boilers and steam plant generally in their working and maintenance. It does not include service as a fireman, boiler attendant, engine attendant or engine driver.

149. *Age and training of first class candidates.*—Subject to the proviso below, a candidate for a certificate of proficiency of the first class must not be under 23 years of age and shall not be admitted to examination unless he proves to the satisfaction of the board that he has received such training as is required by Rule 141 in the case of a candidate for a certificate of the second class and possesses or is able to claim a certificate of the second class and in addition thereto has served after having obtained such certificate for not less than one year as engineer in charge of steam plant, the boilers being not less than two in number and each of not less than 500 square feet heating surface.

Proviso for direct admission.—Provided that any applicant who has fulfilled the training requirements prescribed in Rule 141 for candidates for a certificate of the second class and in addition has served for not less than three years in the position prescribed in this Rule, may be admitted direct to examination for a certificate of the first class although he has not obtained a certificate of the lower grade.

XXIV—Examination Subjects.

150. *Subjects for second class.*—To satisfy the board in examination and be entitled to a certificate of proficiency of the second class a candidate must—

(*a*) write a legible hand, understand the use of arithmetic to the extent of addition, substraction, multiplication, division and proportion and be able to apply the same to the calculation of elementary stresses, pressures, areas, volumes, quantities and weights ;

(*b*) be able to give a description of the principal types of steam boilers used on land and to state the purposes and reasons for which different types of boilers are employed ;

(*c*) be able to give a description of and explain the functions of boiler mountings, feed pumps, feed injectors, feed filters, feed heaters, economisers, superheaters and forced draught and induced draught appliances ;

(*d*) know the causes and effects of, and the usual remedies for, incrustation and corrosion in boilers ;

(*e*) be able from data and formulae supplied to calculate the percentage of strength of a single or double riveted seam of a boiler shell and the safe working pressure to be allowed for shells, furnaces, fireboxes, flat plates and stays in accordance with the Indian Boiler Regulations. He must also be able to calculate the load on a dead weight safety valve, the weight and position of ball on a lever-and-weight safety valve and the total heating surface of a boiler from given data ;

(*f*) possess a creditable elementary knowledge of the prominent facts relating to combustion, heat and steam and be able to calculate consumption of coal and water and to estimate the quantity of steam that may be generated from a given grate area or heating surface in any of the ordinary types of land boilers ;

(*g*) be able to give a description of the principal types of steam engines in general use on land and pass a creditable examination in their constructive details and in the function of each part including governor and fly-wheel;

(*h*) be able to explain the whole cycle of operations of the steam from the time it leaves the boiler until it returns in the form of feed water, through an ordinary compound slide valve engine and condenser;

(*i*) be able to calculate direct tension and compression stresses in engine bolts and rods, the force exerted by pistons, pump buckets and plungers, the duty of pumps and the cubic capacities or weights of contents of tanks, bunkers and coal bins or stacks;

(*j*) be able to explain the method of testing and altering the setting of an ordinary slide valve and of testing the alignment of shafting, driving wheels and fly-wheels and adjusting them;

(*k*) be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement or breakdown of a part of an engine or its accessories;

(*l*) be able to make an intelligible sketch and to read a working drawing of a steam engine, boiler or boiler mounting;

(*m*) have a knowledge of some of the appliances used for the prevention or abatement of smoke and the principles on which they are based; and

(*n*) if required by the examiner, demonstrate by a practical test in the examination room or in a workshop his ability as a workman in the use of tools and appliances.

151. *Subjects for first class.*—To satisfy the board in examination and be entitled to a certificate of proficiency of the first class a candidate must, if not in possession of or able to claim a certificate of the second class, be able to satisfy the requirements prescribed under the preceding Rule for second class candidates and all candidates must—

(*a*) write a legible hand, understand the use of arithmetic and algebra to the extent of addition, substraction, multiplication, division, proportion, vulgar and decimal fractions, extraction of square and cube roots and simple equations and be able to apply the same to the calculation of stresses, pressures, areas, volumes, quantities and weights;

(*b*) be able to give a description of the principal types of steam boilers used on land and to state the purposes and reasons for which different types of boilers are employed;

(*c*) be able, from data and formulae supplied, to calculate the safe working pressure for any part of a boiler in accordance with Indian Boiler Regulations;

(*d*) understand how to correct defects in boilers due to accident, decay and other cause and know the means of repairing such defects;

(*e*) know the causes and effects of and the usual remedies for incrustation and corrosion in boilers;

(*f*) be able to give a description of and explain the functions of boiler mountings, feed pumps, feed injectors, feed filters, feed heaters, economisers, superheaters and forced draught and induced draught appliances;

(*g*) possess a creditable knowledge of the prominent facts relating to combustion, heat and steam;

(*h*) have a knowledge of the principal appliances in use for the prevention of smoke and the principles on which they are based and be able to give a description of the principal mechanical stokers and oil fuel systems in use;

(*i*) be able to estimate the evaporative capacity of a boiler from its fire grate area and total heating surface and the horse power that would be developed in the principal types of engines when supplied with steam at a certain pressure from the boiler ;

(*j*) pass a creditable examination in the various constructions of steam engines in general use and in the details and use of each part ;

(*k*) be able to explain the method of testing and altering the setting or engine valves and of testing the alignment of shafts and adjusting them ;

(*l*) be able to calculate the direct stress, the torsional stress and the binding stress in round bars and shafts and the bending stress in rectangular bars and levers with given loads :

(*m*) be able to explain jet and surface condensation, superheating and the working of steam expansively ;

(*n*) be able to take off and calculate indicator diagrams, recognise faults in them and suggest the appropriate remedies ;

(*o*) be able to make an intelligible hand sketch or a working drawing of one or more of the principal parts of a steam engine or boiler or boiler mounting and to mark in without a copy all the necessary dimensions in figures so that the sketch or drawing could be worked from ;

(*p*) be able to read a working sketch or drawing of any part of a steam engine, boiler or boiler mounting ;

(*q*) be able to explain the general construction of auxiliary machinery, viz., pumps, electric light engines, dynamos and plant, gas and oil engines and gas producers and the elementary principles on which they act ;

(*r*) be able to state the general methods employed in laying foundations for engines, machinery, boilers and chimneys and the suitable area and height of chimneys to promote efficient combustion and prevention of smoke ; and

(*s*) be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement of a part of the machinery or boiler.

XXV—Mode of Examination.

152. *Nature of examination.*—Examinations for certificate of proficiency as engineers to be in charge of steam engines and boilers shall be of such a nature as to test the practical and technical knowledge of the candidates and to ascertain their fitness for the charge of steam plant and machinery.

153. *Order of subject for second class examination.*—Examinations for second class certificates shall be conducted in the following order and stages :—

(*a*) to write answers within a prescribed time to ten questions in arithmetic set with reference to clauses (*a*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*i*) of Rule 150 ;

(*b*) to write answers to ten questions set by the examiners appertaining to the subjects specified in clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*j*), (*k*), (*l*) and (*m*) of Rule 150, eight of which shall be compulsory ; and

(*c*) to answer orally questions appertaining to clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*j*), (*k*), (*l*), (*m*) and (*n*) of Rule 150, to make the sketch or read the working drawing prescribed in clause (1) of Rule 150 and, if required by the examiner, to undergo the practical test specified in clause (*n*) of Rule 150.

154. *Assessment of work.*—The value of the work done in all three sections prescribed under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of Rule 153, namely, mathematics, written questions and oral questions (including practical test) will be assessed in accordance with the following scale :—

Marks 0 to 55=weak denoted by W.

Marks 56 to 64=consider denoted by C.

Marks 65 to 74=good denoted by G.

Marks 75 to 100=superior denoted by S.

In order to pass a candidate's work should be "good" in all three sections but it must be "good" or "superior" in the oral examination. A "consider" in mathematics or "written questions" section may be counterbalanced by a "superior" in the oral section. Two "considers" or one "weak" will entail failure.

155. *Order of subjects for first class examination.*—Examinations for first class certificates shall be conducted in the following order and stages :—

(*a*) to write answers within a prescribed time to ten questions in mathematics set with reference to clauses (*a*), (*c*), (*g*), (*i*), (*l*) and (*n*) of Rule 151 ;

(*b*) to write answers to questions set by the examiners appertaining to ten of the subjects specified in clauses (*b*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*j*), (*k*), (*m*), (*n*), (*q*), (*r*) and (*s*) of Rule 151, eight of which will be compulsory ;

(*c*) to make within a prescribed time a hand sketch or working drawing of a part of an engine or boiler or boiler mounting in accordance with clause (*o*) of Rule 151 ; and

(*d*) to answer orally questions appertaining to clauses (*b*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*j*), (*k*), (*m*), (*n*), (*o*), (*p*), (*q*), (*r*) and (*s*) of Rule 151.

156. *Assessment of work.*—The value of the work done in all four sections prescribed under clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of Rule 155, namely, mathematics, written questions, drawing and oral questions will be assessed in the manner prescribed in Rule 154 for second class candidates. In order to pass a candidate's work should be "good" in all four sections but it must be "good" or "superior" in the oral examinations. A "consider" in mathematics or drawing section may be counterbalanced by a "superior" in the other sections. Two "considers" or one "weak" will entail failure.

157. *Rules for examination room.*—Candidates for certificates of proficiency will be allowed in the time allotted to cancel any part of their work and, when required, additional paper will be supplied by the examiner, but they will not be allowed to work out the problems on a slate or on waste paper. The additional sheets shall be attached to and form part of the examination paper to be given in by the candidate.

Written answers and drawings shall be made out in the presence of the examiner and shall be given up, whether complete or not, on the expiration of the prescribed time.

The examination in rough working drawing for first class candidates may, at the candidate's option, be either a hand sketch clearly dimensioned and complete the necessary views and sections or a drawing to scale.

Drawing boards, T-squares and drawing paper will be provided at the examinations but candidates will have to bring their own drawing instruments.

If a candidate leaves the room before answering any question or before completing any paper which has been given to him he cannot afterwards be permitted to answer or complete the paper as the case may be but the examiner may substitute another question or another paper.

Any candidate discovered to have taken into the examination room any book, paper, document or memoranda of any description or to have copied from or afforded or given or received any assistance or any information to or from or communicating in any way with another candidate during the time of examination shall be regarded as having failed in his examination and shall not be allowed to proceed further with the examination.

158. *Time Table.*—Examinations for first and second class engineers shall be timed as follows unless otherwise notified by the Commissioner who shall also prescribe intervals if necessary—

Monday	...	Mathematics, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Tuesday	...	Written answers, 11 a.m. to 4-30 p.m.
Wednesday	...	Drawing 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Wednesday	...	Oral examination (2nd class), 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Thursday	...	Oral examination, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The examinations may be continued from day to day until all candidates have been dealt with :

Provided that if a candidate finishes his mathematical, written or drawing examination before the time prescribed for its completion the examiners may forthwith begin or continue as the case may be the oral examination of the candidate and proceed with it till 5 p.m. on that day and continue or complete it on any subsequent day of the examination.

159. *Grant of certificate of proficiency.*—If a candidate passes the examination he shall be granted a certificate in accordance with the class in which he passed at such early date within two weeks after the close of the examination as is practicable.

160. *Form of certificate of proficiency.*—Certificates of proficiency as engineers to be in charge of steam engines and boilers shall be in Form V of the appendix to the Rules.

161. *Duplicate certificates of proficiency.*—Duplicates of all certificates granted under these Rules shall be recorded in the office of the Commissioner.

Appendix to Part I of the Bombay Boiler Rules.

FORM A.

BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

Register of Boilers.

(Rules 9, 18 and 22.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Registry number.	Type of Boiler.	Boiler rating.	Name of manufacturer.	Year and place of construction.	Date of registration.	Name of owner.	Place where in use.	Remarks (Transfers, etc.)

In Part II of the Register, Column 1 should contain the registry number and letters.

FORM B.

INDIAN BOILERS ACT, 1923 (ACT V OF 1923).

Notice for Examination of Boiler under Sections 7 and 8.

(Rule 34.)

No. of 19 .

BOILER INSPECTION OFFICE,

Dated , the 19 .

To

In reply to your application dated you are hereby informed that Boiler Registry No. at the above named premises will be $\frac{\text{thoroughly examined}}{\text{hydraulically tested}}$ by the Government Inspector on the

To enable the examination to be made, you are bound—

(*a*) to afford to the Inspector all reasonable facilities for the examination and all such information as may reasonably be required of you ;

(*b*) to have the boiler properly prepared and ready for examination in the prescribed manner ; and

(*c*) in the case of an application for the registration of a boiler, to provide such drawings, specifications, certificates and other particulars as may be prescribed.

Voucher No. in acknowledgment of $\frac{\text{Bank}}{\text{Treasury}}$ Receipt No. for Rs. accompanies.

Inspector of Boilers.

(See reverse for preparation required.)

[*Reverse of Form B.*]

PREPARATION FOR EXAMINATION.

See Part II, Chapter I, of the Regulations.

(Regulation 150.)

(*A*) *Preparation for Inspection.*

At every examination of a boiler for the grant or renewal of a certificate, the boiler shall be empty and thoroughly clean in all its parts. All doors of manholes, handholes and sightholes and cleaning plugs and all caps in the headers and mud-drums of water tube boilers, all firebars, bearers, front plates, bridge plates, fire-bridges, brick arches, oil fuel burners and mechanical stoker fittings shall be removed. All valves and cocks comprising the boiler mountings shall be opened up and taken apart and the valves or cocks ground, when necessary, before the Inspector's visit.

Provision shall, if required by the Inspector, be made for the removal of lagging or brickwork or other concealing part and for the drilling of plates and for verify-fying the pressure gauge and safety valve dimensions and weights. All smoke tubes, exterior of water tubes, smoke-boxes, and external flues shall be swept clean.

Provision shall be made for the effective disconnection of all steam and hot water communication with any other boiler under steam, as prescribed in Part III of the Regulations. This shall be effected either by the removal of a length of pipe from the steam and feed piping or by the insertion of substantial blank flanges. Where blank flanges are employed, they shall be inserted between the flange of the chest and the pipe attached to it. No blank flange shall be inserted between a safety valve chest and the boiler.

(Regulation 152.)

(*B*) *Preparation for Hydraulic Test.*

The chest of all mountings subject to steam pressure shall be in place and shut tight or blank flanged. The safety valves shall either be jammed down or removed and the chest-opening blank flanged. The attachment* for the Inspector's pressure gauge and the nipple† for connecting the Inspector's test pump hose shall be in

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Note.—These provisions as to effective disconnection shall extend to every case wherein a person is sent or with the assent of the owner or person in charge goes into a boiler for any purpose. See Part III of the Regulations.

* Tapped $\frac{3}{4}''$ Whitworth bolt and nut thread.

† Tapped $\frac{1}{8}''$ Whitworth bolt and nut thread.

order. All doors shall be properly jointed and tightened up. The boiler shall be completely filled with water, care being taken to allow all air to escape and, if possible, a preliminary test not exceeding the working pressure of the boiler shall be taken before the Inspector's visit to test the tightness of the joints. When a boiler is hydraulically tested for the first time, it shall be entirely cleared of lagging or brickwork; at subsequent tests the lagging or brickwork, or portions thereof, shall be removed if required by the Inspector.

Preparation Now Required. (A), (B).

Note.—The last certificate for the boiler should be shown to the Inspector.

FORM C.

(*See* Rule 8.)

GENERAL WORKING OF BOILERS.

Instructions to Boiler Attendants.

These instructions should be frequently and carefully studied, with a view to keeping in mind the precautions to be observed, and the ordinary procedure to be followed in the safe working of boilers.

Precautions before starting the Fires.

Before starting the fires in a boiler, the attendant should—

(1) see that there is sufficient water in the boiler and that the gauge cocks are working freely;

(2) ease safety valves, or open cock on top of boiler to allow air to escape;

(3) see that the blow-off cock is fully closed and tight;

(4) see that the safety valves and feed check valve are free and workable;

(5) see that water is not leaking from any part of the boiler;

(6) note if the pressure gauge pointer is at zero;

(7) see that the feed pump is in working order.

He must not rely on the supposition that the water he has previously put in is still in the boiler, as it may have run out without his knowledge through a leak or open cock, nor can he be sure that the gauge glass shows the true water level until he has tested it. This is done in the following manner: shut off the lower gauge cock and empty the glass by the drain cock; then shut the drain cock and open the gauge cock; if everything is in order, the water will then rise in the glass to the same height as before.

Raising steam.—In getting up steam in all types of boilers the operation should be as gradual as circumstances will allow. Nothing turns a new boiler into an old one sooner than getting up steam too quickly. Forcing the fires when starting work is liable to cause straining of the seams and tubes of the boiler. In the case of large

boilers generally, steam should not be got up in less than six hours. Before getting up steam, the water level should be observed, to ensure that water is at the proper height in the glass, the pressure gauge noted, and the safety valves tried to see they are free. The blow-off cock should be examined to see that it is completely shut and tight.

Pressure gauge.—The pressure or steam gauge should be kept in order, and be in such a position as to be easily seen by the boiler attendant. There should be a plain mark on it showing the highest pressure allowed for the boiler, and the dial should be kept clean so that the figures may easily be read.

Steam pressure.—Ordinarily the safety valve will prevent the steam from rising much above the working pressure, but if the steam guage shows so rapid an increase of pressure as to indicate danger of exceeding the highest limit, water should be immediately fed into the boiler and the dampers partially closed in order to diminish the effect of the fire. If, however, the water has fallen so low that there is danger of an accident from this cause, the fires should be withdrawn before feeding in water, the safety valves eased, and if the engine is at rest it should be started so as to reduce the pressure.

The safety valves are provided to guard against over pressure. They should be moved by hand every day so as to prevent them from sticking. If moved only occasionally, they are liable to leak.

The valve can be tested by slowly raising it a little, and when let down, it should close perfectly tight. It should never be opened by a sudden knock or pull. If it does not close tight turn it on its seat until it fits, or when its construction does not permit this, raise it slowly a few times and let it down again, but on no account must the valve be screwed down further or loaded more than what has been allowed by the Inspector.

Safety valves must never be overloaded, and spring valves should have ferrules or other provision against the valves being screwed down too far. In case of an accident resulting from wilful overloading the culprit might be held criminally responsible at the official inquiry or inquest.

Low water safety valves.—If there is a low water safety valve, test it occasionally by lowering the water level to see that the valve begins to blow at the right point. It should give warning "before" the water level has sunk too low, and before damage can be done. When the boiler is opened, examine the floats and lever and see that they are free and that they give the valves the full rise. With the ordinary type of high-steam and low-water safety valve the float should be down at its lowest position and the valve full open when the boiler is empty.

The water gauges.—These will be kept in best order by frequently blowing through. The cocks are thus kept in good working condition without leaking. Blow through the drain cock at the bottom of the gauge, and shut and open the steam and water cocks every few hours. These cocks should be blown through more frequently when the water is dirty. Should either of the passages become choked, or whenever the water in the gauge glass moves sluggishly the passages must be cleaned. This is best done with a wire. The gauge glass is so arranged that its top cock connects with the steam space and its bottom cock is below the water line. The water line will ordinarily be near the middle of the glass tube. Always test the glass water gauges thoroughly the first thing in the morning and at the commencement of every shift. This is done by first opening the drain cock and then shutting

the upper cock which should give water : the upper cock should then be opened and the bottom cock closed which should give steam ; during this test the drain cock should be kept open.

If water and steam do not appear in proper order the cocks are choked and the passages should be cleaned. To lessen the risk of breaking the gauge glass the water cock should always be re-opened after the steam cock.

Gauge glasses with a narrow white stripe running the whole length of the glass on the side next the boiler are recommended as they show the water line more clearly, especially when the water is dirty.

The boiler regulations framed by the Board require every water gauge glass to be fitted with a guard to prevent injury to the attendants. See that it is always in place, and clean, when there is steam in the boiler.

Special Note.—It does not follow that there is plenty of water in the boiler because there is plenty of water in the gauge glass. The passages may be choked, and empty gauge glasses are sometimes mistaken for full ones, and explosions have resulted therefrom. Hence the importance of keeping the gauge cocks perfectly tight and clean and of blowing through the test cocks frequently.

A large number of accidents have been due to inoperative water gauges, and to negligence of the attendant in not carefully reading the water level.

The Blow-off Cock.—The Blow-off should be used daily if the water is at all dirty or sedimentary, especially with Locomotive type and Vertical Boilers, as their narrow water spaces are liable to get choked with mud, which soon hardens into a solid mass. The amount of water to be blown out depends on the size of the boiler and can be determined only from experience. When blowing out the best result is obtained, if the water has been at rest for some time (say before the engine is started) thus giving the sediment time to settle ; if the feed water is clean merely turn the cock round.

The Scum Cock.—When scum cocks are fitted, if the feed water is dirty, a little should be blown off daily ; if the water is clean, merely turn the cock round. Before opening the scum cock see that the water is at the height indicated by the water-level pointer, otherwise the scumming will be ineffective. Water should be blown from the surface through the scum cock when steam is being drawn off, i.e., when the engine or other machinery is working.

Manhole and other Door Joints.—When making such joints the jointing materials should never be of round-sectioned packing. Care must be taken that the spigot of the door is centrally placed in the hole, as many accidents have resulted from packing being blown out between the spigot and side of hole, even when the clearance was only ⅛th of an inch. The nuts must be carefully and evenly tightened. Further tightening should be made during the process of heating up the boiler when raising steam.

Steam Pipes.—When properly arranged, should give no trouble. Frequently, however, they are so designed as to contain pockets, in which, while out of use, condensed steam accumulates. Such water is exceedingly dangerous and great care should be taken to see that the pipes are properly drained *before the stop-valve is opened* otherwise "water hammer" will take place even with the best designed steam pipes, and disastrous explosions, causing loss of life and property, may occur.

Scale and Grease.—Roughly speaking, scale offers a hundred times as much resistance to the passage of heat as does a similar thickness of steel or iron. A half inch furnace plate covered with 1/10th inch scale is as efficient a heat retarder as a steel furnace 10 inches thick. Grease is about ten times worse than scale. In a boiler at work the temperature of a clean furnace plate is only slightly in excess of that of the water in the boiler : but if scale or grease is interposed between the water and the plate, the latter acquires a temperature more nearly approximating that of the flame with which it is in contact. If the fire is fierce (artificial draught) the furnace tube may grow so hot that it elongates considerably. If in addition, cold air is admitted during each firing, a concertina action of the furnace takes place, which is one of the worst causes of boiler wear and tear.

Wear and Tear.—Can be reduced and the life of a boiler prolonged if scale and grease are prevented from accumulating in a boiler. The combined effect of scale or grease and artificial draught are disastrous. Scale or grease also causes waste of fuel.

Grease.—A mixture of sedimentary water, soda and grease produces an adhesive scum. Where this is suspected, the water level should never be lowered below the furnace top unless the boiler is afterwards entered and this scum cleaned off the furnace plate before firing again.

Scale Removal.—The customary method is not a satisfactory one. The boiler is emptied and then cooled down by opening all the manholes, and the result is that the scale, which would otherwise be soft, hardens through contact with the air, and requires laborious clipping off.

A very effective, but slower method, is to retain the water in the boiler until cool, and not to run it out until the men are ready to enter the boiler with water hose, brushes and scrapers. The scale will then be soft and easily removable.

If time is a consideration, the cooling can be accelerated by adding cold feed to the hot water in the boiler and slowly running off the cooled water. Another method is to blow off the boiler with the lowest possible pressure (not more than 20 lbs.) and to keep it closed until cold. The scale will then be easily removed.

Treatment of Feed water.—Many feed waters required soda or other chemicals to arrest corrosion or to change the nature of the scale.

There is *no harmless chemical* which will remove scale or sediment when it has once got into the boiler and the only effective process is to purify the feed water before it enters the boiler. By this means the sediment, and generally, too, the added chemicals, can be deposited in tanks or in filters, and therefore never goes into the boiler. Excepting when the water obtainable is very good, water-purifying apparatus ought to pay any boiler owner, particularly at those works where three or more boilers are in constant work. Boiler owners wishing to have definite advice as to the best treatment of their feed water should have it analysed at some Chemical Laboratory and ascertain the best treatment in the particular circumstances.

Special attention is drawn to the not infrequent but *very bad* practice of allowing the waste steam from the Engine Cylinders or Pumps to be drained into the boiler Feed Water Tanks. The waste steam from cylinders is always mixed with a certain amount of oily matter, which will be deposited in the feed water tanks and ultimately be pumped into the boiler, with possibly disastrous results, as it will be obvious to every careful boiler attendant that should the oil be deposited on the furnace crowns, they may become over-heated and collapse.

It should be the first care of the boiler owner, and the Boiler Attendant to see that the feed water is kept as pure as possible. Impure feed water means additional expense on the upkeep of the boiler.

Preservation of Boilers when not in use.—Steam boilers when not in use are liable to deterioration from corrosion, and, unless well cared for and made rust-proof they may depreciate more rapidly than when in use. They should be thoroughly drained and thoroughly dried and all valves, cocks and openings closed so as to exclude moisture. Another plan is to fill t' e boiler with water to which about 1/100 per cent. caustic soda has been added.

Special Instruction for Boiler No.

This boiler should be opened up and thoroughly cleaned after a period of work which should not exceed.....

A record of such cleanings should be maintained and produced when required by the Inspector.

Dated Inspector of Boilers.

Appendix to Parts II and III of the Bombay Boiler Rules, 1924.

FORM I.

(*See* Rules 96, 129 and 131.)

INDIAN BOILERS ACT, 1923 (ACT V OF 1923).

Application for an Engineer's Certificate of Proficiency or for a Boiler Attendant's Certificate of Competency or of Service.

Name, etc., of Applicant.

A

Name in full

Permanent address

Place of birth Date of birth

Particulars of all previous certificates (if any).

B

Number of certificate.	Proficiency, Competency or Service.	Grade.	Where issued.	Date of issue.	If at any time suspended or cancelled, state by what Court or Authority.	Date.	Cause.

Certificate now required.

C

Grade.	Proficiency, Competency or Service.	Address to which certificate may be sent.

Statement of previous failures (if any).

If applicant has failed in a previous examination for the certificate now required, he must here state the date and place of each examination in which he has failed. If he has not failed, he must state so in writing across this division.

D

Date of examination.	Place of examination.	Subjects in which he failed.

Declaration by Applicant.

(Take Notice)—Any person who makes, procures to be made, or assists in making, any false representation for the purpose of obtaining for himself or any other person a Certificate of Proficiency, Competency or Service, will be criminally prosecuted.

E I do hereby declare that the particulars contained in Divisions (A), (B), (C), (D) and (F) of this Form are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that the papers enumerated in Division (F) and submitted with this Form are TRUE AND GENUINE documents, given and signed by the person whose names respectively appear on them; and further that those names are truly and correctly stated against each of the said papers as entered in Division (F); and further that the copies of the said papers, also submitted with this Form, are true and correct copies thereof. I further declare that the Statement (F) contains a true and correct account of the whole of my services without exception. And I make this Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Dated at , this of 19 .

Signed in the presence of :—

Signature of applicant.
Present address.

[*Reverse of Form I.*]

(F)—List of Testimonials and Statement of Service.

(Testimonials to be numbered consecutively as below)

Consecutive number of Testimonial.	Date of Testimonial.	Name of person signing each Testimonial.	Address and designation of factory or workshop where employed.	Number, type and heating surface of boilers.	Capacity in which employed.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Time employed.			Initial of verifier.
								Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1											
2											
3											
4											
							Total Service ..				
							Time served for which no certificates are now produced.				

Certificate of Examiners.

Examination. Certified that has been examined for a certificate of proficiency as engineer or a certificate of competency as Boiler Attendant of the class at this day of 19 , and has satisfied us of his fitness to hold a certificate of the FIRST, SECOND CLASS. He has therefore PASSED, FAILED.

Exchange. Certified that has produced before us at this day of 19 , a certificate of competency of the class as and we are of opinion that he should be granted a certificate of competency of the FIRST, SECOND CLASS in exchange.

Service. Certified that has produced before us at this day of 19 , satisfactory testimonials covering the required period of service and we are of opinion that he should be granted a certificate of service of the FIRST, SECOND CLASS.

Personal description of Applicant.

H { Nationality
Height ft. ins. Complexion
Colour of hair eyes
Personal marks or peculiarities.

Board of Examiners.

To

Commissioner.

Date

Office. Certificate No. of the class issued and duplicate recorded on 19 .

Commissioner.

FORM II.

Form of Certificate of Competency to be granted under Rule 120.

BOMBAY BOILER RULES, 1924.

Certificate No.

Photograph.

Certificate of Competency as First Class (or Second Class) Boiler Attendant.

To

Having satisfied us of your competency to fulfil the duties of

Class Boiler Attendant in accordance with the Rules now in force we do hereby, in pursuance of the said Rules, namely, THE BOMBAY BOILER RULES, 1924, grant you this certificate of competency of the Class.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

Board of Examiners.

This day of 19 .

[*Reverse of Form II.*]

CERTIFICATE No. 19 .

Signature of Owner
Date and Place of Birth
Address of Owner
Personal description ; Nationality
Height without shoes
Complexion
Colour of hair eyes
Marks or peculiarities

Thumb impression.

Certificate No. issued under my signature this day of 19 .

This certificate is given upon an Ordinary Examination passed at on the day of 19 .

Date of issue Commissioner.

N.B.—Any person other than the owner hereof becoming possessed of this certificate should transmit it forthwith to the office of issue.

FORM III.

Form of Certificate of Competency to be granted under Rule 120.

BOMBAY BOILER RULES, 1924.

Certificate No.

Photograph.

Certificate of Competency as First Class (or Second Class) Boiler Attendant.

To

Having produced before us a Certificate of Competency as
Class issued to you by
on we do hereby, in pursuance of the BOMBAY BOILER RULES, 1924, grant you this Certificate of Competency of the Class in exchange.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

Board of Examiners.

This day of 19 .

[*Reverse of Form III.*]

CERTIFICATE No. 19 .

Signature of Owner

Date and Place of Birth

Address of Owner

Personal description ; Nationality

Height without shoes

Complexion

Colour of hair eyes

Marks or peculiarities

Thumb impression.

Certificate No. issued under my signature
this day of 19 .

This certificate is given upon production of Certificate of Competency No. issued at after examination on the day of 19 .

Commissioner.

Date of issue.

N.B.—Any person other than the owner hereof becoming possessed of this certificate should transmit it forthwith to the office of issue.

FORM IV.

Form of Certificate of Service to be granted under Rule 120.

BOMBAY BOILER RULES, 1924.

Certificate No.

Photograph.	*Certificate of Service as First Class (or Second Class) Boiler Attendant.*

To

Having satisfied us that you have served for the period required in accordance with the Bombay Boiler Rules, 1924, prior to the coming into force of the Rules and being of opinion that you are possessed of competent practical skill, we hereby, in pursuance of the said Rules, grant you this Certificate of Service of the Class.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

Board of Examiners.

This day of 19 .

[*Reverse of Form IV.*]

CERTIFICATE No. 19 .

Signature of Owner
Date and Place of Birth
Address of Owner
Personal description ; Nationality
Height without shoes
Complexion eyes
Colour of hair
Marks or peculiarities.

Thumb impression.

Certificate No. issued under my signature this
day of 19 .

This certificate is given upon production of satisfactory testimonials of service in accordance with Rule 82 of the Bombay Boiler Rules, 1924.

Date of issue. Commissioner.

N.B.—Any person other than the owner hereof becoming possessed of this Certificate should transmit it forthwith to the office of issue.

FORM V.

Form of Certificate of Proficiency to be granted under Rule 160.

BOMBAY BOILER RULES, 1924.

Certificate of Proficiency of the First (or Second) Class.

To

Having satisfied us of your proficiency as an engineer to be in charge of steam engines and boilers, we do hereby, in pursuance of the BOMBAY BOILER RULES, 1924, grant you this Certificate of Proficiency of the FIRST (OR SECOND) CLASS.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

Board of Examiners.

This day of 19

[*Reverse of Form V.*]

CERTIFICATE No. 19 .

Signature of Owner
Date and Place of Birth
Address of Owner
Personal description ; Nationality
Height without shoes.
Complexion
Colour of hair eyes
Marks or peculiarities

Certificate No. issued under my signature this day of 19 .

This certificate is given upon an Examination passed at on the day of 19 .

Date of issue. Commissioner.

N.B.—Any person other than the owner hereof becoming possessed of this Certificate should transmit it forthwith to the office of issue.

G. N., G. D., No. 5186, dated 13th July 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1914). **Rule 73.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to rule 73 of the Bombay Boiler Rules, 1924, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the restrictions contained in the said rule shall not apply to boilers which do not exceed 100 "rating", and which are used for any of the purposes specified below :—

(*a*) Fire engines,

(*b*) Disinfectors,

(*c*) Motor vehicles for private purposes,

(*d*) Pumping water for the irrigation of farm lands, gardens and orchards,

(*e*) Tilling soil, sowing and reaping crops, and farm and dairy produce,

(*f*) Small industries in sugarcane crushing, extraction of oils, rice hulling and flour milling, and

(*g*) Private domestic heating, lighting and ventilation.

G. N., D. D., No. 1857/46, dated 20th September 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 1057). **Rule 73.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to rule 73 of the Bombay Boiler Rules, 1924, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that the restrictions contained in the said rule shall not apply to an Electrode type boiler of any capacity and used for any purpose provided that the boiler is fitted with such automatic devices against over pressure or lowering of water below the working level as are certified by the Steam Boiler Department to be effective and satisfactory.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923 (VIII OF 1923).†

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 7685, dated 22nd July 1938 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1328). S. 2 (3)

In pursuance of sub-section (*3*) of section 2 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), the Government of Bombay, having given previous notice of its intention so to do, is pleased to add to Schedule II to the said Act the person—

(1) employed for the purpose of loading or unloading any mechanically propelled vehicle, or in the handling or transport of goods which have been loaded into any mechanically propelled vehicle;

(2) employed in any occupation ordinarily involving outdoor work by any Municipality or by any District Local Board.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. P. 35/50, dated 17th January 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 21). S. 16

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923) (hereinafter referred to as the "said Act"), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of Bombay in the Political and Services Department, No. 70/34, dated the 1st November 1945, the Government of Bombay (hereinafter referred to as "Government") is pleased to direct that—

(1) an annual return in the form set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be furnished by every person employing workmen who are—

(*a*) employed in a place which is a factory within the meaning of clause (*m*) of section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948;

(*b*) employed within the meaning of clause (*d*) of section 3 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, in any mine which is subject to the operation of that Act;

(*c*) employed, otherwise than in a clerical capacity or in a factory or mine, in connection with the operation or maintenance of a tramway as defined in section 3 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886;

(*d*) employed otherwise than in a clerical capacity within the limits of any Dock or Port subject to the Indian Ports Act, 1908;

(*e*) employed in the construction, repair or demolition of any building, etc., covered by clause (viii) of schedule II to the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923;

(*f*) employed in any occupation ordinarily involving outdoor work by any Municipality or by any District Local Board;

(*g*) employed in any of the following categories but not falling under any of the foregoing heads (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*)—

(i) as railway servants;

(ii) as an inspector, mail-guard, sorter or van peon in the Railway Mail Service, or employed in any occupation ordinarily involving outdoor work in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department;

† For entrustment of functions of the Central Government under rules 2 (*b*) and 8 of the Workmen's Compensation (Transfer of Money) Rules, 1935. see G. of I., Dept. of Lab., Notn. No. L. 1785, 21st February 1939, under section 124 (*1*) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

(iii) in the manufacture or handling of explosives in any premises whereon or within the precincts whereof, on any one day of the preceding twelve months, ten or more persons have been so employed;

(iv) in the service of any fire brigade;

(v) otherwise than in a clerical capacity in the generating, transforming or supplying of electrical energy;

(vi) in producing cinematograph pictures intended for public exhibition or in exhibiting such pictures;

(vii) in a lighthouse as defined in clause (*d*) of section 2 of the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927 (XVII of 1927).

(2) The return, which shall relate to a calendar year, shall be furnished on or before the 1st February following the year to which the return relates, and the first return to be furnished after the issue of this notification shall relate to the year 1951.

(3) The return shall be signed (*a*) by the employer or where there are more than one employer, by any employer, or (*b*) by any person directly responsible to the employer or employers for the management of the establishment to which it relates.

(4) The return shall be furnished to the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay.

(5) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained the return is not required to be submitted by any employer in respect of compensation paid on account of injuries suffered by his workmen during any period for which his liability under the said Act has been insured with a Mutual Indemnity or other Insurance Company or during which he is a member of an Association of Employers which deals on behalf of its members with claims for compensation under the said Act, if such Company or Association has with the consent of the Government undertaken to submit returns as nearly as may be in the form set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed in respect of the employers insured with such Company or belonging to such Association. Such undertaking shall provide that the said returns shall be submitted not later than the 1st February, or at the discretion of and subject to such conditions as may be imposed by Government, the 1st March following the year to which they relate.

SCHEDULE.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Return relating to period from ..... *to 31st December 195* .

State .....
District .....
Town or village .....
Post Office..... } (To be omitted in case of railways.)

Name of establishment[1] .....

Nature of work[2] .....

Average numbers[3] employed per day { Adults ..... Minors .....

—	ACCIDENTS.					
	Number of cases of injuries[4] in respect of which final compensation has been paid during the year.			Amount of compensation[5] paid.		
	Death.	Permanent Disablement.	Temporary Disablement.[6]	Death.	Permanent Disablement.	Temporary Disablement.[7]
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adults ...						
Minors ...						

—	OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES[8].						
	Number of cases of diseases[4] in respect of which final compensation has been paid during the year.				Amount of compensation[5] paid.		
	Nature of Disease.[9]	Death.	Permanent Disablement.	Temporary Disablement.[6]	Death.	Permanent Disablement.	Temporary Disablement.[7]
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adults ..							
Minors ..							

(Signed) .....

Designation .....

Dated 19

[1] In cases where more establishments than one are owned by the same employer, a separate return should be furnished for each establishment. When in any establishment the workmen employed fall in two or more of the distinct categories to which the return relates [*e.g.*, in the case of a tea estate categories A and E (*v*)] a separate sheet should be used for the statistics of each category.

[2] Enter the class of establishment according to the process or product, *e.g.*, cotton weaving and spinning factory, coal mine.

[3] Include all employees whether permanent or temporary who would, in the case of accidents, be eligible for compensation under the Act and for whom a return is required to be furnished. **Numbers employed should be shown even if there are no payments of compensation to report.**

[4] Include only those cases in which the *final* payment of compensation was made during the year. A deposit with the Commissioner should be treated as a payment by the employer.

[5] Include all compensation paid in respect of the cases mentioned in footnote[4], whether such compensation was paid during the year or previous to its commencement. Exclude all payments in cases in which the final payment had not been made by the end of the year to which the return relates.

[6] Only such disablements as last for more than seven days should be shown [section 4 (*1*) D of the Act].

[7] Where the benefit actually allowed (*e.g.*, hospital leave on full pay) is in excess of the compensation admissible under the Act, only the amount of the compensation so admissible should be entered in the return.

[8] *Viz.*, anthrax, lead poisoning, phosphorus poisoning, mercury poisoning, benzene poisoning, chrome ulceration and compressed air illness only.

[9] Enter separately each of the diseases specified in footnote [8] which resulted in cases in respect of which compensation was paid.

S. 20 (1)

G. N., G. D., No. 4486, dated 16th May 1924 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1137).

Modified by G. N., P. & S. D., No. S. 20/11, dated 20th March 1940.

Under section 20 (*1*) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint [a] and to appoint the following officers as *ex-officio* Commissioners under the Act :—

(*a*) Judge of the Small Causes Court at District Headquarter—for Poona District.

(*b*) First Class Subordinate Judge at Nadiad—for Kaira District.

(*c*) Second Class Subordinate Judges of the local Courts—for Hubli and Gadag.

(*d*) Second Class Subordinate Judges at District Headquarters—for Districts of Panch Mahals and Kolaba.

(*e*) [*Deleted.*]

(*f*) First Class Subordinate Judges at District Headquarters—for other districts.

S. 20 (1)

G. N., P. & S. D., No. S. 20/11, dated 20th March 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 408).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 20 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), and in partial modification of Government Notification in the General Department, No. 4486, dated the 16th May 1924, so far as it relates to the appointment of the Second Class Subordinate Judge at the District Headquarters of the Kolaba District, as *ex-officio* Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, for the Kolaba District, Government is pleased to appoint the Second Class Subordinate Judge, Roha and Pen, as *ex-officio* Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the district of Kolaba for such period as the Court at Alibag remains vacant.

S. 20 (1)

G. N., P. & R. D., No. 9920, dated 27th August 1934 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1922).

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 9920, dated 29th June 1943.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 20 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), and in supersession of Government Notifications, specified in the margin, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, with effect from the 15th September 1934,

Government Notification, General Department, No. 5722, dated the 15th December 1924.
Government Notification, General Department, No. 5722, dated the 27th February 1926.
Government Notification, General Department, No. 5722, dated the 8th June 1926.
Government Notification, Political Department, No. S. 20/11, dated the 11th March 1933.

[a] The portion appointing an officer by name has been omitted.

(1) * * * * * *

(2) The officers mentioned in column 1 of the following table to be *ex-officio* Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation in respect of the areas specified against them in column 2 thereof :—

Table.

Designation of Officers.	Areas.
1	2
(1) Judge of the Small Causes Court, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad District.
(2) First Class Sub-Judge, Sholapur ..	Sholapur District.
(3) First Class Sub-Judge, Jalgaon ..	East Khandesh District.
(4) First Class Sub-Judge, Surat ..	Surat District.
(5) First Class Sub-Judge, West Khandesh.	West Khandesh District.
(6) First Class Sub-Judge, at headquarters of the Broach and Panch Mahals District.	Panch Mahals Sub-Division of the Broach and Panch Mahals District.
(7) Additional First Class Sub-Judge, Broach District.	Broach Sub-Division of the Broach District.

2. The appointment of officers mentioned at Nos. (1), (2) and (3) of the table shall be for a period of one year.

G. N., Lab. D., No. 105/48, dated 8th October 1949 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 6753). **S. 20 (1)**

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 105/48, dated 9th October 1950.
Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 105/48, dated 18th June 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 20 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the officers mentioned in column 1 of the following table to be *ex-officio* Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation in respect of the areas specified against them in column 2 thereof :—

Table.

Designation of Officers.	Areas.
1	2
Civil Judge, Senior Division, Kolhapur ...	Kolhapur District.
Civil Judge, Senior Division, Baroda ...	Baroda District.
Civil Judge, Senior Division, Mehsana ...	Mehsana District.
Civil Judge, Junior Division, Amreli ...	Amreli District, excluding Okhamandal Taluka.
Civil Judge, Junior Division, Okhamandal ...	Okhamandal Taluka of the Amreli District.

S. 20 (1) **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 38/48, dated 23rd January 1951 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 581).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 20 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), and in supersession of Government Notification, Political and Reforms Department, No. 9920, dated 10th September 1936, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the officers mentioned in column 1 of the following table to be *ex-officio* Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation in respect of the areas specified against them in column 2 thereof :—

Table.

Designation of Officers.	Areas.
1	2
(1) Judge, Labour Court, Sholapur ...	... Sholapur District.
(2) Judge, Labour Court, Jalgaon ...	... East Khandesh District.

S. 32 Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924.

G. of I., Dept. of Industries and Lab., Notn. No. L. 1182, dated 26th June 1924, as amended up to the end of 1940.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), the Governor General in Council* is pleased to make the following rules :—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. These rules may be called the Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.
(*a*) "the Act" means the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923;
(*b*) "Form" means a form appended to these rules;
(*c*) "section" means a section of the Act.

PART I.

REVIEW OF HALF-MONTHLY PAYMENTS AND COMMUTATION THEREOF.

When application may be made without medical certificate.

3. Application for review of a half-monthly payment under section 6 may be made without being accompanied by a medical certificate—

(*a*) by the employer, on the ground that since the right to compensation was determined the workman's wages have increased;

(*b*) by the workman, on the ground that since the right to compensation was determined his wages have diminished;

(*c*) by the workman, on the ground that the employer, having commenced to pay compensation, has ceased to pay the same, notwithstanding the fact that there has been no change in the workman's condition such as to warrant such cessation;

(*d*) either by the employer or by the workman, on the ground that the determination of the rate of compensation for the time being in force was obtained by fraud or undue influence or other improper means;

(*e*) either by the employer or by the workman on the ground that in the determination of compensation there is a mistake or error apparent on the face of the record.

Procedure on application for review.

4. If, on examining an application for review by an employer in which the reduction or discontinuance of half-monthly payments is sought it appears to the Commissioner that there is reasonable ground for believing that the employer has a right to such reduction

* The powers under section 32 now vest in the State Government.

or discontinuance, he may at any time issue an order withholding the half-monthly payments in whole or in part pending his decision on the application.

Procedure on application for commutation.

5. (1) Where application is made to the Commissioner under section 7 for the redemption of a right to receive half-monthly payments by the payment of a lump sum, the Commissioner shall form an estimate of the probable duration of the disablement and shall award a sum equivalent to the total of the half-monthly payments which would be payable for the period during which he estimates that the disablement will continue, less one half per cent. of that total for each month comprised in that period:

Provided that fractions of a rupee included in the sum so computed shall be disregarded.

(2) When, in any case to which sub-rule (1) applies, the Commissioner is unable to form an approximate estimate of the probable duration of the disablement he may from time to time postpone a decision on the application for a period not exceeding two months at any one time.

PART II.

Deposit of Compensation.

Deposit under section 8 (*1*).

6. (1) An employer depositing compensation with the Commissioner under sub-section (*1*) of section 8 in respect of a workman whose injury has resulted in death shall furnish therewith a statement in Form A, and shall be given a receipt in Form B. In other cases of deposits with the Commissioner under sub-section (*1*) of section 8, the employer shall furnish a statement in Form AA, and shall be given a receipt in Form B.

(2) If, when depositing compensation in respect of fatal accidents, the employer indicates in the statement referred to in sub-rule (1) that he desires to be made a party to the distribution proceedings, the Commissioner shall before allotting the sum deposited as compensation, afford to the employer an opportunity of establishing that the person to whom he proposes to allot such sum is not a dependant of the deceased workman or, as the case may be, that no one of such persons is a dependant.

(3) The statement of disbursements to be furnished on application by the employer under sub-section (*4*) of section 8 shall be in Form C.

Publication of lists of deposits.

7. The Commissioner shall cause to be displayed in a prominent position outside his office an accurate list of the deposits received by him under sub-section (*1*) of section 8, together with the names and addresses of the depositors and of the workmen in respect of whose death or injury the deposits have been made.

Application by dependants for deposit of compensation.

8. (1) A dependant of a deceased workman may apply to the Commissioner for the issue of an order to deposit compensation in respect of the death of the workman. Such application shall be made in Form G.

(2) If compensation has not been deposited the Commissioner shall dispose of such application in accordance with the provisions of Part V of these rules:

Provided that—

(*a*) the Commissioner may, at any time before issues are framed, cause notice to be given in such manner as he thinks fit to all or any of the dependants of the deceased workman who have not joined in the application, requiring them, if they desire to join therein, to appear before him on a date specified in this behalf.

(*b*) any dependant to whom such notice has been given and who fails to appear and to join in the application on the date specified in the notice shall not be permitted thereafter to claim that the employer is liable to deposit compensation unless he satisfies the Commissioner that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the case was called on for hearing.

(3) If, after completing the enquiry into the application, the Commissioner issues an order requiring the employer to deposit compensation in accordance with sub-section (*1*) of section 8, nothing in sub-rule (2) shall be deemed to prohibit the allotment of any part of the sum deposited as compensation to a dependant of the deceased workman who failed to join the application.

Deposit under section 8 (*2*).

9. An employer depositing compensation in accordance with sub-section (*2*) of section 8, shall furnish therewith a statement in Form D, and shall be given a receipt in Form E.

Investment of money.

10. Money in the hands of Commissioner may be invested for the benefit of the dependants of a deceased workman in Government securities or Post Office Cash Certificates, or may be deposited in a Post Office Savings Bank.

PART III.

Reports of Accidents.

Report of fatal accidents.

11. The report required by section 10B shall, subject to such rules, if any, as may be made by the State Government, be in Form EE.

Right of employer to present memorandum when information received.

12. (1) Any employer who has received information of an accident may at any time, notwithstanding the fact that no claim for compensation has been instituted in respect of such accident, present to the Commissioner a memorandum, supported by an affidavit made by himself or by any person subordinate to him having knowledge of the facts stated in the memorandum, embodying the results of any investigation or inquiry which has been made into the circumstances or cause of the accident.

(2) A memorandum presented under sub-rule (1) shall, subject to the payment of such fee as may be prescribed, be recorded by the Commissioner.

PART IV.

Medical Examination.

Workman not to be required to submit to medical examination save in accordance with rules.

13. A workman who is required by sub-section (*1*) of section 11 to submit himself for medical examination shall be bound to do so in accordance with the rules contained in this Part and not otherwise.

Examination when workman and medical practitioner both on premises.

14. When such workman is present on the employer's premises, and the employer offers to have him examined free of charge by a qualified medical practitioner who is so present, the workman shall submit himself for examination forthwith.

Examination in other cases.

15. In cases to which rule 14 does not apply the employer may—

(*a*) send the medical practitioner to the place where the workman is residing for the time being in which case the workman shall submit himself for medical examination on being requested to do so by the medical practitioner, or

(*b*) send to the workman an offer in writing to have him examined free of charge by a qualified medical practitioner, in which case the workman shall submit himself for medical examination at the employer's premises or at such other place in the vicinity as is specified in such offer and at such time as is so specified :

Provided that—

(*i*) the time so specified shall not, save with the express consent of the workman, be between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m., and

(*ii*) in cases where the workman's condition renders it impossible or inadvisable that he should leave the place where he is residing for the time being, he shall not be required to submit himself for medical examination save at such place.

Restriction on number of examinations.

16. A workman who is in receipt of a half-monthly payment shall not be required to submit himself for medical examination elsewhere than at the place where he is residing for the time being more than twice in the first month following the accident, or more than once in any subsequent month.

Examination after suspension of right to compensation.

17. If a workman whose right to compensation has been suspended under sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*3*) of section 11, subsequently offers himself for medical examination, his examination shall take place on the employer's premises or at such other place in the vicinity as may be fixed by the employer, and at a time to be fixed by the employer not being, save with the express consent of the workman, more than 72 hours after the workman has so offered himself.

Examination of women.

18. (1) No woman shall without her consent be medically examined by a male practitioner, save in the presence of another woman.

(2) No woman shall be required to be medically examined by a male practitioner if she deposits a sum sufficient to cover the expenses of examination by a female practitioner.

PART V.

PROCEDURE.

Introductory.

19. Save as otherwise provided in these rules, the procedure to be followed by Commissioners in the disposal of cases under the Act or these rules and by the parties in such cases shall be regulated in accordance with the rules contained in this Part.

Applications.

20. (1) Any application of the nature referred to in section 22 may be sent to the Commissioner by registered post or may be presented to him or to any of his subordinates authorised by him in this behalf and, if so sent or presented, shall, unless the Commissioner otherwise directs, be made in duplicate in the appropriate Form, if any, and shall be signed by the applicant.

(2) There shall be appended to every such application a certificate, which shall be signed by the applicant, to the effect that the statement of facts contained in the application is to the best of his knowledge and belief accurate.

Production of documents.

21. (1) When the application for relief is based upon a document, the document shall be appended to the application.

(2) Any other document which any party desires to tender in evidence shall be produced at or before the first hearing.

(3) Any document which is not produced at or within the time specified in sub-rule (1) or (2) as the case may be shall not, without the sanction of the Commissioner, be admissible in evidence on behalf of the party who should have produced it.

(4) Nothing in this rule applies to any document which is produced for the purpose of cross-examining a witness or is handed to a witness to refresh his memory.

Application presented to wrong Commissioner.

22. (1) If it appears to the Commissioner on receiving the application that it should be presented to another Commissioner, he shall return it to the applicant after endorsing upon it the date of the presentation and return, the reason for returning it and the designation of the Commissioner to whom it should be presented.

(2) If it appears to the Commissioner at any subsequent stage that an application should have been presented to another Commissioner, he shall send the application to the Commissioner empowered to deal with it and shall inform the applicant (and the opposite party, if he has received a copy of the application under rule 26), accordingly.

(3) The Commissioner to whom an application is transferred under sub-rule (2) may continue the proceedings as if the previous proceedings or any part of them had been taken before him, if he is satisfied that the interests of the parties will not thereby be prejudiced.

Examination of applicant.

23. (1) On receiving an application of the nature referred to in section 22, the Commissioner may examine the applicant on oath, or may send the application to any officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf and direct such officer to examine the applicant and his witnesses and forward the record thereof to the Commissioner.

(2) The substance of any examination made under sub-rule (1) shall be recorded in the manner provided for the recording of evidence in section 25.

Summary dismissal of application.

24. (1) The Commissioner may, after considering the application and the result of any examination of the applicant under rule 23, summarily dismiss the application, if, for reasons to be recorded, he is of opinion that there are no sufficient grounds for proceeding thereon.

(2) The dismissal of the application under sub-rule (1) shall not of itself preclude the applicant from presenting a fresh application for the settlement of the same matter.

Preliminary inquiry into application.

25. If the application is not dismissed under rule 24, the Commissioner may, for reasons to be recorded, call upon the applicant to produce evidence in support of the application before calling upon any other party, and, if upon considering such evidence the Commissioner is of opinion that there is no case for the relief claimed, he may dismiss the application with a brief statement of his reasons for so doing.

Notice to opposite party.

26. If the Commissioner does not dismiss the application under rule 24 or rule 25, he shall send to the party from whom the applicant claims relief (hereinafter referred to as the opposite party) a copy of the application, together with a notice of the date on which he will dispose of the application, and may call upon the parties to produce upon that date any evidence which they may wish to tender.

Appearance and examination of opposite party.

27. (1) The opposite party may, and if so required by the Commissioner, shall, at or before the first hearing or within such time as the Commissioner may permit, file a written statement dealing with the claim raised in the application, and any such written statement shall form part of the record.

(2) If the opposite party contests the claim, the Commissioner may, and, if no written statement has been filed, shall proceed to examine him upon the claim, and shall reduce the result of the examination to writing.

Framing of issues.

28. (1) After considering any written statement and the result of any examination of the parties, the Commissioner shall ascertain upon what material propositions of fact or of law the parties are at variance, and shall thereupon proceed to frame and record the issues upon which the right decision of the case appears to him to depend.

(2) In recording the issues, the Commissioner shall distinguish between those issues which in his opinion concern points of fact and those which concern points of law.

Power to postpone trial of issues of fact where issues of law arise.

29. When issues both of law and of fact arise in the same case, and the Commissioner is of opinion that the case may be disposed of on the issues of law only, he may try those issues first, and for that purpose may, if he thinks fit, postpone the settlement of the issues of fact until after the issues of law have been determined.

Diary.

30. The Commissioner shall maintain under his hand a brief diary of the proceedings on an application.

Reasons for postponement to be recorded.

31. If the Commissioner finds it impossible to dispose of an application at one hearing he shall record the reasons which necessitate a postponement.

Judgment.

32. (1) The Commissioner, in passing orders, shall record concisely in a judgment his finding on each of the issues framed and his reasons for such finding.

(2) The Commissioner, at the time of signing and dating his judgment, shall pronounce his decision, and thereafter no addition or alteration shall be made to the judgment other than the correction of a clerical or arithmetical mistake arising from any accidental slip or omission.

Summoning of witnesses.

33. If an application is presented by any party to the proceedings for the citation of witnesses, the Commissioner shall, on payment of the prescribed expenses and fees, issue summonses for the appearance of such witnesses, unless he considers that their appearance is not necessary for the just decision of the case.

Exemption from payment of costs.

34. If the Commissioner is satisfied that the applicant is unable, by reason of poverty, to pay the prescribed fees, he may remit any or all of such fees. If the case is decided in favour of the applicant, the prescribed fees which, had they not been remitted, would have been due to be paid, may be added to the costs of the case and recovered in such manner as the Commissioner in his order regarding costs may direct.

Right of entry for local inspection.

35. A Commissioner before whom any proceeding relating to an injury by accident is pending may at any time enter the place where the workman was injured, or where the workman ordinarily performed his work, for the purpose of making a local inspection or of examining any persons likely to be able to give information relevant to the proceedings:

Provided that the Commissioner shall not enter any premises of any industrial establishment except during the ordinary working hours of that establishment, save with the permission of the employer or of some person directly responsible to him for the management of the establishment.

Procedure in connection with local inspection.

36. (1) If the Commissioner proposes to conduct a local inspection with a view to examining on the spot the circumstances in which an accident took place, he shall give the parties or their respresentatives notice of his intention to conduct such inspection, unless in his opinion the urgency of the case renders the giving of such notice impracticable.

(2) Such notice may be given orally or in writing, and, in the case of an employer, may be given to any person upon whom notice of a claim can be served under sub-section (2) of section 10, or to the representative of any such person.

(3) Any party, or the representative of any party, may accompany the Commissioner at a local inspection.

(4) The Commissioner, after making a local inspection, shall note briefly in a memorandum any facts observed, and shall show the memorandum to any party who desires to see the same, and, on payment of the prescribed fee, shall supply any party with a copy thereof.

(5) The memorandum shall form part of the record.

Power of summary examination.

37. (1) The Commissioner during a local inspection or at any other time, save at a formal hearing of a case pending before him, may examine summarily any person likely to be able to give information relative to such case, whether such person has been or is to be called as a witness in the case or not, and whether any or all of the parties are present or not.

(2) No oath shall be administered to a person examined under sub-rule (1).

(3) Statements made by persons examined under sub-rule (1), if reduced to writing, shall not be signed by the person making the statement, nor shall they, except as hereinafter provided, be incorporated in the record or utilised by the Commissioner for the purpose of arriving at a decision in the case.

(4) If a witness who has been examined under sub-rule (1) makes in evidence any material statement contradicting any statement made by him in such examination and reduced to writing, the Commissioner may call his attention to such statement, and shall in that case direct that the parties be furnished with the relevant part of such statement for the purpose of examining or cross-examinining the witness.

(5) Any statement or part of a statement which is furnished to the parties under sub-rule (4) shall be incorporated in the record.

(6) Where a case is settled by agreement between the parties, the Commissioner may incorporate in the record any statement made under sub-rule (1), and may utilise such statement for the purpose of justifying his acceptance of, or refusal to accept, the agreement reached.

Agreement to abide by Commissioner's decision.

38 (1) If a party states in writing his willingness to abide by the decision of the Commissioner, the Commissioner shall inquire whether the other party is willing to abide by his decision.

(2) If the other party agrees to abide by the Commissioner's decision, the fact of his agreement shall be recorded in writing and signed by him.

(3) If the other party does not agree to abide by the Commissioner's decision, the first party shall not remain under an obligation so to abide..

Procedure where indemnity claimed under section 12 (2).

39. (1) Where the opposite party claims that if compensation is recovered against him he will be entitled under sub-section (2) of section 12 to be indemnified by a person not being a party to the case, he shall, when first called upon to answer the application present a notice of such claim to the Commissioner accompanied by the prescribed fee, and the Commissioner shall thereupon issue notice to such person in Form J.

(2) If any person served with a notice under sub-rule (1) desires to contest the applicant's claim for compensation or the opposite party's claim to be indemnified, he shall appear before the Commissioner on the date fixed for the hearing of the case or on any date to which the case may be adjourned and, if he so appears, shall have all the rights of a party to the proceedings ; in default of so appearing he shall be deemed to admit the validity of any award made against the opposite party and to admit his own liability to indemnify the opposite party for any compensation recovered from him :

Provided that, if any person so served appears subsequently and satisfies the Commissioner that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing, the Commissioner shall, after giving notice to the aforesaid opposite party, hear such person, and may set aside or vary any award made against such person under this rule upon such terms as may be just.

(3) If any person served with a notice under sub-rule (1), whether or not he desires to contest the applicant's claim for compensation or the opposite party's claim to be indemnified, claims that being a contractor he is himself a principal and is

entitled to be indemnified by a person standing to him in the relation of a contractor from whom the workman could have recovered compensation he shall on or before the date fixed in the notice under sub-rule (1) present a notice of such claim to the Commissioner accompanied by the prescribed fee and the Commissioner shall thereupon issue notice to such person in Form JJ.

(4) If any person served with a notice under sub-rule (3) desires to contest the applicant's claim for compensation, or the claim under sub-rule (3) to be indemnified he shall appear before the Commissioner on the date fixed in the notice in Form JJ or on any date to which the case may be adjourned and, if he so appears, shall have all the rights of a party to the proceedings; in default of so appearing he shall be deemed to admit the validity of any award made against the original opposite party or the person served with a notice under sub-rule (1) and to admit his own liability to indemnify the party against whom such award is made for any compensation recovered from him: Provided that, if any person so served appears subsequently and satisfies the Commissioner that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing, the Commissioner shall, after giving notice to all parties on the record, hear such person, and may set aside or vary any award made against such person under this rule upon such terms as may be just.

(5) In any proceeding in which a notice has been served on any person under sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (3) the Commissioner shall, if he awards compensation, record in his judgment a finding in respect of each of such persons whether he is or is not liable to indemnify any of the opposite parties, and shall specify the party, if any, whom he is liable to indemnify.

Procedure in connected cases.

40. (1) Where two or more cases pending before a Commissioner arise out of the same accident, and any issue involved is common to two or more such cases, such cases may, so far as the evidence bearing on such issue is concerned, be heard simultaneously.

(2) Where action is taken under sub-rule (1) the evidence bearing on the common issue or issues shall be recorded on the record of one case, and the Commissioner shall certify under his hand on the records of any such other case, the extent to which the evidence so recorded applies to such other case, and the fact that the parties to such other case had the opportunity of being present, and, if they were present of cross-examining the witnesses.

Certain provisions of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to apply.

41. Save as otherwise expressly provided in the Act or these rules the following provisions of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, namely, those contained in Order V, rules 9 to 13 and 15 to 30; Order IX; Order XIII, rules 3 to 10; Order XVI, rules 2 to 21; Order XVII; and Order XXIII, rules 1 and 2, shall apply to proceedings before Commissioners, in so far as they may be applicable thereto:

Provided that—

(*a*) for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said provisions the Commissioner may construe them with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before him;

(*b*) the Commissioner may, for sufficient reason, proceed otherwise than in accordance with the said provisions, if he is satisfied that the interests of the parties will not thereby be prejudiced.

Provision regarding signature of forms.

42. Any form, other than a receipt for compensation, which is by these rules required to be signed by a Commissioner may be signed under his direction and on his behalf by any officer subordinate to him appointed by him in writing for this purpose.

Apportionment of compensation among dependants.

43. The provisions of this Part, except those contained in rules 26, 27 and 39 shall, as far as may be, apply in the case of any proceedings relating to the apportionment of compensation among dependants of a deceased workman.

PART VI.

TRANSFER.

Transfer for report.

44. (1) A Commissioner transferring any matter to another Commissioner for report in accordance with sub-section (*2*) of section 21 shall, along with the documents referred to in that sub-section, transmit to such other Commissioner a concise statement, in the form of questions for answer, of the matter on which report is required.

(2) A Commissioner to whom a case is so transferred for report shall not be required to report on any question of law.

Transmission of money.

45. Money transmitted by one Commissioner to another in accordance with sub-section (*2*) of section 21 shall be transmitted either by remittance transfer receipt, or by money order, or by messenger, as the Commissioner transmitting the money may direct.

PART VII.

APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

When representative must be appointed.

46. Where any party to a proceeding is under the age of 15 years or is unable to make an appearance, the Commissioner shall appoint some suitable person, who consents to the appointment, to represent such party for the purposes of the proceeding.

When new representative to be appointed.

47. If the Commissioner considers that the interests of any party for whom a representative has been appointed under rule 46 are not being adequately protected by that representative or if a person appointed to act as representative dies or becomes incapable of acting, or otherwise ceases to act as such, the Commissioner shall appoint in his place another person who consents to the appointment.

PART VIII.

RECORD OF MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT.

Form of memorandum.

48. Memoranda of agreement sent to the Commissioner under sub-section (*1*) of section 28 shall unless the Commissioner otherwise directs be in duplicate, and shall be in as close conformity as the circumstances of the case admit with Form K or Form L or Form M, as the case may be.

Procedure where Commissioner does not consider that he should refuse to record memorandum.

49. (1) On receiving a memorandum of agreement, the Commissioner shall, unless he considers that there are grounds for refusing to record the memorandum, fix a date for recording the same, and shall issue a notice in writing in Form N to the parties concerned that in default of objections he proposes to record the memorandum on the date so fixed :

Provided that the notice may be communicated orally to any parties who are present at the time when notice in writing would otherwise issue.

(2) On the date so fixed, the Commissioner shall record the memorandum unless after hearing any of the parties who appear and desire to be heard, he considers that it ought not to be recorded :

Provided that the issue of a notice under sub-rule (1) shall not be deemed to prevent the Commissioner from refusing to record the memorandum on the date so fixed even if no objection be made by any party concerned.

(3) If on such date the Commissioner decides that the memorandum ought not to be recorded, he shall inform the parties present of his decision and of the reasons therefor, and, if any party desiring the memorandum to be recorded is not present, he shall send information to that party in Form O.

Procedure where Commissioner considers he should refuse to record memorandum.

50. (1) If, on receiving a memorandum of agreement, the Commissioner considers that there are grounds for refusing to record the same, he shall fix a date for hearing the party or parties desiring the memorandum to be recorded, and shall inform such party or parties and, if he thinks fit, any other party concerned, of the date so fixed and of the grounds on which he considers that the memorandum should not be recorded.

(2) If the parties to be informed are not present, a written notice shall be sent to them in Form P or Form Q, as the case may be, and the date fixed in such notice shall be not less than seven days after the date of the issue of the same.

(3) If, on the date fixed under sub-rule (1) the party or parties desiring the memorandum to be recorded show adequate cause for proceeding to the record of the same, the Commissioner may, if information has already been given to all the parties concerned, record the agreement. If information has not been given to all such parties, he shall proceed in accordance with rule 49.

(4) If, on the date so fixed, the Commissioner refuses to record the memorandum, he shall send notice in Form O to any party who did not receive information under sub-rule (1).

Procedure on refusal to record memorandum.

51. (1) If in any case the Commissioner refuses to record a memorandum of agreement, he shall briefly record his reasons for such refusal.

(2) If the Commissioner refuses to record a memorandum of agreement, he shall not pass any order directing the payment of any sum or amount over and above the sum specified in the agreement, unless opportunity has been given to the party liable to pay such sum to show cause why it should not be paid.

(3) Where the agreement is for the redemption of half-monthly payments by the payment of a lump sum, and the Commissioner considers that the memorandum of agreement should not be recorded by reason of the inadequacy of the amount of such sum as fixed in the agreement, he shall record his estimate of the probable duration of the disablement of the workman.

Registration of memorandum accepted for record.

52. In recording a memorandum of agreement, the Commissioner shall cause the same to be entered in a register in Form R, and shall cause an endorsement to be entered under his signature on a copy of the memorandum to be retained by him in the following terms, namely :—

"This memorandum of agreement bearing Serial No. of 19 in the register has been recorded this day of

(Signature)

Commissioner."

FORM A.

[*See* Rule 6 (1)]

DEPOSIT OF COMPENSATION FOR FATAL ACCIDENT.

[*Section 8 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.*]

Compensation amounting to Rs.....is hereby presented for deposit in respect of injuries resulting in the death of the workman, whose particulars are given below, which occurred on.....

Name.....

Father's Name.....
(Husband's name in case of married woman and widow.)

Caste.....

Local address .....

Permanent address.....

His/Her monthly wages are estimated at Rs. ..... He/She was over/under the age of 15 years at the time of his/her death.

2. The said workman had, prior to the date of his/her death received the following payments, namely :—

Rs. ..... on..... Rs. ..... on.....

Rs. ..... on..... Rs. ..... on.....

Rs. ..... on..... Rs. ..... on.....

amounting in all to Rs.....

3. An advance of Rs.....has been made on account of compensation to.....being his/her dependant.

4. *I do not desire to be made a party to the proceedings for distribution of the aforesaid compensation.

Dated.....*19*

.....

Employer.

* An employer desiring to be made a party to the proceedings should strike out the words "do not".

FORM D.

[*See* Rule 9.]

DEPOSIT OF COMPENSATION FOR NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS, OTHER THAN TO A WOMAN OR PERSON UNDER LEGAL DISABILITY.

[*Section 8 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.*]

Compensation amounting to Rs.....is hereby presented for deposit in respect of $\frac{\text{permanent}}{\text{temporary}}$ injuries sustained by.....residing at..... .....which occurred on 19

Dated.....19 .....
Employer.

FORM E.

[*See* Rule 9.]

RECEIPT FOR COMPENSATION.

[*Deposited under section 8 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.*]

Book No. Receipt No. Register No.

Depositor .....

In favour of .....

Date of deposit.....19

Sum deposited Rs.....

.....
Commissioner.

FORM EE.

[*See* Rule 11.]

REPORT OF FATAL ACCIDENTS.

To

.....

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report of an accident which occurred on.....(date), at .....(here enter details of premises).....and which resulted in the death of the $\frac{\text{workman}}{\text{workmen}}$ of whom particulars are given in the statement annexed.

2. The circumstances attending the death of the workman/workmen were as under :—

(*a*) Time of the accident :
(*b*) Place where the accident occurred :
(*c*) Manner in which deceased was/were employed at the time :
(*d*) Cause of the accident :
(*e*) Any other relevant particulars :

I have, etc.

Signature and designation of person making the report.

Statement.

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Nature of employment.	Full postal address.

FORM F.

[*See* Rule 20.]

APPLICATION FOR COMPENSATION BY WORKMAN.

To the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.

.....

residing at ....., applicant

versus

.....

residing at ....., opposite party.

It is hereby submitted that—

(1) the applicant, a workman employed by (a contractor with) the opposite party on the.....day of.....19..... received personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

The cause of the injury was (*here insert briefly in ordinary language the cause of the injury.*).....
.....
.....

(2) the applicant sustained the following injuries, namely :—

.....
.....

(3) the monthly wages of the applicant amount to Rs..... the applicant is $\frac{\text{over}}{\text{under}}$ the age of 15 years.

*(4) (*a*) Notice of the accident was served on the.....day of.....

(*b*) Notice was served as soon as practicable.

(*c*) Notice of the accident was not served (in due time) by reason of.....
.....

(5) the applicant is accordingly entitled to receive—

(*a*) half-monthly payments of Rs.....from the.....day of.....19.....to.....

(*b*) a lump sum payment of Rs.....

(6) the applicant has taken the following steps to secure a settlement by agreement, namely.....
.....
but it has proved impossible to settle the questions in dispute because-
.....
.....

*You are therefore requested to determine the following questions in dispute, namely :—

(*a*) whether the applicant is a workman within the meaning of the Act ;

(*b*) whether the accident arose out of or in the course of the applicant's employment ;

(*c*) whether the amount of compensation claimed is due, or any part of that amount ;

(*d*) whether the opposite party is liable to pay such compensation as is due ;

(*e*) etc., (as required).

.....*Applicant.*

Dated.....19 .

* Strike out the clauses which are not applicable.

FORM G.

[*See* Rule 20.]

APPLICATION FOR ORDER TO DEPOSIT COMPENSATION.

To the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.

.....

residing at.....

....., applicant

versus

.....

residing at....., opposite party.

It is hereby submitted that—

(1).....a workman employed by (a contractor with) the opposite party on the.....day of .....19.....received personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment resulting in his death on the.....day of.....19..... The cause of the injury was (*here insert briefly in ordinary language the cause of the injury*).....

.....

(2) The applicant(s) $\frac{\text{is a}}{\text{are}}$ dependant(s) of the deceased workman being his

.....

(3) The monthly wages of the deceased amount to Rs.....

The deceased was $\frac{\text{over}}{\text{under}}$ the age of 15 years at the time of his death.

*(4) (*a*) Notice of the accident was served on the.....day of.....

(*b*) Notice was served as soon as practicable.

(*c*) Notice of the accident was not served (in due time) by reason of.....

.....

.....

(5) The deceased before his death received as compensation the total sum of Rs. .....

(6) The applicant(s) $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{are}}$ accordingly entitled to receive a lump sum payment of Rs. .....

You are therefore requested to award to the applicant the said compensation or any other compensation to which he may be entitled.

.....*Applicant.*

Dated.....*19* .

* Strike out the clauses which are not applicable.

FORM H.

[*See* Rule 20.]

APPLICATION FOR COMMUTATION.

(*Under section 7 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.*)

To the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,

.....

residing at.....

....., applicant

versus

.....

residing at....., opposite party.

It is hereby submitted that—

(1) The $\frac{\text{applicant}}{\text{opposite party}}$ has been in receipt of half-monthly payments from..... .....to.....in respect of temporary disablement by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

(2) The applicant is desirous that the right to receive half-monthly payments should be redeemed.

(3) (*a*) The opposite party is unwilling to agree to the redemption of the right to receive half-monthly payments.

(*b*) The parties have been unable to agree regarding the sum for which the right to receive half-monthly payments should be redeemed.

You are therefore requested to pass orders—

(*a*) directing that the right to receive half-monthly payments should be redeemed,

(*b*) fixing a sum for the redemption of the right to receive half-monthly payments.

.....*Applicant.*

Dated .....*19* .

FORM J.

[*See* Rule 39.]

NOTICE.

Whereas a claim for compensation has been made by.....applicant, against.....and the said.....has claimed that you are liable under section 12 (*2*) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, to indemnify him against any compensation which he may be liable to pay in respect of the aforesaid claim, you are hereby informed that you may appear before me on.....and contest the claim for compensation made by the said applicant or the claim for indemnity made by the opposite party. In default of your appearance you will be deemed to admit the validity of any award made against the opposite party and your liability to indemnify the opposite party for any compensation recovered from him.

.....

Commissioner.

Dated.....*19* .

FORM JJ.

[*See* Rule 39.]

NOTICE.

Whereas a claim for compensation has been made by.....applicant, against .....and the said .....has claimed that ..... is liable under section 12 (*2*) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, to indemnify him against any compensation which he may be liable to pay in respect of the aforesaid claim, and whereas the said .....on notice served has claimed that you.....stand to him in the relation of a contractor from whom the applicant.....could have recovered compensation you are hereby informed that you may appear before me on.....and contest the claim for compensation made by the said applicant or the claim for indemnity made by the opposite party..... In default of your appearance you will be deemed to admit the validity of any award made against the opposite party.....and your liability to indemnify the opposite party.....for any compensation recovered from him.

.....

Commissioner.

Dated.....*19* .

FORM K.

[*See* Rule 48.]

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

It is hereby submitted that on the.....day of .....19.....personal injury was caused to..... .....residing at .....by accident arising out of and in the course of employment in..... The said injury has resulted in temporary disablement to the said workman whereby it is estimated that he will be prevented from earning $\frac{\text{more than of his previous}}{\text{any}}$ wages for a period of ..... months. The said workman has been in receipt of half-monthly payments which have continued from the.....day of ..... 19.....until the.....day of.....19..... amounting to Rs. .....in all. The said workman's monthly wages are estimated at Rs..... The workman $\frac{\text{is over the age of 15 years}}{\text{will reach the age of 15 years on .....}}$

It is further submitted that.....the employer of the said workman has agreed to pay, and the said workman has agreed to accept the sum of Rs..... in full settlement of all and every claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, in respect of all disablement of a temporary nature arising out of the said accident, whether now or hereafter to become manifest. It is therefore requested that this memorandum be duly recorded.

Dated.....

Signature of employer .....
Witness .....

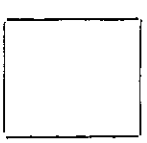
Signature of workman .....
Witness .....

(NOTE.—An application to register an agreement can be presented under the signature of one party provided that the other party has agreed to the terms. But both signatures should be appended, whenever possible).

Receipt (to be filled in when the money has actually been paid):

In accordance with the above agreement, I have this day received the sum of Rs.....

.....



..... Workman.

Dated.....*19* .

The money has been paid and this receipt signed in my presence.

.....Witness.

NOTE.—This form may be varied to suit special cases, *e.g.*, injury by occupational disease, egrement when workman is under legal disability, etc.

FORM L.

[*See* Rule 48.]

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

It is hereby submitted that on the.....day of.....19..... personal injury was caused to....., residing at..... by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment in .....
.....
.....
The said injury has resulted in permanent disablement to the said workman of the following nature, namely :— .....
The said workman's monthly wages are estimated at Rs.....
The workman $\frac{\text{is over the age of 15 years.}}{\text{will reach the age of 15 years on.....}}$ The said workman has, prior to the date of this agreement, received the following payments, namely :—

Rs.....on..... Rs.....on.....

Rs.....on..... Rs.....on.....

Rs.....on..... Rs.....on.....

It is further submitted that....., the employer of the said workman, has agreed to pay, and the said workman has agreed to accept the sum of Rs.....in full settlement of all and every claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, in respect of the disablement stated above and all disablement now manifest. It is therefore requested that this memorandum be duly recorded.

Dated.....

Signature of employer.....

Witness .....

Signature of workman.....

Witness .....

NOTE.—An application to register an agreement can be presented under the signature of one party provided that the other party has agreed to the terms. But both signatures should be appended, whenever possible.

Receipt (to be filled in when the money has actually been paid).

In accordance with the above agreement, I have this day received the sum of Rs.....

.....Workman.

Dated.....*19* .

The money has been paid and this receipt signed in my presence.

.....Witness.

NOTE.—This form may be varied to suit special cases, *e.g.*, injury by occupational disease, agreement when workman is under legal disability, etc.

FORM M.

[*See* Rule 48.]

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

It is hereby submitted that on the.....
.....day of .....19 ....., personal injury was caused to ....., residing at .....by accident arising out of and in the course of employment in.....
.....
The said injury has resulted in temporary disablement to the said workman, who is at present in receipt $\frac{\text{wages amounting to Rs.....per month}}{\text{no wages}}$. The said workman's monthly wages prior to the accident are estimated at Rs..... The workman is subject to a legal disability by reason of.....

It is further submitted that.....the employer of the workman has agreed to pay and.....on behalf of the said workman has agreed to accept half-monthly payments at the rate of Rs..... for the period of the said temporary disablement. This agreement is subject to the condition that the amount of the half-monthly payments may be varied in accordance with the provisions of the said Act on account of an alteration in the earnings of

the said workman during disablement. It is further stipulated that all rights of commutation under section 7 of the said Act are unaffected by this agreement. It is therefore requested that this memorandum be duly recorded.

Dated .....

Signature of employer.....

Witness .....

Signature of workman .....

Witness .....

(NOTE.—An application to register an agreement can be presented under the signature of one party, provided that the other party has agreed to the terms. But both signatures should be appended, whenever possible).

Receipt (to be filled in when the money has actually been paid).

In accordance with the above agreement, I have this day received the sum of Rs. .....

.....Workman.

Dated .....*19* .

The money has been paid and this receipt signed in my presence.

.....Witness.

NOTE.—This form may be varied to suit special cases, *e.g.*, injury by occupational disease, etc.

FORM N.

[*See* Rule 49.]

Whereas an agreement to pay compensation is said to have been reached between .....and ..... and whereas .....has/have applied for registration of the agreement under section 28 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, notice is hereby given that the said agreement will be taken into consideration on..... 19 , and that any objections to the registration of the said agreement should be made on that date. In the absence of valid objections, it is my intention to proceed to the registration of the agreement.

.....
Commissioner.

Dated.....*19* .

FORM O.

[*See* Rules 49 and 50.]

Take notice that registration of the agreement to pay compensation said to have been reached between you.....and .....on the .....19 has been refused for the following reasons, namely :—

.....

.....

.....

.....
Commissioner.

Dated .....*19* .

FORM P.

[*See* Rule 50.]

Whereas an agreement to pay compensation is said to have been reached between .... and ..... and whereas ..... $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ applied for registration of the agreement under section 28 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, and whereas it appears to me that the said agreement ought not to be registered for the following reasons, namely :—

.....

....

an opportunity will be afforded to you of showing cause on.....19 , why the said agreement should be registered. If no adequate cause is shown on that date, registration of the agreement will be refused.

.....
Commissioner.

Dated .....*19* .

FORM Q.

[*See* Rule 50.]

Whereas an agreement to pay compensation is said to have been reached between ..... and .....and whereas .....has/have applied for registration of the agreement under section 28 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, and whereas it appears to me that the said agreement ought not to be registered for the following reasons, namely :— .....
.....
an opportunity will be afforded to the said.....of showing cause on.....19 , why the said agreement should be registered. Any representation which you have to make with regard to the said agreement should be made on that date. If adequate cause is then shown, the agreement may be registered.

.....
Commissioner.

Dated.....*19* .

FORM R.

[*See* Rule 52.]

Register of agreements for the year 19 .

Serial number.	Date of agee-ment.	Date of registra-tion.	Employer.	Workman.	Initials of Commissioner.	Reference to orders rectifying the register.

S. 82 Bombay Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1934.

G. N., P. & R. D., No. 9920, dated 19th September 1934 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2090).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33* of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), and in supersession of Government notifications, specified in the margin, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

(1) Government Notification, General Department, No. 4486, dated the 2nd July 1924.

(2) Government Notification, General Department, No. 5925, dated the 12th February 1925.

(3) Government Notification, General Department, No. 4486, dated the 12th January 1926.

(4) Government Notification, Political and Reforms Department, No. 9920, dated the 26th February 1934.

Part I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1934.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "The Act" means the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

(*b*) "Form" means a form appended to these rules.

(*c*) "Section" means a section of the Act.

Part II.

SCALES OF COSTS AND THE FEES PAYABLE IN RESPECT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE A COMMISSIONER.

3. *Costs.*—(1) Where the Commissioner directs that any costs shall not follow the event, he shall state his reasons in writing.

(2) The costs which may be awarded shall include—

(*a*) the charges necessarily incurred on account of court fees ;

(*b*) the charges necessarily incurred on subsistence money to witnesses ; and

(*c*) pleader's fees on the scale prescribed in the following rule.

(3) In any proceeding involving an application for compensation in the form of a lump sum, an application for commutation or an application for indemnification, the fee allowed shall be Rs. 10 subject by special order of the Commissioner to diminution to a sum not less than Rs. 5 and to increase to a sum not more than Rs. 50 for each such proceeding. In all other applications, the fee allowed shall be Rs. 5 subject to increase by special order to a sum not exceeding Rs. 20.

(4) When a party engages more pleaders than one to conduct or defend a case, he shall be allowed one set of costs only.

* Corresponding to clauses (*i*) to (*n*) of section 32 (2) of the Act as amended by the Adaptation Order.

(5) When several defendants having substantially one defence to make employ several pleaders, they shall be allowed one set of costs only. In such cases, it will be for the applicant, at the time of hearing, to ask for a direction of the Court that separate costs be not allowed.

(6) When two or more defendants having separate substantial defences have engaged the services of one pleader, they shall be allowed separate sets of costs, In this case, it will be for the defendants interested to apply at the hearing for separate costs.

(7) When several defendants having separate defences are represented by separate pleaders, they shall be entitled to separate costs.

4. *Fees.*—The fees specified in column 3 of the subjoined schedule shall be payable in respect of the proceedings mentioned in the second column of the said schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

No.	Description of Proceedings.	Amount of Fees.
I.	Applications for compensation—	
	(*a*) Where compensation is claimed in the form of recurring payments.	Eight annas.
	(*b*) Where compensation is claimed in the form of a lump sum.	One rupee where the sum does not exceed Rs. 500 *plus* one rupee for each additional sum of Rs. 500 or fraction thereof.
II.	Applications for commutation—	
	(*a*) By agreement between the parties.	Eight annas.
	(*b*) In all other cases	Two rupees.
III.	Applications for the deposit of compensation—	
	(*a*) Under section 8 (*1*) of the Act ..	*Nil.*
	(*b*) Under section 8 (*2*) of the Act (in respect of each person to whom compensation is payable).	Eight annas.
IV.	Applications for distribution by dependants, for each dependant.	One rupee.

No.	Description of Proceedings.	Amount of Fees.
V.	Applications for review—	
	(*a*) Where the review claimed is the continuance, increase, decrease or ending of half-monthly payments.	Eight annas.
	(*b*) Where the half-monthly payments are sought to be converted into a lump sum.	Two rupees.
	(*c*) In all other cases	One rupee.
VI.	Applications for the registration of agreements—	
	(*a*) Where the application or the memorandum of agreement is signed by both parties.	*Nil.*
	(*b*) In all other cases	Eight annas.
VII.	Applications to summon witnesses—	
	(*a*) For the first witness mentioned in the application.	Eight annas.
	(*b*) For every subsequent witness ..	Four annas.
VIII.	Applications for indemnification ..	Three rupees.
IX.	Applications for the recovery of compensation—	
	(*a*) Under an order already passed by the Commissioner.	Eight annas.
	(*b*) In all other cases	The same fee as payable on a similar application for compensation.
X.	All applications not otherwise provided for.	Eight annas.

N.B.—In the case of an application falling under the head X the Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, permit the application to be made without fee.

5. *Applicant may be required to deposit excess fees.*—If in any case the Commissioner considers that he ought to pass orders granting relief of a different kind or to a different extent from that claimed by the applicant, and if the fee which would have been payable by the applicant on an application for the relief which the Commissioner considers to be due is greater than the fee which has actually been paid, the Commissioner may require the applicant to deposit fees to the extent of the difference.

Part III.

Maintenance of Registers, Language of the Court Records, Certified Copies and Allowance to Witnesses.

6. *Register of applications.*—All applications presented to the Commissioner shall be registered in a register in Form A.

7. *Register of fatal accidents.*—Every Commissioner shall maintain a separate register in Form B of fatal accidents which come to his knowledge either on account of deposits made by or on behalf of employers, or because of applications made by dependants of a deceased workman for an order for deposit and payment of compensation.

8. *Register of non-fatal accidents.*—Every Commissioner shall maintain a separate register in Form C of non-fatal accidents which come to his knowledge in any of the following ways :—

(1) On account of applications for registration of memoranda of agreements.

(2) On account of applications for commutation of half-monthly payments.

(3) On account of amount of compensation deposited with the Commissioner under section 8 (*2*).

(4) On account of applications for settlement of claim made by the injured workman.

9. *Language of the record.*—The record of the Commissioner shall be kept in the English language.

10. *Supply of certified copies to parties.*—Certified copies of any papers in any proceedings before a Commissioner should be supplied to parties in accordance with the rules in Chapter XIII (in so far as they are consistent with the Act) of the Manual of Circulars issued by the High Court of Bombay for the guidance of Civil Courts.

11. *Allowances to witnesses.*—In cases where a Commissioner has to issue summons to a witness either at the instance of a party to a proceeding before him, or on his own initiative, the allowances to be paid to the witness shall be on the same scale as obtains in the Court of Small Causes.

Part IV.

12. *Fees to assessors.*—Where in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (*2*) of section 20 any person possessing special knowledge of any matter relevant to the case under inquiry is chosen by the Commissioner to assist him in holding the same, he shall be entitled to such fee as the Commissioner may fix, subject to a maximum of rupees fifty and a minimum of rupees twenty :

Provided that he shall be entitled to an additional fee of rupees ten—

(*a*) for each extra case if he is required to sit in more than one case on the same day ; and

(*b*) for each of the second and third days of any one case.

Part V.

Notice under Section 10-A and the Statement by the Employer in Reply thereto.

13. The notice sent by a Commissioner under sub-section (*1*) of section 10-A shall be in Form D and shall be accompanied by a copy of Form E.

14. The statement submitted by an employer under section 10-A shall be in Form E.

FORM A.

(*See* Rule 6.)

Register of Applications for the year 19 .

Date of presentation of the application.	Serial No.	Nature of the application.							
		For distribution.	For deposit.	For compensation.	For half-monthly payments.	For commutation.	For review.	For recovery	Application for registration of agreement.
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

Miscellaneous.	Name and address of the applicant.	Name and address of the opposite party.	Claim.	Order.			Appeal.	Remarks.
				Date.	For whom.	For what amount.		
I								

FORM B.

(*See* Rule 7.)

Register of fatal accidents for the year 19 .

Serial No.	Date of information.	Date of accident.	Name of the deceased workman.	Name of the employer.	Dependants of the deceased workman.	Nature of accident and injury.	Amount of compensation and rate of monthly wages.	Date of distribution among the dependants	Remarks.

FORM C.

(*See* Rule 8.)

Register of non-fatal accidents for the year 19 .

Serial No.	Date of information.	Date of accident	Name of the workman injured.	Name of the employer	Nature of injury.		Amount of compensation and monthly wages.		Date of disposal.	Remarks.
					Permanent.	Temporary.	Lump sum.	Half-monthly.		

FORM D.

(*See* Rule 13.)

Whereas I have received information that (1) , a workman employed by you in (2) has died as the result of an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, I hereby require you in accordance with section 10-A of the Workman's Compensation Act, 1923, to submit to me within thirty days of the receipt of this notice the enclosed Form with the particulars required in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 and the particulars required in either paragraph 4 *or* 5 duly filled in. In the event of your admitting liability to pay compensation, the necessary deposit must, under section 10A (2) of the said Act, be made within thirty days of the receipt of this notice.

Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.

Dated 19 .

(1) Insert name of workman.
(2) Insert name of establishment.

FORM E.

(*See* Rule 14.)

1. In reply to your notice dated the 19 which was received by me on the 19 , it is submitted that (1) , residing at , a workman $\frac{\text{over}}{\text{under}}$ 15 years of age employed in (2) met with an accident on the 19 as a result of which he died on the 19 . The monthly wages of the deceased amounted to Rs.

2. The circumstances in which the deceased met his death were as follows :—

3. The deceased left the following dependants(3)

*4. I admit liability to pay as compensation, on account of the deceased's death the amount of Rs. which $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{will be}}$ deposited with you $\frac{\text{on}}{\text{before}}$ the 19 .

*5. I disclaim liability to pay compensation on account of the deceased's death on the following grounds :—

Employer.

(1) Insert name of workman.
(2) Insert name of establishment.
(3) Insert names and addresses where known.
* One of these paragraphs to be struck out.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4644/34, dated 13th January 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 51).

S. 32 Bombay Workmen's Compensation (Unclaimed Deposits) Rules, 1944.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Workmen's Compensation (Unclaimed Deposits) Rules, 1941.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " Act " means the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 ;

(*b*) " Financial year " means the financial year as defined in lause (*19*) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (III of 1897) ;

(*c*) " Section " means a section of the Act ;

(*d*) " Treasury " means in the City of Bombay the Reserve Bank of India and elsewhere, the Government Treasury ;

(*e*) Words and expressions used in the Act and not defined in these rules shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Act.

3. *Sums unclaimed for three years to be credited to State Government.*—(1) When any person to whom any lump sum referred to in sub-section (*7*) of section 8 is payable dies, the Commissioner shall make an inquiry for ascertaining the person who is entitled to claim the said sum.

(2) If the Commissioner finds that there is no person who is entitled to claim the said sum and if no person claims the said sum for a period of three years from the date of the death of the person to whom the said sum was payable it shall at the end of the financial year be paid into the Treasury to the credit of the State Government as deposit unclaimed for the eventual benefit of any person who may duly establish his claim thereto.

4. *List of sums unclaimed to be posted in the office of the Commissioner every year.*—(1) In the month of January of each year, a list showing sums which at the end of the financial year will be due for being credited to the State Government under rule 3 and the names of persons to whom the said sums were payable, shall be posted up in the office of the Commissioner.

(2) If the said sums are not claimed by any persons before the 25th March in that year, the Commissioner shall pay the said sums into the Treasury to the credit of the State Government on the forenoon of 31st March in that year.

(3) In the month of April following, the Commissioner shall furnish the Accountant General, Bombay, a statement of all the sums credited to the State Government showing separately the said sums in serial order, the names of persons to whom they were payable and the dates on which the said sums were credited to the State Government.

5. *Refund.*—If any person proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he is entitled to any sum credited to the State Government under sub-rule (2) of rule 3, the Commissioner shall make an application in the form A annexed hereto to the Accountant General, Bombay, for the refund of the said sum and the Accountant General, Bombay, shall refund the said sum to the Commissioner after verifying that it had been received by him and was credited to the State Government under sub-rule (2) of rule 3.

FORM A.

(Rule 5.)

Application for refund.

Office of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,*

Date

To

The Accountant General, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that a claim has been preferred by for a sum of Rupees (Rupees) bearing Serial No. of 19 in the statement furnished to you under sub-rule (3) of rule 4 of the Bombay Workmen's Compensation (Unclaimed Deposits) Rules, 1941, which was credited to the State Government on the day of 19 .

2. I have satisfied myself of the validity of the claim, and request that the Treasury Officer may be authorised to refund the said sum.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,*

*Here insert the name of the area for which a Commissioner has been appointed under section 29 of the Act.

Rule 2 (b) **G. N., P. & R. D., No. 61/34, dated 10th April 1935 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 706).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 2 (*b*) of Workmen's Compensation (Transfer of Money) Rules, 1935, published in the notification of the Government of India (Department of Industries and Labour), No. L. 3033, dated the 13th March 1935, the Governor in Council is pleased to designate the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, as the authorised officer generally for the purpose of performing the functions as assigned by the said rules to the authorised officer.

THE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES ACT, 1925 †
(XII OF 1925).

G. N., R. D., No. 5956 (a)/28, dated 2nd August 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, pp. 813-14). S. 3A (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3-A of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925), as amended by the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1936 (Bom. IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that in the area specified in column 1 of Schedule I hereto annexed, no cotton specified opposite thereto in column 2 of the said Schedule, which is ginned or pressed in a cotton ginning or cotton pressing factory, shall contain any admixture of cotton.

2. The characteristics of cotton referred to in Schedule I are fully described in Schedule II hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE I.

Areas. 1	Name of cotton. 2
(1) Surat Area consisting of (*a*) that portion of the Surat district bounded on the west by the sea and on the east by the eastern boundary of the Walod mahal and on the north by the Tapti river and on the south by the Mindhola river up to the point where the Mindhola river is met by the Bardoli-Walod road and thence along that road up to the boundary of the village of Pavaran and thence along the western boundary of the Walod mahal up to the Purna river and thereafter the Purna river up to the eastern boundary of the Walod mahal; and (*b*) the Railway stations of Sachin, Udhna and Surat on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and Nio, Chalthan, Gangadhra, Bardoli, Timberva and Madhi on the Tapti-Valley Railway. (2) South Surat Area consisting of (*a*) that portion of the Surat district lying between the Par river on the south and on the north the Mindhola river up to the point where the Mindhola river is met by the Bardoli-Walod road and thence along that road up to the boundary of the village of Pavaran and thence along the western boundary of the Walod mahal up to the Purna river and thereafter the Purna river up to the eastern boundary of the Walod mahal and bounded on the west by sea and on the east by the eastern boundary of the Surat district; and (*b*) the Railway stations of Maroli; Navsari, Vedcha, Amalsad, Bilimora, Dungri, Bulsar, Gandevi, Oalvach, Chikhli Road, Rankuwa, Dholikuwa and Anawal. (3) Ankleshwar Area consisting of (*a*) the Ankleshwar taluka and Hansot Mahal of the Broach and Panch Mahals district south of the river Narbudda; and (*b*) the Railway stations of Panoli, Ankleshwar and Kosamba.	1027 A. L. F.
(4) Belgaum and Bijapur districts and the district of Dharwar excluding Gadag taluka and that portion of Ron taluka which lies to the east of Railway line between Mallapur and Alur stat.ons.	Jayawant.
(5) Gadag and Ron talukas of Dharwar district excluding that portion of Ron taluka which lies to the west of the Railway line between Mallapur and Alur railway stations.	Gadag No. 1.

†For entrustment of functions of the Central Government under sections 6 (*1*) and (*12*) (*c*) of the Act see Government of India, Department of Commerce, Notification No. 50-C (2)/38, 31st March 1938, under section 124 (*1*) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

SCHEDULE II.

Characteristics of Cotton mentioned in Schedule I.

Name of variety.	Seed-cotton.		Lint.	
	Ginning percentage.	Feel.	Staple length.	Feel.
1	2	3	4	5
1027 A.L.F. ...	33 to 36	Silky ...	Long 15/16″ to 1″.	Silky ...
Jayawant ...	27 to 30	Soft ...	7/8″ to 31/32″	Soft ...
Gadag No. 1 ...	32 to 34 ...	Fairly soft ...	6/8″ to 7/8″	Fairly soft ...

Lint—*contd.*	Cotton seed.			
Colour.	Size.	Colour.	Fussiness.	Shape.
6	7	8	9	10
White to bright white.	Small ...	Slightly dark ...	Fussy ...	Bulged at the base.
Creamy white ...	Bigger than Kumta.	Dull white; brighter than Kumta.	Less fussy than Kumta.	Regular with flattened sides; wedgeshaped
Bright white ...	Slightly bigger than "Dharwar American".	Ashy white; occasionally green tinge.	Fussy ...	Regular triangular; flat base.

G. N., R. D., No. 5956/28 (a), dated 9th July 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 262). **S. 3A (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3A of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925), in its application to the Province of Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that in the areas specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, no cotton which is ginned or pressed in a cotton ginning or cotton pressing factory, shall contain any admixture of cotton.

SCHEDULE.

Areas.

(1) The East Khandesh district.

(2) The West Khandesh district excluding that portion of the old Nawapur taluka existing prior to its conversion into a peta by Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 7989/28, dated the 26th September 1932, which is now included in the Surat Protected Area by Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 9786/24, dated the 29th November 1941, amending Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 535-A, dated the 18th August 1923, issued under section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923).

(3) Nandgaon, Malegaon and Baglan talukas of the Nasik district.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 120/48, dated 18th June 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 591). **S. 5A(1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 5-A of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925), the Government of Bombay is pleased to bring the said section into force in the State of Bombay.

G. N., G. D., No. 6389/D, dated 6th Sept. 1926 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2034). **S. 9 (2)**

For the purposes of section 9 (*2*) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925), the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the 8th August 1927 as the date within which the owner of every cotton pressing factory in which cotton is handled on the ground floor shall cause the press house to be paved or provided with other suitable flooring to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority.

G. N., G. D., No. 6389-A, dated 25th Aug. 1925 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2271). **S. 13 Bombay Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925.**

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 6389, dated 13th Feb. 1926.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 6389-A, dated 22nd Dec. 1927.
Amended by G. N., P. & R. D., No. 9699-III, dated 23rd May 1933.
Amended by G. N., P. & R. D., No. 560/34, dated 10th June 1935.
Amended by G. N., P. & R. D., No. 560/34, dated 23rd Nov. 1937.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 929/34(4), dated 9th May 1938.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 929/34 (VIII), dated 6th Aug. 1938.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 5956/28, dated 9th Jan. 1939.
Amended by G. of I., Dept. of Com., notification No. 50-C (6) (38) (i), dated 11th Nov. 1939.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3430/34, dated 31st July 1940.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 560/34, dated 27th Aug. 1940.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2019/34, dated 27th Jan. 1941.
Amended by G. N., D. D., No. 120/48, dated 28th Nov. 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to provide for the following matters, namely :—

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules "Act" means the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, and "section" means a section of the said Act.

2A. An admixture of cotton within the meaning of clause (*aa*) of section 2 shall mean such mixture of different varieties of cotton in respect of any area as may be notified by the State Government in the *Official Gazette.*

2B. *Season.*—The following period shall constitute a season in each year :—

(1) In the districts of East and West Khandesh and Nasik.	1st October to 15th June.
(2) In the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara.	1st March to 31st July.
(3) In the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Broach and Panch Mahals.	15th January to 30th June.
(4) In other areas ...	1st August to 31st July.

2C. *Licence.*—(1) An application for the grant of a licence under sub-section (*1*) of section 2A shall be made by the owner of a cotton ginning factory or a cotton pressing factory to the Collector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such factory is situated.

(2) The fee on payment of which a license for a cotton ginning factory or a cotton pressing factory shall be granted shall be Rs. 10. Every application for a license shall be supported by a treasury receipt showing the payment of the said amount of Rs. 10 in the treasury. Every license shall remain in force for one year from the date of its commencement which shall be entered in the licence and on the expiry of the said period a fresh license shall be granted only on payment of a fresh fee of Rs. 10.

(3) Subject to the restrictions imposed by or under the Act, or under these rules, a license shall be issued in the form in Schedule 'E' hereto.

(4) No licence for any cotton ginning or cotton pressing factory constructed after the commencement of these rules shall be granted except upon the production of a certificate from the Inspector of Factories, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such factory is situated that the provisions of sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 9 have been complied with.

(5) In cases in which the grant of the certificate referred to in sub-rule (4) and of the licence is likely to be delayed owing to the Inspector of Factories not being able to verify whether the provisions of sub-section (*1*) or (*2*) of section 9, as the case may be, have been complied with, the Collector may, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10, and on the production of a certificate from such Inspector of Factories, that

(*a*) in the case of a cotton ginning factory, the plans and specifications have been approved by him, and

(*b*) in the case of a cotton pressing factory, the flooring of the press house is suitable

issue a provisional licence.

Such licence shall be in the form in Schedule E hereto and shall be marked provisional. It shall remain in force for one year provided that the Collector may cancel it before the expiry of the said period.

3. *Forms of Registers, etc.*—(1) The ginning register under sub-section (*1*) of section 3 shall be maintained in the form of Schedule A hereto.

(2) The press register under sub-section (*2*) of section 3 shall be maintained in the form of Schedule B hereto.

(3) The weekly returns of bales of cotton pressed, under sub-section (*3*) of section 5, shall be submitted in the form of Schedule C hereto.

(4) The monthly returns under sub-section (*1*) of section 5 of the Act showing the quantity of cotton ginned shall be submitted in the form of Schedule F hereto.

3A. *Particulars of cotton ginning factories.*—The particulars of a cotton ginning factory to be entered in the register maintained under sub-section (*2*) of section 3 shall include the name of the factory, its situation and the name of the owner or lessee.

3B. *Proportion of seed.*—The proportion of seed prescribed under sub-section (*2*) (*a*) of section 3A shall be one per centum.

3C. *Authority competent to give a certificate of moisture.*—(1) For the purposes of section 3A the Director of Agriculture or the Deputy Director of Agriculture of the Division concerned shall be the authority competent to give a certificate as to the normal quantity of moisture which a given quantity of cotton should have, and the quantity of moisture which it actually possesses.

(2) Such certificate may be based on—

(*a*) an analysis of the cotton carried out at any Agricultural Research Station of the Agricultural Department in the State of Bombay or at the laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Matunga, Bombay, at the request of the Director of Agriculture or

(*b*) the report of such members of the East India Cotton Association, not less than two in number, selected by the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association at the request of the Director of Agriculture from the panel of arbitrators elected under the rules in force for the time being of the said Association.

3D. *Complaint of offences.*—(1) A complaint that there has been a contravention of section 3A or 3AA in respect of any cotton, package or bale shall be made in writing to the Director of Agriculture or the Deputy Director of Agriculture of the Division in which cotton was pressed and shall be accompanied by a sample of the cotton complained of:

Provided that no such complaint shall be entertained unless a fee of rupees fifty in respect of such cotton or of rupees ten in respect of each such package or bale with a minimum fee of rupees fifty, is paid at the time of making the complaint.

(2) The Director of Agriculture or the Deputy Director of Agriculture of the Division concerned, on receipt of such complaint, shall cause the cotton, package or bale in respect of which the complaint has been made to be seized and sealed and shall examine the same himself or forward it for examination and report to any teacher authority prescribed in rule 3E.

Note.—The fee prescribed in sub-rule (1) shall be recoverable in the case of bales in respect of the actual number of bales to be opened for examination (subject to a minimum of 10 per cent. of a consignment) and not in respect of the total number of the bales in respect of which the complaint is made.

3E. *Authority competent to examine cotton, etc.*—The authorities competent to examine such cotton or the contents of such package or bale shall be—

(1) the Director of Agriculture,

(2) the Deputy Director of Agriculture,

or

(3) any two persons appointed by the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association at the request of the Director of Agriculture from the panel of arbitrators elected under the rules in force for the time being of the said Association. An appeal shall lie against the decision of these two persons, to the Appeal Committee of the Association. The decision of these two persons, if no appeal is filed against it within seven days or of the Appeal Committee of the Association if an appeal has been filed shall be final.

3F. *Sealing of cotton seized.*—After the examination referred to in rules 3D and 3E the cotton, package or bale shall be resealed in the manner prescribed in rule 3G.

3G. *Manner of sealing.*—All things seized and required to be sealed under the Act shall be sealed with the official seal of the officer sealing the same and, of the owner or the person in charge of the factory so desires, also with the seal, if any, which he may provide for this purpose.

4. *Power to examine registers.*—The District Magistrate or any officer specially empowered by the State Government to enter and inspect cotton ginning or cotton pressing factories may, when making such inspection, examine the registers mentioned in rule 3 and test the accuracy of the entries therein made.

5. *Returns under section 5.*—(1) The returns under section 5 shall be submitted to the Director of Agriculture.

(1-A) The monthly returns under sub-section (*1*) of section 5 of the Act shall be for the period of a month and shall be posted not later than the first day of the month following. The first such returns shall be for the month ending on the 30th September 1940.

(2) The weekly returns under sub-section (*3*) of section 5 of the Act shall be for the seven days ending on the Friday of each week and shall be posted not later than the following day. The first returns shall be for the week ending the 4th day of September 1925.

(3) When a pressing factory finally ceases work for the season a statement to that effect shall be made in the last weekly return.

(4) The statements to be compiled under sub-sections (*2*) and (*4*) of section 5 of the Act shall be published in the form of Schedules G and D hereto respectively.

* * * * * * *

10. *Authorities for the purposes of sections 8 and 9.*—(1) The prescribed authority for the purposes of sections 7 and 8 shall be the Collector of the district in which the factory is situated.

(2) The prescribed authority for the purpose of sub-sections (*1*) and (*1-A*) of section 9 shall be the inspectors appointed under the Factories Act, 1934, for the area in which the factory is situated.

(3) The prescribed authority for the purposes of sub-sections (*2*) and (*4*) of section 9 shall be the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.

(4) The service of any order under section 9 of the Act shall be deemed to have been effected, unless the contrary is proved, if a letter containing the order is properly addressed and sent by registered post to the owner.

11. *Power to enter and inspect factories.*—The District Magistrate or other officer specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government may, at any time during the usual working hours, enter any cotton ginning or cotton pressing factory and may make such inspection of the premises and machinery and of any prescribed registers as he may deem necessary for the purpose of the Act and of any rules made thereunder.

12. *Press mark to be exhibited.*—The owner of every pressing factory shall exhibit in a conspicuous place a notice showing the mark allotted to the factory under section 12 of the Act.

* * * *

* Rules 6, 6A, 6B, 6C, 7, 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D, 7E, 7F, 7G, 8, 8A, 8B and 9 have been deleted by Government of India, Department of Commerce, Notification No. 50-C (6) (38) (*i*), 11th November 1939.

SCHEDULE A.

[*See* Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 3.]

Ginning Register.

Name and Number of Factory.....

Name and address of Owner.....

Name of registered Lessee (if any).....

Year. Month.

Names of persons for whom cotton was ginned.	Quantity (by weight in lbs. avoirdupois) of *kapas* or cotton ginned for each person in col. 1.		Dates on which ginned.	Remarks.	Signature of owner or person in charge of the Factory or person authorized by owner.
	Kapas.	Cotton.			
(1)					
(2)					

SCHEDULE B.

[*See* Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 3.]

Press Register.

Name and number of Factory.....

Name of Owner.....

Name of Lessee (if any).....

Press Mark..... .....

Year.		Total number of bales pressed.	Serial number of bales.	Name of person for whom pressed.	(In these columns may be entered the weights of the bales, average weights, etc., to facilitate the preparation of the returns under section 5.)	Signature of owner or person in charge of the Factory or person authorized by owner.
Month.	Day.					

SCHEDULE C.

[*See* Sub-Rule (3) of Rule 3.]

Return of cotton pressed for the week ending 19 .

Name of Pressing Factory .....

Name of Owner.....

Name of registered lessee (if any).....

Press Mark.....

Correct Postal Address of Factory.....

Trade description.	Nu. of pressed bales during the week.	Average net weight per bale in lbs. Avoirdupois.	No. of bales pressed since the commencement of the season to the end of the week.	Remarks, if any.
1	2	3	4	5
Cotton lint				
Varieties—				
1. Broach Vijaya				
2. Surti Suyog				
3. Gujerat Dholleras				
4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).				
5. Jarila				
6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras				
7. Kumpta Jayawant/Jayadhar ..				
8. Cambodia				
9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi ..				
10. Kumpta ordinary				
Total ..				

Cotton waste.

Place.....

Date.....

Signature of Owner or person in charge.

SCHEDULE D.

[*See* Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 5.]

Statement of cotton pressed in the State of Bombay for the week ending . 19 .

Name of Division or Block.	Variety (Trade description).	Number of bales pressed.				Districts included in the Block.
		During the week.	During the corresponding week in the preceding year.	Since the commencement of the season.	During the corresponding period in the preceding year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. The Konkan and the Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya ..					Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog ..					
	3. Gujerat Dholleras ..					
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia).					
	5. Jarila ..					
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras.					
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/ Jayadhar.					
	8. Cambodia ..					
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi.					
	10. Kumpta ordinary ..					
	Total ..					
2. Gujerat ..	1. Broach Vijaya ..					Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog ..					
	3. Gujerat Dholleras ..					
	4. Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).					
	Total ..					

Name of Division or Block.	Variety (Trade description).	Number of bales pressed.				Districts included in the block.
		During the week.	During the corresponding week in the preceding year.	Since the commencement of the season.	During the corresponding period in the preceding year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. North Deccan.	1. Jarila .. 2. Surti Suyog .. Total ..					East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan ..	1. Jarila .. 2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras. 3. Kumpta Jayawant/ Jayadhar. 4. Cambodia .. Total ..					Sholapur, Bijapur, Ahmednagar.
5. West Deccan and Southern Maratha Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi. 2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras. 3. Kumpta-Jayawant/ Jayadhar. 4. Kumpta ordinary .. 5. Cambodia .. Total ..					Poona, Satara North, Satara South, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
Total Bombay State ..						
Cotton waste ..						

SCHEDULE E.

Form of Licence (Rule 2C).

1. Name of Factory ...
2. Description of the place where it is situated.
3. Name, description and place of residence of the owner of the factory.
4. Purpose for which licence is granted.
5. Date of commencement of licence.
6. Fee paid ...

Conditions.

This licence is granted subject to the provisions of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925) and the Bombay Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925.

It shall remain in force for one year from the date of its commencement.

SCHEDULE F.

[*See* Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 3.]

(*To be printed on post-card.*)

GINNING RETURN.

District Number of Ginning Factory

[Return under sub-section (*1*) of section 5 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.]

Return showing quantity of cotton ginned for the month ending *19* .

Name of Ginning Factory with correct Postal Address.

Name of Owner or of Registered Lessee (if any).

Quantity (in Bojas of 392 lbs. each) of cotton ginned during the month.		Quantity (in Bojas of 392 lbs. each) of cotton ginned since the commencement of the season (i.e., since 1st September 19) to the end of the month.		Remarks.
Bojas.	lbs.	Bojas.	lbs.	

Date 19 . Signature of owner or person in charge.

SCHEDULE II.

Characteristics of the varieties of cotton mentioned in Schedule I.

Name of variety	Seed-cotton		Lint.	
	Ginning percentage	Feel.	Staple length.	Feel.
1	2	3	4	5
Selection 1A	36 to 39 ...	Rough ...	Medium $\frac{7}{8}''$. ...	Rough ...
Local	32 to 33 ...	Slightly smooth	Medium $\frac{3}{4}''$ to $\frac{7}{8}''$.	Slightly smooth.
Goghari	38 to 42 ...	Coarse ...	Short $\frac{1}{2}''$ to $\frac{5}{8}''$.	Coarse ...
Local Kumta ...	24 to 26 ...	Soft ...	$\frac{5}{8}''$ to $\frac{6}{8}''$ ...	Soft ...
New Cross	32 to 34 ...	Rough ...	$\frac{4}{8}''$ to $\frac{5}{8}''$ ...	Rough ...
Hagari	28 to 29 ...	Fairly soft ...	$\frac{6}{8}''$ to $\frac{7}{8}''$ ...	Fairly soft ...
Waradi or N. R. ...	34 to 35 ...	Coarse ...	$\frac{4}{8}''$ ...	Rough ...

Lint—*contd.*	Cotton seed			
Colour	Size.	Colour.	Fussiness.	Shape.
6	7	8	9	10
White ...	Small ...	Slightly dark ...	Less fussy ...	Bulged at the base.
Do. ...	Smaller ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Bright white ...	Small ...	Do. ...	Least fussy ...	Do.
Brownish white.	Small and larger mixed.	Dull brown ...	Slightly fussy ...	Uniform ; round base, apex conical.
White ...	Biggish ...	Limy white ...	Fussy ...	More round ; softish.
Creamy white	Big ...	Whiter than Jayawant.	More fussy than Kumta.	Apex not prominent. Sides not flat.
White ...	Small ...	Dusky brown ...	Less fussy ...	Like a top.

(Continued)

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

Name of variety.	Seed-cotton		Lint	
	Ginning percentage.	Feel.	Staple length.	Feel.
1	2	3	4	5
Old Cambodia ...	32 to 33 ...	Slightly soft ...	$\frac{4}{8}''$ to $\frac{5}{8}''$ ...	Slightly soft ...
New Cambodia ...	29 to 30 ...	Do. ...	$\frac{7}{8}''$ to $1''$ ...	Do. ...
Dharwar American or Vilayati.	29 to 30 ...	Fairly soft ...	$\frac{5}{8}''$ ...	Fairly soft ...
Gadag No. 1 ...	32 to 34 ...	Do. ...	$\frac{6}{8}''$ to $\frac{7}{8}''$ ...	Do. ...
Jayawant ...	27 to 30 ...	Soft ...	$\frac{7}{8}''$ to $\frac{31}{32}''$ ...	Soft ...

Lint—*contd.*	Cotton seed			
Colour.	Size.	Colour.	Fussiness.	Shape.
6	7	8	9	10
White ...	Big ...	White and green.	Fussy ...	Irregular but generally triangular.
Do. ...	Bigger than Old Cambodia.	Bright white ...	Do. ...	Triangular flat; wedged-shaped.
Dull white ...	Big ...	Greenish and greenish white.	Fussy but greenish	Irregular.
Bright white ...	Slightly bigger than "Dharwar American".	Ashy White; occasionally green tinge.	Fussy ...	Regular traingular; flat base.
Creamy white.	Bigger than Kumta.	Dull white; brighter than Kumta.	Less fussy than Kumta.	Regular with flattened seeds; wedge shaped.

G. N., R. D., No. 5956/28, dated 9th July 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 260). **Rule 2-A**

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 2A of the Bombay Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925, the Government of Bombay is pleased to notify that in respect of the areas specified in Schedule I hereto annexed, an admixture of cotton shall mean a mixture of the jarila variety of cotton with any other of the varieties of cotton specified and characterized in Schedule II hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE I.

Areas.

(1) The East Khandesh district.

(2) The West Khandesh district excluding that portion of the old Nawapur taluka existing prior to its conversion into a peta by Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 7989/28, dated the 26th September 1932, which is now included in the Surat Protected Area by Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 9786/24, dated the 29th November 1941, amending Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 535-A, dated the 18th August 1923, issued under section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923).

(3) Nandgaon, Malegaon and Baglan talukas of the Nasik district.

SCHEDULE II.

Varieties of cotton and their characteristics.

Name of variety.	Seed-Cotton.			Lint.
	Ginning percentage.	Feel.	Staple length.	Feel.
Banilla ..	38 to 39	Soft ..	Short 10/16″ to 12/16″.	Soft ..
Local ..	34 to 36	Rough ..	Short 9/16″ ..	Rough ..
N. R. ..	35 to 37	Rough ..	Short 7/16″ to 8/16″.	Rough ..
Dharwar-American ..	29 to 30	Fairly soft ..	Short 10/16″ ..	Fairly soft ..
Jarila ..	33 to 36	Very soft ..	Medium 12/16″ to 14/16″.	Very soft ..

(*Continued*)

Lint—*contd.*		Cotton Seed.		
Colour.	Size.	Colour.	Fuzziness.	Shape.
White ..	Big ..	Ashy ..	Fuzzy ..	Ovate with a tapering end.
White to creamy white	Small and big mixed.	Ashy, black and brown-mixed.	Fuzzy and slightly fuzzy-mixed.	Ditto.
Creamy white ..	Bigger than Banilla seed.	Brown ..	Slightly fuzzy ...	Ditto.
Dull white ..	Bigger than N.R.	Greenish white ..	Very fuzzy ..	Ditto.
White and lustrous.	Small with pointed end.	Ashy brown ..	Fuzzy ..	Ovate.

Rules 4 and 11

G. N., G. D., No. 6389/C., dated 22nd Dec. 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3019).

In exercise of the powers conferred by rules 4 and 11 of the Bombay Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower :

(1) All Inspectors of Factories under the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), to enter and inspect the cotton ginning or cotton pressing factories situate within the State of Bombay, and

(2) All Mamlatdars, Mahalkaries, Mukhtiarkars and officers in charge of revenue sub-divisions of districts to enter and inspect the cotton ginning and pressing factories within the districts in which they are serving.

THE PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT, 1925 (XIX OF 1925).

G. N., E. D., No. PEC. 2050, dated 10th January 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 18). **S. 8**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925), as amended by Act XXVIII of 1925, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925, shall be extended to the Provident Fund established by the K. L. E. Society, Belgaum, for the employees of the B. V. Bhoomraddi College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 6884/33, dated 15th February 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 44). **S. 8 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the Provident Fund established for the benefit of its employees by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Poona.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. S. 91 (169)-A, dated 19th June 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 1675). **S. 8 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925), as amended by Act XXVIII of 1925, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925, shall apply to the Provident Fund established by the Pachora Municipality for the benefit of its employees.

G. N., E. D., No. SSN. 3351 (a), dated 31st July 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 383). **S. 8 (2)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925), and with reference to Government Notification, Education Department, No. SSN. 3351, dated the 31st July 1951, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the Provident Funds established for the benefit of the employees of the institutions specified in the said notification.

G. N., E. D., No. SSN. 3352 (a), dated 22nd May 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 562). **S. 8 (2)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925), and with reference to Government Notification, Education Department, No. SSN. 3352, dated 6th May 1952, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the provision of the said Act shall apply to the Provident Funds established for the benefit of the employees of the institutions specified in the said notification.

S. 8 (3) **G. N., E. D., No. SSN. 3351, dated 31st July 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 381).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925), the Government of Bombay is pleased to add to the Schedule to the said Act the names of the following public institutions in addition to those added to the Schedule by Government Notification, Education and Industries Department, No. 933, dated the 2nd August 1949 :—

Recognised Secondary Schools which have accepted the Government Provident Fund Scheme.

BOYS' SCHOOLS.

Bombay Division.

(1) St. Xavier's High School, Vile Parle.
(2) The Ganesh Vidyalaya, Kudal.
(3) The Kalsulkar English School, Sawantwadi.
(4) Kamla High School, Khar.
(5) Shree Saraswati Vidya Mandir, Vile Parle.
(6) Premier High School, Grant Road, Bombay.
(7) M. K. English School, Anjarla.
(8) A. M. School, Hashivara, Taluka Alibag.
(9) K. E. Society's Sir S. A. High School, Janjira Murud.
(10) Little Flower of Jesus High School, Bombay.

Poona Division.

(1) Haribhau Ghogare New English School, Upale Makdache.
(2) Nutan Vidyalaya High School, Kurduwadi.
(3) Kavathekar High School, Pandharpur.
(4) Adarsha Vidyalaya, Shirval, District Satara.
(5) Maharashtra Vidyalaya of the Poona A. V. Griha, Poona.
(6) Shri Uma Vidyalaya Residential High School, Modlimb.
(7) Shahaji High School, Akalkot.
(8) Shri Digambar Jain Gurukul, Baliwes, Sholapur.
(9) Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Shri Sadguru Gadge Maharaj Free High School, Kusur.
(10) Navin Hind Vidyalaya High School, Poona.
(11) St. John's Secondary Middle School, Poona.
(12) The National Model School, 4 Boat Club Road, Poona 1.
(13) Kirloskar High School, Kirloskarwadi.
(14) Mahatma Gandhi Vidyalaya, Rukadi, District Kolhapur.

Nasik Division.

(1) Nanded English School, Nanded.
(2) D. S. High School, Bhusawal.
(3) Sind National High School, James Siding, Kalyan Camp.
(4) Shriram English School, Bhadali Bk.
(5) I. A. C. Children's School, Ahmednagar.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Bombay Division.

(1) Shri Ratna Chintamani Sthanakwasi Jain Girls' High School, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
(2) St. Anne's High School, Bombay.

Non-Government Secondary Schools which have been allowed to retain their own Provident Fund Scheme in lieu of Government Provident Fund Scheme.

BOYS' SCHOOLS.

Bombay Division.

(1) M. K. Natu Bhatia High School, Bombay.
(2) Cathedral and John Connon Boys' (A. I.) High School, Bombay.

Poona Division.

(1) G. I. P. Railway School, Dhond. (A. I.)
(2) M. & S. M. Railway School, Miraj. (E. T.)
(3) Secondary Middle School, Yeravda.

Nasik Division.

(1) G. I. P. Railway School, Manmad. (A.I.)
(2) G. I. P. Railway School, Bhusawal. (A.I.)
(3) G. I. P. Railway School, Kalyan. (A.I.)
(4) Secondary Middle School, Harigaon.
(5) Shri Vardhaman Vidyalaya, Walchandnagar.
(6) Aveline A. V. School, Deolali.

Baroda Division.

(1) B. B. & C. I. Railway School, Bulsar. (A.I.)
(2) B. B. & C. I. Railway School, Dohad. (A.I.)

Dharwar Division.

(1) M. & S. M. Railway School, Hubli. (A.I.)
(2) M. & S. M. Railway School, Gadag. (A.I.)
(3) M. & S. M. Railway School, Castle Rock. (E.T.)
(4) St. Mary's School, Belgaum. (A.I.)
(5) Municipal High School, Gadag-Betigeri.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Bombay Division.

(1) Cathedral and John Connon Girls' High School, Bombay. (A.I.)
(2) Gokuldas Tejpal Girls' High School, Bombay.
(3) G. I. P. Railway School, Parel. (A.I.)

Poona Division.

(1) Maharashtra Girls Education Society's High School for Indian Girls, Poona.

S. 8 (3) **G. N., E. D., No. SSN. 3352, dated 6th May 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 559).**

Amended by Corrigendum, E. D., No. SSN. 3352, dated 6th August 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925), the Government of Bombay is pleased to add to the Schedule to the said Act the names of the following public institutions in addition to those added to the Schedule by Government Notification, Education Department, No. SSN. 3351, dated the 31st July 1951 :—

Recognised Secondary Schools which have accepted the Government Provident Fund Scheme.

BOYS' SCHOOLS.

Bombay Division.

1. G. B. Vadar English School, Pali.
2. English High School, Dadar.
3. Shri Dayanand Vidyalaya, Matunga.
4. Karachi Maharashtriya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal High School, Kudal.
5. Kokan Education Society's Middle School, Shriwardhan.
6. Sheth K. D. Hinduja High School, Bombay.
7. N. A. Desai Vidyalaya, Valaval (Ratnagiri).
8. Andhra Education Society's School, King's Circle, Bombay.
9. Matunga A. V. School, Matunga.
10. S. P. Mandal Union High School, Sawantwadi.
11. Sarwajanik High School, Matunga.
12. High School for Sindhis, Bombay.
13. Hirji Gholabhai Savla Vidyalaya, Matunga.

Poona Division.

1. Mahatma Gandhi High School, Karmala, District Sholapur.
2. Mouni Vidya Mandir, Gargoti, District Kolhapur.
3. Jayasingpur High School Jayasingpur.
4. Vidyapeeth High School, Kolhapur.
5. New High School, Kolhapur.
6. Private High School, Kolhapur.
7. Shivaji Maratha High School, Kolhapur.
8. City High School, Sangli (South Satara).
9. Vidyamandir High School, Narayangaon, District Poona.
10. Badriya High School, Poona.
11. Nutan Vidyalaya High School, Kurundwadi, District Sholapur.
12. Parashuram Vidya Mandir, Ganganbavda, District Kolhapur.
13. Bal Vidyalaya, Ogalewadi (North Satara).
14. Shri Ram Vidyalaya, Kolhapur.
15. S. S. Vidyamandir, Naratavade.
16. Vidyamandir, Miraj.
17. A. N. E. School, Gaudgaon.
18. Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona.

Nasik Division.

1. Subhash A. V. School, Deolali.
2. Deolali High School, Deolali.
3. Rural Education Society's English School, Khirdi.

Nasik Division—contd.

4. Kelwan English School, Kalwan.
5. Sarwajanik Vidyalaya. Asoda.
6. Jawhar Vidyalaya, Goregaon.
7. R. S. G. K. R. Vidyalaya, Kalyan.

Ahmedabad Division.

1. Sabarmati Vidyamandir, Ramnagar.
2. English School, Matar.
3. English School, Pihij.
4. A. V. School, Malataj.
5. English School, Mahij.
6. Sheth B. D. High School, Patan.
7. A. V. School, Gozaria.
8. Randheja English School, Randheja.
9. Forward High School, Amreli.
10. Forward Middle School, Amreli.
11. Zaveri Sarva Vidyalaya, Kadi.
12. Navin Sarva Vidyalaya, Vadnagar.
13. Shri Mohan Vidya Mandir, Mandal.
14. Shri K. K. Parekh and Mehta R. P. Vidyalaya, Amreli.
15. New Education High School, Petlad.
16. B. A. Patel High School, Changa.
17. A. V. School, Palana.
18. A. J. High School, Vaso.
19. Sheth G. C. High School, Pilvai.
20. H. P. A. V. School, Unava (Sidhpur).
21. New English School, Becharaji.
22. Municipal High School, Dehgam.
23. A. V. School, Palama.
24. English School, Mogri.
25. A. V. School, Baudhani.
26. A. V. School, Dabhon.
27. Vadnagar High School, Vadnagar.
28. J. K. M. High School, Ajol.
29. Adarsha Vidyalaya, Vishnagar.
30. Ladol High School, Ladol.
31. Nutan Sarvajanik Vidyalaya, Visnagar.
32. Republic Secondary School, Ahmedabad.
33. English School, Kanij.
34. A. V. School, Jalsan.
35. A. V. School, Sardhav.
36. Education Board Middle School, Unjha.
37. Sheth M. B. High School, Pethapur.
38. New English School, Bhinoj.
39. Sharda Mandir, Ahmedabad.
40. A. V. School, Kavitha.
41. English School, Lasundra.
42. Sheth M. N. High School, Patan.
43. Sheth M. R. High School, Unza.
44. Sheth C. V. Vidyalaya, Gavada.

Baroda Division.

1. Dayaram Sharda Mandir High School, Debhoi.
2. Sharda High School, Padra.
3. H. V. Shroff Memorial High School, Baroda.
4. Sharda Mandir High School, Baroda.
5. Sind Hindu High School, Baroda.
6. Sayaji High School, Baroda.
7. Mandala High School, Mandala.
8. Sadhili A. V. School, Sadhli.
9. Madressa Anjuman Islam, Kholvad.
10. N. M. E. S. I. M. Banatwala High School, Navsari.
11. Bharoti Vidyalaya, Baroda.
12. Maharani Chimanabai High School, Baroda.
13. New Era High School, Baroda.
14. Pratap High School, Baroda.
15. Wadi High School, Baroda.
16. Karjan Sarvajanik High School, Karjan.
17. D. B. Parekh Sarvajanik High School, Saukheda.
18. Bandhu Samaj High School, Sadhi.
19. Sarvajanik High School, Sinor.
20. New Era Middle School, Baroda.
21. New English School, Billimora.
22. Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, Navsari.
23. G. B. & S. A. Sarvajanik High School, Vyara.
24. M. D. Patel English School, Sandhasal.
25. Shri P. J. R. High School, Gandevi.
26. Vakol English School, Moha-Road.
27. Madhyamik Shikshana Vidyalaya, Vasna.
28. T. V. A. V. School, Kosindra.
29. Rosary High School, Baroda (E. T.)
30. Modern English School, Baroda.
31. Muslim Education Society Middle School, Baroda.
32. New English School, Debhoi.
33. R. N. J. Commercial High School, Navsari.
34. New High School, Gandevi.
35. Ambika English School, Gadat.
36. Simlak Muslim Education Society's Institute, Simlak.
37. D. D. High School, Jhagadia.

Dharwar Division.

1. S. M. School, Khadaklat.
2. St. Mary A. V. School, Hubli (Fatima day High School, Hubli).
3. Shri Uma Vidyalaya, Laxmeshwar.
4. State High School, Ramdurg.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS.

Bombay Division.

1. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey Girls' High School, Bombay.
2. Shri Pandit Ratnachandraji Jain Kanyashala, Ghatkopar.
3. Girls Model High School, Dadar.

Poona Division.

1. Princess Padmaraji Girls High School, Kolhapur.
2. Esther Patton Girls' High School, Kolhapur.

Baroda Division.

1. Convent of Jesus and Mary Girls High School (E. T.), Baroda.
2. New Era Girls' High School, Baroda.

THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT, 1925 (XXXIX OF 1925).

***G. N., R. D., No. 4392, dated 20th August 1880 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 716).** S. 11

In supersession of Government Notification No. 2006, dated 28th June 1865, published at page 1280 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 29th idem, Part I, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the office of the Registrar of Bombay as the office for the deposit of declarations of persons desiring to obtain a domicile in India.

G. of I., H. D., Notn. (Judicial) No. F. 349/32, dated 17th January 1933. Ss. 223 and 236.

Amended by G. of I., H. D., Notn. (Judicial) No. F. 242/35, dated 27th Mar. 1935.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 6620/2-II, dated 11th Sept. 1940.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 223 and 236 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. In these rules—

(*a*) "Share capital" includes stock; and

(*b*) "Trust business" means the business of acting as trustee under wills and settlements and as executor and administrator.

2. The conditions to be satisfied by a company in order to render it eligible for the grant of probate or letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act, 1925, shall be the following, namely :—

(1) The Company shall be either—

(*a*) a company formed and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or under any Act or Acts repealed thereby; or under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or a company formed under any other Act of the Governor General in Council or of the Indian Legislature, or

(*b*) a company constituted under the law of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or any part thereof, and having a place of business in India†, or

(*c*) a company established by Royal Charter and having a place of business in India†.

(2) The company shall be a company empowered by its constitution to undertake trust business.

(3) The company shall have a share capital for the time being subscribed of not less than—

(*a*) Rs. 10 lakhs in the case of a company of the description specified in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (1), and

* This notification issued under section 11 of Act X of 1865 (corresponding to section 11 of Act XXXIX of 1925) is kept in force under section 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

† "India" means the territory of India excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir [*vide* s. 2 (*cc*) of Act XXXIX of 1925].

(*b*) £ 100,000 in the case of a company of the description specified in sub-clause (*b*) of clause (1),

of which at least one-half shall have been paid up in cash :

Provided that the State Government may exempt any company from the operation of this clause.

Ss. 264 (2) and 300 (2)

***G. N., J. D., No. 4021, dated 31st July 1889 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 643).**

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8874/3/1, dated 3rd January 1939.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Probate and Administration Act, V of 1881, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to authorize the High Court of Judicature at Bombay throughout the territories subject to the State Government, and all District Judges as defined in the said Act within the said territories, and such Judicial officers as the said High Court may from time to time appoint as District Delegates to receive applications for Probate and Letters of Administration.

S. 388 (1)

†G. N., J. D., No. 4857, dated 12th September 1889 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 795).

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8874/3/1, dated 3rd January 1939.

In exercise of the power conferred on Local Governments by section 26 (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Courts in the State of Bombay, inferior in grade to a District Court, with the functions of a District Court under the said Act :—

(*i*) the Court of the Joint Judge of Ahmedabad ;

(*ii*) the Courts of the Assistant Judges of Ahmedabad, Thána and Satara ;

(*iii*) the Courts of all the Second Class Subordinate Judges in the districts of Ahmedabad, Thana, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Dharwar.

S. 388 (1)

‡G. N., J. D., No. 609, dated 31st January 1890 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 77).

In exercise of the power conferred on Local Governments by section 26 (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Courts of the Second Class Subordinate Judges in the Belgaum District, inferior in grade to a District Court, with the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

S. 388 (1)

‡G. N., J. D., No. 725, dated 6th February 1890 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 118).

In exercise of the power conferred on Local Governments by section 26 (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Courts of Subordinate Judges in the Sholapur-Bijapur District, with the exception of those at Sholapur and Bijapur, inferior in grade to a District Court, with the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

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* This notification issued under section 2 of Act V of 1881 [corresponding to sections 264 (*2*) and 300 (*2*) of Act XXXIX of 1925] is kept in force by section 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

† This notification issued under section 26 (*1*) of Act VII of 1889 [corresponding to section 388 (*1*) of Act No. XXXIX of 1925] is kept alive under section 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

‡ This notification issued under section 26(*1*) of Act VII of 1889 [corresponding to section 388 (*1*) of Act No. XXXIX of 1925] is kept alive under section 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

***G. N., J. D., No. 3527, dated 3rd July 1890 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 631).** S. 388 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred on Local Government by section 26 (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Courts of all the Subordinate Judges in the Surat District (including Broach), inferior in grade to a District Court, with the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

***G. N., J. D., No. 4192, dated 2nd August 1890 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 803).** S. 388 (1)

In exercise of the power conferred on Local Governments by section 26 (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad with the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

***G. N., J. D., No. 5424, dated 3rd October 1890 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1008).** S. 388 (1)

In exercise of the power conferred on Local Governments by section 26 (*1*) of Act VII of 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar with the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

***G. N., J. D., No. 5276, dated 27th September 1890 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 993).** S. 388 (1)

In exercise of the power conferred on Local Governments by section 26 (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Satara with the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

G. N., J. D., No. 5861, dated 25th October 1890 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1072). S. 388 (1)

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8874/3/1, dated 3rd January 1939.

In exercise of the power conferred on Local Governments by section 26 (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest with the functions of a District Court under the said Act the Courts of all the Subordinate Judges in this State which have not been already so invested.

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* This notification issued under section 26 (*1*) of Act VII of 1889 [corresponding to section 388 (*1*) of Act No. XXXIX of 1925] is kept alive under section 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

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